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Rabbit Anti-HSV1 + HSV2 gD antibody

SL20058R

Product Name:	HSV1 + HSV2 gD
Chinese Name:	单纯疱疹病毒glycoproteinD抗体
Alias:	Envelope glycoprotein D; GD; Glycoprotein D; Herpes Simplex Virus 1 and 2; HHV 1 and HHV 2; HSV 1 and HSV 2; Human Herpes Virus 1 and 2; US6; GD_HHV1H
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	HSV1 + HSV2
Applications:	ELISA=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:	40kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HSV1 + HSV2 gD (type 1/strain HZT):
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:	Relevance: Herpes simplex virus 1 and 2 (HSV-1 and HSV-2) are two species of the herpes virus family, Herpesviridae, which cause infections in humans. They are also called Human Herpes Virus 1 and 2 (HHV-1 and HHV-2) and are neurotropic and neuroinvasive viruses; they enter and hide in the human nervous system, accounting for their durability in the human body. Under a microscope, HSV- 1 and 2 are virtually

identical, sharing approximately 50% of their DNA. Both types infect the body's mucosal surfaces, usually the mouth or genitals, and then establish latency in the nervous system. HSV-1 is commonly associated with herpes outbreaks of the face known as cold sores or fever blisters, whereas HSV-2 is more often associated with genital herpes. Herpes simplex viruses (HSV) use multiple and sequential receptors to enter host cells. HSV 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. {ECO:0000250}.

Subunit:
Homodimer. 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. {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.

SWISS:
N/A

Gene ID:
1487358

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