

Recombinant Herpes Simplex Virus 2 gG2 Protein

Product Information

Cat#

HER-285

Product Name

Recombinant Herpes Simplex Virus 2 gG2 Protein

Description

Herpes Simplex virus gG2 protein is a highly purified product prepared from virus cultivated in mammalian cells, offering significant advantages over other partially purified native antigens, or bacterial expressed recombinant antigens that are not glycosylated. Tests have shown excellent performance in assays for the distinguishing between HSV1 and HSV2-infected patients. Herpes Simplex virus gG2 protein is specific to the HSV-2 virus, and shares very little sequence similarity to HSV-1. The protein can therefore be used as an antigen in immunoassays to differentiate between the two viruses.

Type

Recombinant

Gene

gG2

Species

HSV

Source

BHK cells

Synonyms

HSV 2 gG2

Formulation

50 Tris-HCl buffer pH7.6, 150 mM NaCl, 0.5% IGEPAL CA-630.

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Stability

At +4 centigrade: In progress.

At <-20 centigrade: In progress.

Purity

85% pure by SDS-PAGE (Spec: ≥80%pure)

Storage

Short Term Storage: +2 centigrade to +8 centigrade

Long Term Storage: -20 centigrade to -80 centigrade

Notes

This product is intended for research and manufacturing uses only. It is not a diagnostic device. The user assumes all responsibility for care, custody and control of the material, including its disposal, in accordance with all regulations.

Freezing

Can be frozen, but avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Sequence Strain

Strain G

Background

HSV-2 is often known as genital herpes, and is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases. Infection with HSV-2 can cause genital ulcerations, which may be accompanied by fever, local lymphadenopathy and dysuria, and infected individuals have a lifelong risk of transmitting the viral infection to their sexual partners. There is evidence of an increased risk of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) acquisition with herpes-associated genital ulceration (1) and pregnant women infected with HSV-2 can infect children during delivery (2,3), causing neonatal herpes.

Without therapy, mortality for untreated infants who develop disseminated infection exceeds 70%, with many survivors developing neurological impairment related to HSV encephalitis. Around 70% of mothers who transmit HSV to their children are asymptomatic at delivery.

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Importantly, it has been shown that transmission rates are much higher during a primary infection of the mother (> 50%) compared to recurrent infection (< 5%) (4). This is important in relation to immunoassays for maternal HSV-2 specific IgG and IgM, where primary infections are characterised by IgM responses but no IgG response.

After primary HSV infection, the virus colonises sensory neurons, and the infection may reactivate causing recurrent sub-clinical or clinical infection. Many serologic methods for assessing HSV sero-status use viral lysate as antigens. However, the viral lysate assays are unable to differentiate HSV-1 infections from HSV-2 infections due to the antigenic similarity between the viruses. Given that HSV-1 infection is extremely common in adults, such assays are unable to detect HSV-2 infection with any confidence. The purified Herpes Simplex virus gG2 protein can be used to develop specific HSV-2 assays, which are valuable in determining the HSV-2 status of expectant mothers, and allowing clinicians to make appropriate therapeutic interventions for potentially infected newborns.
