Recombinant Herpes Simplex Virus-2 gG, His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG2014

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFOMATION

species	Herpes Simplex Virus-1
Applications	WB standard, antibody ELISA, 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	HSV2 is a member of the herpes virus family, Herpesviridae. All herpes viruses are morphologically identical. They have a large double stranded DNA genome. The virion consists of an icosahedral nucleocapsid which is surrounded by a lipid bilayer envelope. Between the capsid and the envelope is an amorphous layer of proteins, termed the tegument. Glycoprotein G (gG) is one of seven envelope glycoproteins in HSV2.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Source	E. coli
Tag	His
Form	ach vial contains 100 µg of lyophilized protein in 500mM NaCl, 50mM Phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), 200mM imidazole.
AA Sequence	a.a. 525-616
Purity	>= 90%
Dilutions	100 µl Ultrapure 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 (gG); Herpes Simplex Virus-2 (HSV-2), glycoprotein G (gG); HSV-2 gG; HSV2 gG protein; GG antigen; Glycoprotein G antigen; Herpes simplex virus type 2 glycoprotein G antigen; HSV2 glycoprotein G antigen; Herpesviridae; Simplexvirus

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