



Recombinant HSV8 ORF8 & ORF65 Protein (a.a. 32-62, 140-170) [GST] (DAG-P2739)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	The E.Coli derived recombinant protein contains the C-terminal immunodominant regions from ORF65 140-170 a.a. and N-terminal regions from ORF8 32-62 a.a. The protein is fused with a GST tag.
Species	HSV
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Conjugate	GST
Applications	SDS-PAGE, ELISA, Western blot
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µg
Buffer	0.307% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl, 50% Glycerol, 0.348% Sodium chloride
Preservative	None
Storage	Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Ship	Shipped at 4°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Herpes simplex virus 1 and 2 (HSV-1 and HSV-2), also known as Human herpes virus 1 and 2
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(HHV-1 and -2), are two members of the herpes virus family, Herpesviridae, that infect humans. Both HSV-1 (which produces most cold sores) and HSV-2 (which produces most genital herpes) are ubiquitous and contagious. They can be spread when an infected person is producing and shedding the virus. Symptoms of herpes simplex virus infection include watery blisters in the skin or mucous membranes of the mouth, lips or genitals. Lesions heal with a scab characteristic of herpetic disease. Sometimes, the viruses cause very mild or atypical symptoms during outbreaks. However, as neurotropic and neuroinvasive viruses, HSV-1 and -2 persist in the body by becoming latent and hiding from the immune system in the cell bodies of nerves. After the initial or primary infection, some infected people experience sporadic episodes of viral reactivation or outbreaks. In an outbreak, the virus in a nerve cell becomes active and is transported via the nerve's axon to the skin, where virus replication and shedding occur and cause new sores. HSV-1 and HSV-2 each contain at least 74 genes (or open-reading frames, ORFs) within their genomes, although speculation over gene crowding allows as many as 84 unique protein coding genes by 94 putative ORFs.

Keywords

HSV; HHV; HSV ORF65; HSV ORF8; HHV ORF65; HHV ORF8
