



Anti-VZV 175kDa, Gene 62 monoclonal antibody, clone JE1(63) (DMAB4506)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Reacts with VZV immediate early protein encoded by gene 62.
Immunogen	VZV Ellen Strain from VZV-infected monkey kidney cells (BSC-1)
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Virus
Clone	JE1(63)
Affinity Constant	Not determined
Purification	Protein G chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Intended for the detection of VZV IE62 either by indirect immunofluorescent or immunoprecipitation. Also works in immunohistochemistry. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	1.07mg/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.4)
Size	0.5 mg
Buffer	20mM Na2HPO4, pH 9.0

Preservative	None
Storage	Short term (up to 7 days) store at 2-8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Varicella zoster virus (VZV) is one of eight herpes viruses known to infect humans (and other vertebrates). It commonly causes chicken-pox in children and Herpes zoster (shingles) in adults and rarely in children. Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV), a member of the human herpes virus family, causes two distinct clinical manifestations: childhood chickenpox (Varicella) and shingles (zoster). Varicella is the outcome of the primary infection with VZV, whereas, zoster is the result of VZV reactivation from latently infected sensory ganglia which occurs predominantly in aging and immunosuppressed individuals. VZV is closely related to the herpes simplex viruses (HSV), sharing much genome homology. The known envelope glycoproteins (gB, gC, gE, gH, gI, gK, gL) correspond with those in HSV, however there is no equivalent of HSV gD. VZV virions are spherical and 150-200 nm in diameter. Its lipid envelope encloses the nucleocapsid of 162 capsomeres arranged in a hexagonal form. Its DNA is a single linear, double strand molecule, 125,000 nt long. In contrast, the genes for gE proteins can be deleted from herpes simplex virus and pseudorabies virus, albeit with significant reductions in infectivity in cell culture and in animal models. Since the VZV genome does not encode a homologue of gD, VZV gE may have functions that are usually segregated between gD and gE, or the gE to gI complex, in other alphaherpesviruses.
Keywords	herpes virus 3; Envelope glycoprotein gI; gI; Glycoprotein IV; GPIV; HHV 3; HHV3; HHV3gp39; Membrane glycoprotein gE; Varicella Zoster Virus; VZV; VZVgE; VZVgI; Herpesviridae; Alphaherpesvirinae; Varicellovirus; HHV-3; VZV 175kDa, Gene 62