Recombinant Herpes Simplex Virus-2 gD, GST-tagged

Cat.No:DAG2011

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFOMATION

species	Herpes Simplex Virus-1
Applications	WB standard, antibody ELISA, immunogen, etc.
Storage	Store at 4?C; DO NOT FREEZE; stable for 1 year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required
Antigen Description	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.
Concentration	N/A
Source	E. coli
Tag	GST
Form	Each vial contains 100 µg of lyophilized protein in 25mM Tris-HCl pH 7.2, 1mM EDTA, and 50% glycerol.
AA Sequence	a.a 266-39
Purity	>95% , based on SDS PAGE
Dilutions	with 100 µl of Millipore water.

Background

Introduction	Herpes simplex virus 1 and 2 (HSV-1 and HSV-2), also known as Human herpes virus 1 and 2 (HHV-1 and -2), are two members of the herpes virus 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. Symptoms of herpes simplex virus infection include watery blisters in the skin or mucous membranes of the mouth, lips or genitals. Lesions heal with a scab characteristic of herpetic disease. Sometimes, the viruses cause very mild or atypical symptoms during outbreaks. However, 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 nerves. 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 nerve"s axon to the skin, where virus replication and shedding occur and cause new sores. HSV-1 and HSV-2 each contain at least 74 genes (or open-reading frames, ORFs) within their genomes, although speculation over gene crowding allows as many as 84 unique protein coding genes by 94 putative ORFs.
Keywords	HSV-2 (gD); Herpes Simplex Virus-2 (HSV-2), glycoprotein D (gD); HSV-2 gD; HSV2 gD protein; GD antigen; Glycoprotein D antigen; Herpes simplex virus type 2 glycoprotein D antigen; HSV2 glycoprotein D antigen; US6 antigen; Herpesviridae; Simplexvirus

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