

## Datasheet for ABIN1326850 HSV-1 IgG ELISA Kit



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### Overview

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

### Product Details

Purpose:	Diluted 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 ( <a href="#">HSV1 IgG Products</a> )
Target Type:	Antibody, Antibody

## Target Details

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**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. Several recent studies have shown the association of more than a dozen herpes viruses with cancer in man and various animals for example with lymphoma and with squamous cell carcinoma of the lip and cancer of the cervix. 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. The effect of virus dose and animal age on the appearance of acute and latent neurologic infection by HSV1 and HSV2 was studied in Balbc and ICR mice inoculated in the footpad. At low viral doses, HSV2 was found to be 1,500 times more neurovirulent than HSV1. The Mp strain of herpes simplex virus type 1 ( HSV1 ) induced a persistent infection in the mouse C 1300 neuronal cell line ( clone N 115 ). C 1300 cultures infected at an MOI of 0.01 or 0.001 survived the initial infection and continued to produce infectious virus and viral antigens for 185 days and 31 days, respectively.

## Application Details

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**Plate:** Pre-coated

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**Restrictions:** For Research Use only

## Handling

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**Storage:** 4 °C