

Antibody Datasheet / Certificate of Analysis

Product Name:	Mouse anti-HSV Glycoprotein D
Clone number:	E317
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Product code:	MAB12121-200
Batch Number:	18062612
Immunogen:	Herpes simplex virus 1
Amount:	200ug
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Buffer:	Phosphate Buffered Saline pH7.4
Preservative:	0.02% Proclin 300.
Purification:	Antibody was purified from hybridoma cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography on Protein A
Specificity:	Recognises a neutralising epitope on Herpes Simplex Virus. This antibody has been tested on HSV1 and HSV2 lysates produced by the Native Antigen Company, and shown to bind effectively to these in direct ELISA. Reactivity with HSV1 is stronger than reactivity with HSV2 in our testing.
Applications:	ELISA Neutralisation Immunoprecipitation



Antigen background: Herpes simplex virus 1 and 2 (HSV-1 and HSV-2), also known as human herpesvirus 1 and 2 (HHV-1 and HHV-2), are two members of the herpesvirus family, Herpesviridae, that infect humans. Both HSV-1 (which produces most cold sores) and HSV-2 (which produces most genital herpes) are ubiquitous and contagious. They can be spread when an infected person is producing and shedding the virus.

Infection with HSV1 is most commonly known as a "cold sore," and may occur in up to 95% of the human populace. HSV-2 is often known as genital herpes, and is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases. Infection with HSV-2 can cause genital ulcerations, which may be accompanied by fever, local lymphadenopathy and dysuria, and infected individuals have a lifelong risk of transmitting the viral infection to their sexual partners.

Symptoms of herpes simplex virus infection include watery blisters in the skin or mucous membranes of the mouth, lips, nose or genitals. Sometimes, the viruses cause very mild or atypical symptoms during outbreaks. However, they can also cause more troublesome forms of herpes simplex. As neurotropic and neuroinvasive viruses, HSV-1 and -2 persist in the body by becoming *latent* and hiding from the immune system in the cell bodies of neurons. After the initial or *primary* infection, some infected people experience sporadic episodes of viral *reactivation* or *outbreaks*. In an outbreak, the virus in a nerve cell becomes active and is transported via the neuron's axon to the skin, where virus replication and shedding occur and cause new sores.

References: [Lee, C.C. et al \(2013\)](#) Structural basis for the antibody neutralization of herpes simplex virus. Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crsytallogr. 69:1935-1945

Storage: Store at +4⁰C for up to three months, or at -20⁰C for longer periods
The antibody is shipped at ambient temperature.
Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.