



## Anti-HSV 2 chimeric monoclonal antibody, clone M8D2I2 (CABT-L2408)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	It is a Mouse/Human chimeric monoclonal antibody produced in transgenic mice by replacing the mouse sequence of the heavy chain constant region (IgM, IgG or IgA loci) by the corresponding human sequence. After immunization with the antigen of interest, generated antibody clones are cultivated by standard hybridoma techniques. They consist of the human constant region of the heavy chain, mouse variable region of the heavy chain and mouse light chain. The human constant region of the heavy chain can be directly recognized by the anti-human conjugate, which is used in numerous in vitro diagnostic assays.
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody recognizes HSV 2 gG
<b>Target</b>	HSV 2
<b>Isotype</b>	IgM
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Virus
<b>Clone</b>	M8D2I2
<b>Purification</b>	Unpurified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Preparation</b>	The antibody has been generated in transgenic mice whose sequence for the IgM heavy chain constant region is replaced by the corresponding human sequence. After immunization of mice, a hybridoma cell line has been established. The antibody is produced industrially by standard

hybridoma cell line techniques under sterile conditions. The antibody is presented in cell culture supernatant.

<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	1 ml
<b>Buffer</b>	This cell culture supernatant is supplied in Iscove's Modified Dulbecco's Medium (IMDM), supplemented with 5% FBS, 1% L-Glutamine, 1% Penicillin/Streptomycin, 50 $\mu$ M 2-Mercaptoethanol.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	2–8 °C. Do not use if turbid.
<b>Ship</b>	Wet ice

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Herpes simplex type 2 (HSV2) belongs to a family that includes HSV1, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and Varicella zoster (chicken pox) virus. HSV1 and HSV2 are extremely difficult to distinguish from each other. These viruses have a DNA genome, an icosahedral protein coat and are encased in a lipid membrane derived from the nuclear membrane of the last host. 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.
<b>Keywords</b>	HSV;Herpesviruses;Herpesviridae;Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Synonyms</b>	HSV; Herpesviruses; Herpesviridae; Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2
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