Datasheet for ABIN1326849
HSV-1 IgG ELISA Kit

Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	HSV-1 IgG (HSV1 IgG)
Reactivity:	Human
Method Type:	Competition ELISA
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Purpose:	Diluted patient serum is added to wells coated with purified antigen. IgG specific antibody, if present, binds to the antigen. All unbound materials are washed away and the enzyme conjugate is added to bind to the antibody-antigen complex, if present. Excess enzyme conjugate is washed off and substrate is added. The plate is incubated to allow the hydrolysis of the substrate by the enzyme. The intensity of the color generated is proportional to the amount of IgG specific antibody in the sample.
Sample Type:	Serum
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric

Target Details

Target:	HSV-1 IgG (HSV1 IgG)
Alternative Name:	HSV-1 IgG (HSV1 IgG Products)
Target Type:	Antibody, Antibody

Target Details

Background:	HSV-1 and 2 are virtually identical, sharing approximately 50% of their DNA and have over 80% of common antigens. Both types infect the body's mucosal surfaces, usually the mouth or genitals, and then establish latency in the nervous system. For both types, at least two-thirds of infected people have no symptoms, or symptoms too mild to notice. However, both types can recur and spread even when no symptoms are present. By the time they're teenagers or young adults, about 50% of Americans have HSV-1 antibodies in their blood. By the time they are over age 50, some 80-90% of Americans has HSV-1 antibodies. By comparison, almost all HSV-2 is encountered after childhood, when people become sexually active. HSV type 1 is the cause of most orofacial herpes and HSV encephalitis type 2 is the primary cause of initial and recurrent genital herpes and neonatal HSV. Reactivation of latent HSV infection is a frequent complication of immunosuppression due to cancer, transplantation and AIDS. Asymptomatic genital shedding of HSV-2 is more common than HSV-1 and occurs more frequently during the first 3 months after acquisition of primary type 2 disease than during later periods. The presence of HSV IgG antibody is indicative of previous exposure A significant increases in HSV IgG is an indicative of reactivation, current or recent infection. IgM antibody is present after primary HSV infection.

Application Details

Plate:	Pre-coated
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Storage:	4 °C