

单纯疱疹病毒糖蛋白 D 抗体

产品货号： mlR18094

英文名称： HSV1 gD

中文名称： 单纯疱疹病毒糖蛋白 D 抗体

别名： GD; Glycoprotein D; GD_HHV1A; Herpes simplex virus type 1 glycoprotein D; HSV1 glycoprotein D; US6.

研究领域： 细菌及病毒 糖蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Herpes simplex virus

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500
(石蜡切片需做抗原修复)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 41kDa

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原 : KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HSV1 gD, strain Angelotti:26-100/394

亚型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储存液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : Herpes simplex type 1 (HSV-1) belongs to a family that includes HSV-2, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and Varicella zoster (chicken pox) virus amongst others. HSV-1 and HSV-2 are extremely difficult to distinguish from each other. Members of this family have a characteristic virion structure. The double stranded DNA genome is contained within an icosahedral capsid embedded in a proteinaceous layer (tegument) and surrounded by a lipid envelope, derived from the nuclear membrane of the last host, which is decorated with virus-specific glycoproteins spikes. 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. Glycoprotein D (gD) has been implicated in binding to cellular receptors that facilitate virus penetration into cells. Herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) glycoprotein D (gD) is an essential component of the entry apparatus that is responsible for viral penetration and subsequent cell-cell spread.

Function:

Envelope glycoprotein that binds to the potential host cell entry receptors TNFRSF14/HVEM, PVRL1 and 3-O-sulfated heparin sulfate. May trigger fusion with host membrane, by recruiting the fusion machinery composed of gB and gH/gL (By similarity). {ECO:0000250}.

Subunit:

Homodimer (By similarity). Interacts with host receptor TNFRSF14. Interacts with host receptor PVRL1. Interacts (via profusion domain) with gB; this interaction occurs in the absence of gH/gL. Interacts (via profusion domain)

with gH/gL heterodimer; this interaction occurs in the absence of gB. Associates with the gB-gH/gL-gD complex. Interacts (via C-terminus) with UL11 tegument protein (By similarity). {ECO:0000250}.

Subcellular Location:

Virion membrane {ECO:0000250}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250}. Note=During virion morphogenesis, this protein probably accumulates in the endosomes and trans-Golgi where secondary envelopment occurs. {ECO:0000250}.

Similarity:

Belongs to the herpesviridae glycoprotein D family.

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.