



Anti-HSV type 1, 2 Polyclonal antibody (DPBT-66863GH)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Goat Anti Herpes Simplex Virus1/2Goat Anti Herpes Simplex Virus1/2
Target	HSV type 1, 2
Immunogen	HSV type 1, strain F (human).
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Goat
Species Reactivity	HSV
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IF
Format	Purified IgG - liquid
Concentration	IgG concentration 4.0mg/ml
Size	1 ml
Buffer	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at +4 °C or at -20 °C if preferred.Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The Herpes simplex virus type 1 is an ubiquitous pathogen of humans that usually causes either asymptomatic infection or mild skin and mucosal diseases. Antibodies to HSV 1 occur in about 90% of adults. Normally HSV 1 is transmitted by oral secretions or open wounds prior to the age of five. Recently in adults primary infections were observed, too. After the primary infection some viruses establish a latent state in their host cells (mostly ganglial cells). The virus DNA is integrated into the genome of the host cell, where it remains until the infected person dies. After stimulation of the host cell, recurrent infection occurs, which is called an exacerbation, when clinical symptoms appear. The recurrence may be caused by different kinds of traumas, as fever or physiological changes and diseases. Immunosuppressed persons may show a severe clinical course. HSV 1 causes different clinical symptoms in about 10% of the primary infections. HSV 1 causes 85% and HSV 2 15% of oral primary infections. The major clinical manifestations associated with HSV 1 infections are gingivostomatitis, keratitis, conjunctivitis, vesicular eruptions of the skin, encephalitis, eczema and some lethal infections of newborns. In some cases HSV 1 infection leads to a meningitis with different neurological symptoms. Persons at an increased risk for serious or prolonged HSV infections are those with eczema, severe burns or a defect in their cell-mediated immunity. The drug Acyclovir is the treatment of choice for most serious HSV infections.

Keywords

Herpes Simplex Virus 1 and 2 (HSV); HSV 1/2; HSV; Herpes Simplex Virus
