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Rabbit Anti-HSV1 gD antibody

SL18094R

Product Name:	HSV1 gD
Chinese Name:	单纯疱疹病毒glycoproteinD抗体
Alias:	GD; Glycoprotein D; GD_HHV1A; Herpes simplex virus type 1 glycoprotein D; HSV1 glycoprotein D; US6.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Herpes simplex virus
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	41kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HSV1 gD, strain Angelotti:26-100/394
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Herpes simplex type 1 (HSV-1) belongs to a family that includes HSV-2, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and Varicella zoster (chicken pox) virus amongst others. HSV-1 and HSV-2 are extremely difficult to distinguish from each other. Members of this family have a characteristic virion structure. The double stranded DNA genome is contained within an icosahedral capsid embedded in a proteinaceous layer (tegument) and surrounded by a lipid envelope, derived from the nuclear membrane of the last host, which is

decorated with virus-specific glycoproteins spikes. These viruses are capable of entering a latent phase where the host shows no visible sign of infection and levels of infectious agent become very low. During the latent phase the viral DNA is integrated into the genome of the host cell. Glycoprotein D (gD) has been implicated in binding to cellular receptors that facilitate virus penetration into cells. Herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) glycoprotein D (gD) is an essential component of the entry apparatus that is responsible for viral penetration and subsequent cell-cell spread.

Function:
Envelope glycoprotein that binds to the potential host cell entry receptors TNFRSF14/HVEM, PVRL1 and 3-O-sulfated heparin sulfate. May trigger fusion with host membrane, by recruiting the fusion machinery composed of gB and gH/gL (By similarity). {ECO:0000250}.

Subunit:
Homodimer (By similarity). Interacts with host receptor TNFRSF14. Interacts with host receptor PVRL1. Interacts (via profusion domain) with gB; this interaction occurs in the absence of gH/gL. Interacts (via profusion domain) with gH/gL heterodimer; this interaction occurs in the absence of gB. Associates with the gB-gH/gL-gD complex. Interacts (via C-terminus) with UL11 tegument protein (By similarity). {ECO:0000250}.

Subcellular Location:
Virion membrane {ECO:0000250}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250}. Note=During virion morphogenesis, this protein probably accumulates in the endosomes and trans-Golgi where secondary envelopment occurs. {ECO:0000250}.

Similarity:
Belongs to the herpesviridae glycoprotein D family.

Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q15431.2

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.