

Rabbit Anti-HSV I & II (Herpes Simplex Virus I & II) [MD361R]: RM0127, RM0127RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Herpes Simplex virus (HSV) is a double stranded DNA virus of which there are 2 types, HSV I and HSV II. HSV I and HSV II 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. HSV1 usually establishes latency in the trigeminal ganglion, a collection of nerve cells near the ear. From the trigeminal ganglion, it tends to recur on the lower lip or face causing cold sores. HSV2 usually resides in the sacral ganglion at the base of the spine. From there, it recurs in the genital area. This antibody detects HSV I & II specific antigens in human cellular and tissue materials obtained from superficial lesions or biopsies and for the early identification of HSV in infected tissue.

Specifications:

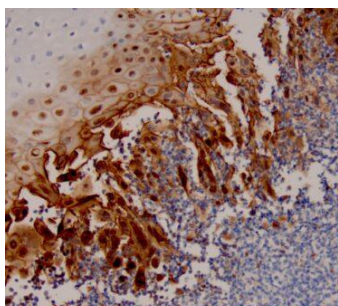
Clone: MD361R
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Herpes Simplex Virus I & II
 Immunogen: Detergent-solubilized HSV type 1 infected cells and synthesized peptide specific to glycoprotein D
 Localization: Cytoplasm, nucleus
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃).
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
HSV I & II Concentrated	RM0127	1 ml
HSV I & II Prediluted	RM0127RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: HSV infected tissue
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 min @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human esophagus stained with anti-HSV I & II using DAB

References:

1. Apoptosis induction after herpes simplex virus infection differs according to cell type in vivo. Esaki S, et al. Arch Virol 155:1235-45, 2010.
2. CpG oligodeoxynucleotide augments HSV-2 glycoprotein D DNA vaccine efficacy to generate T helper 1 response and subsequent protection against primary genital herpes infection in mice. Tengvall S, et al. J Reprod Immunol 68:53-69, 2005.