Catalog # GLD-Y111



Source	Purity
Monoclonal Glycoprotein D (HSV-2) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (3H9) is a Mouse	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
monoclonal antibody produced from a hybridoma created by fusing SP2/0 myeloma and Mouse B-lymphocytes.	Purification
Clone	Protein A purified/ Protein G purified
3H9	Formulation
Species	Lyophilized from 0.22 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.
Mouse	Contact us for customized product form or formulation.
Isotype	Reconstitution
Mouse IgG1   Kappa	Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.
Conjugate	For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution
Unconjugated	protocol provided in the CoA.
Antibody Type	Storage
Hybridoma Monoclonal	For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.
Reactivity	Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Virus	This product is stable after storage at:
Immunogen	<ul> <li>-20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;</li> <li>-70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>
Recombinant HSV-2 (strain 333) Envelope Glycoprotein D (gD) derived from human 293 cells.	
Specificity	
This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with Glycoprotein D (HSV-2).	
Application	
Application Recommended Usage	
ELISA 0.4-100 ng/mL	

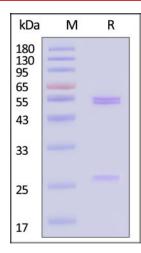


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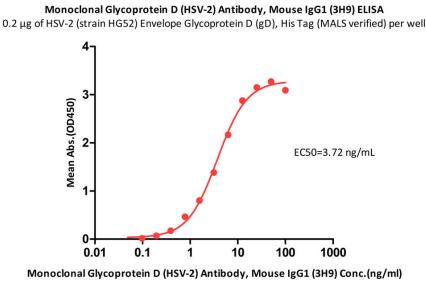


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Monoclonal Glycoprotein D (HSV-2) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (3H9) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With <u>Star Ribbon Pre-stained</u> <u>Protein Marker</u>).

## **Bioactivity-ELISA**



Immobilized HSV-2 (strain HG52) Envelope Glycoprotein D (gD), His Tag (MALS verified) (Cat. No. GLD-V52H4) at 2  $\mu$ g/mL (100  $\mu$ L/well) can bind Monoclonal Glycoprotein D (HSV-2) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (3H9) (Cat. No. GLD-Y111) with a linear range of 0.195-6.25 ng/mL (QC tested).

## Background

Herpesvirus infections are widely spread throughout the world population. Herpes simplex virus (HSV) belongs to the  $\alpha$ -herpesvirus subfamily. There are two main types of HSV, HSV-1 and HSV-2, which infect humans. HSV-2 mainly causes genital lesions, whereas HSV-1 is involved in both oral and genital infections. Glycoprotein D (gD) is a structural component of the herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) envelope which is essential for virus entry and fusion with host cells. gD plays an important role by binding to the host receptors such as herpes virus entry mediator (HVEM) and nectin-1, a member of the immunoglobulin (Ig)-like cell adhesion molecules.

## **Clinical and Translational Updates**



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