

## Recombinant Herpes Simplex Virus-1 gG, His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG2013

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>species</b>	Herpes Simplex Virus-1
<b>Applications</b>	WB, etc
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C; DO NOT FREEZE; stable for 1 year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required
<b>Antigen Description</b>	Herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV1) is usually associated with infections of the lips, mouth, and face. It is the most common herpes simplex virus and is usually acquired in childhood. HSV-1 often causes lesions inside the mouth such as cold sores (fever blisters) and is transmitted by contact with infected saliva. Glycoprotein G is suggested to contribute to viral entry through apical surfaces of polarized cells.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 cells
<b>Tag</b>	His
<b>Form</b>	Each vial contains 100 µg of purified protein in PBS containing 0.1% BSA and 25% glycerol.
<b>AA Sequence</b>	a.a. 34-200
<b>Purity</b>	>= 95%
<b>Dilutions</b>	N/A

### Background

<b>Introduction</b>	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.
<b>Keywords</b>	HSV-1 (gG); Herpes Simplex Virus-1 (HSV-1), glycoprotein G (gG); HSV-1 gG; HSV1 gG protein; GG antigen; Glycoprotein G antigen; Herpes simplex virus type 1 glycoprotein G antigen; HSV1 glycoprotein G antigen; Herpesviridae; Simplexvirus