Varicella zoster virus

DAG4708 VZV

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview	Varicella zoster virus
Description	Infected cells are harvested and virus extracted by alkaline treatment and sonication. The preparation is purified by sucrose cushion centrifugation. The resulting antigen consists of a high concentration of virus and viral components as well as some cell
Source	HEL-299 cell culture
Species	VZV
Immunogen	Varicella zoster virus - Strain Ellen
Inactivation	Beta-propiolactone treatment. Inactivity is confirmed by attempted growth under original culture conditions. Since no procedure can guarantee absolute sterility, the reagent should be handled with appropriate safety precautions.
Applications	By ELISA

PACKAGING

Storage	-20° C to -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles
Shipping	10 years from manufacture

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Varicella zostervirus(VZV) is one of eight herpes viruses known to infect humans (and othervertebrates). It commonly causes chicken-pox in children and Herpes zoster(shingles) in adults and rarely in children.VaricellaZoster Virus (VZV), a member of the human herpes virus family, causes twodistinct clinical manifestations: childhood chickenpox(Varicella) andshingles (zoster). Varicella is the outcome of the primary infection withVZV, whereas, zoster is the result of VZV reactivation from latently infectedsensory ganglia which occurs predominantly in aging and immunosuppressedindividuals. VZV is closely related to the herpes simplex viruses (HSV),sharing much genome homology. The known envelope glycoproteins (gB, gC, gE,gH, gI, gK, gL) correspond with those in HSV, however there is no equivalent ofHSV gD. VZV virons are spherical and 150-200 nm in diameter. Its lipidenvelope encloses the nucleocapsid of 162 capsomeres arranged in a hexagonalform. Its DNA is a single linear, double strand molecule, 125,000 nt long. Incontrast, the genes for gE proteins can be deleted from herpes simplex virusand pseudorabies virus, albeit with significant reductions in infectivity incell culture and in animal models. Since the VZV genome does not encode ahomologue of gD, VZV gE may have functions that are usually segregatedbetween gD and gE, or the gE to gI complex, in other alphaherpesviruses.
Keywords	herpes virus 3; Envelope glycoprotein gI; GI; Glycoprotein IV; GPIV; HHV 3; HHV3; HHV3gp39; Membrane glycoprotein gE; Varicella Zoster Virus; VZV; VZVgE; VZVgI; Herpesviridae; Alphaherpesvirinae; Varicellovirus; HHV-3

REFERENCES

1. Steiner I, Kennedy PG, Pachner AR (2007). "The neurotropic herpes viruses: herpes simplex and varicella-zoster". Lancet Neurol 6 (11): 1015–28
2. Marin M, Güris D, Chaves SS, Schmid S, Seward JF (June 2007). "Prevention of varicella: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)". MMWR Recomm Rep 56 (RR–4): 1–40.

45-16 Ramsey Road Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Tel: 631-624-4882 ·Fax:631-614-7828
E-mail: info@creative-diagnostics.com
www.creative-diagnostics.com

45-16 Ramsey Road Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Tel: 631-624-4882 ·Fax:631-614-7828
E-mail: info@creative-diagnostics.com
www.creative-diagnostics.com