BACKGROUND

The herpes simplex virus (HSV) (also known as cold sore, night fever or fever blister) is a virus that causes a contagious disease. The HSV-1 strain generally appears in the orofacial organs. All herpes viruses are morphologically identical: they have a large double-stranded DNA genome and the virion consists of an icosahedral nucleocapsid which is surrounded by a lipid bilayer envelope. Following primary infection, the virus establishes a latent infection in the host and may reactivate at any stage. Reactivation is frequently, but not always, associated with further disease.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

HSV-1 (20.7.1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Stoker strain of HSV-1.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG, kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

HSV-1 (20.7.1) is recommended for detection of HSV-1 of origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500); non cross-reactive with tissue culture isolates of RSV, Influenza A virus, Influenza B virus, Parainfluenza virus type 1, 2, 3 and 4b, Adenovirus, HSV-2, Varicella Zoster virus, Mumps virus and Measles virus; may cross-react with some strains of poliovirus type 2 and CMV strain AD169.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:

STORAGE

Store at 4°C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our website at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.