

Product datasheet for **BIN023**

Herpes simplex Virus 1 / HSV1 (glycosylated) Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Herpes simplex Virus 1 / HSV1 (glycosylated) recombinant protein, 1 mg
Expression Host:	Pichia pastoris
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	Purity verified by SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	Presentation State: Azide Free State: Liquid purified fraction. Buffer System: 0.02M Sodium Phosphate, 8 mM Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 without preservatives.
Preparation:	Liquid purified fraction.
Applications:	ELISA and Western blot. Glycosylation is heterogeneous and results in several immunoreactive products on Western blots that range from approximately 40,000 and 50,000 daltons and a doublet band at approximately 28,000 and 30,000 daltons that are not glycosylated.
Protein Description:	Recombinant ecto-domain of gD (amino acids 21-339). Representing the external domain of the gD molecule without membrane spanning and cytosolic sequences. It encodes a protein from 33-36 Kda that contain 3 sites for glycosylation. Contains a 6-histidine fusion partner. The yeast system adds a mannose core oligosaccharide to N-linked motifs and this may add up to 3,000-5,000 per site.
Note:	This is an internal thread vial - centrifuge product before opening!
Storage:	Aliquot and store at -70°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Summary:

Herpes simplex type 1 (HSV-1) belongs to a family that includes HSV-2, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and Varicella zoster (chicken pox) virus amongst others. HSV-1 and HSV-2 are extremely difficult to distinguish from each other. Members of this family have a characteristic virion structure. The double stranded DNA genome is contained within an icosahedral capsid embedded in a proteinaceous layer (tegument) and surrounded by a lipid envelope, derived from the nuclear membrane of the last host, which is decorated with virus-specific glycoproteins spikes. These viruses are capable of entering a latent phase where the host shows no visible sign of infection and levels of infectious agent become very low. During the latent phase the viral DNA is integrated into the genome of the host cell. 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.