

Product datasheet for **BIN169**

Herpes simplex Virus 1 / HSV1 (Glycoprotein D) Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Herpes simplex Virus 1 / HSV1 Glycoprotein D recombinant protein, 1 mg
Expression Host:	E. coli
Predicted MW:	40.6 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% pure (10 PAGE Coomassie staining) by GS-4B Sepharose Affinity chromatography.
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified fraction. Buffer System: 25 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA containing 50% glycerol without preservatives.
Preparation:	Liquid purified fraction.
Applications:	Suitable for use in ELISA and Western blots.
Protein Description:	Recombinant Herpes Simplex Virus-1 (HSV-1), glycoprotein D (gD). Contains the HSV-1 gD immunodominant region and GST fusion partner. Immunoreactive with HSV positive sera.
Storage:	Store the antigen (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: six months from despatch.
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.



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