

## Anti-VZV gH antibody, mouse monoclonal (OAKK39)

Catalog #65-363 100 µg

Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV) is one of eight herpes viruses known to infect humans and vertebrates. VZV only affects humans and commonly causes chickenpox in children, teens and young adults and herpes zoster (shingles) in adults and rarely in children. VZV is known by many names, including chickenpox virus, varicella virus, zoster virus, and human herpes virus type 3 (HHV-3).

VZV infects the nerves and causes a wide variety of symptoms. After the primary infection (chickenpox), the virus goes dormant in the nerves, including the cranial nerve ganglia, dorsal root ganglia, and autonomic ganglia. Many years after the patient has recovered from chickenpox, VZV can reactivate to cause a number of neurologic conditions.

The heterodimer glycoprotein H-glycoprotein L is required for the fusion of viral and plasma membranes leading to virus entry into the host cell. Following initial binding of gD to one of its receptors, membrane fusion is mediated by the fusion machinery composed at least of gB and the heterodimer gH/gL. gH/gL may also be involved in the fusion between the virion envelope and the outer nuclear membrane during virion morphogenesis. gH consists of 841 amino acids with molecular mass of 94 kDa.

Product: Produced by hybridoma grown in serum-free medium and purified by proprietary chromatography procedure under mild conditions.

### Applications

Immunoprecipitation is assay dependent

Immunofluorescence staining 1:1000 dilution

Immunocytochemistry 1:1000 dilution

Neutralization of infectivity of VZV

Not suitable for western blotting and ELISA

### Specification

Immunogen: Varicella-zoster virus Oka strain (vaccine strain)

Specificity: Reacts with gH of VZV

Isotype: mouse IgG1 kappa

Form: 1 mg/ml in PBS, 50% glycerol, filter sterilized. Azide- and carrier-free.

Storage: Shipped at 4°C and upon arrival, spin-down and store at -20°C

### Data Link

UniProt P09260 (GH\_VZVD)

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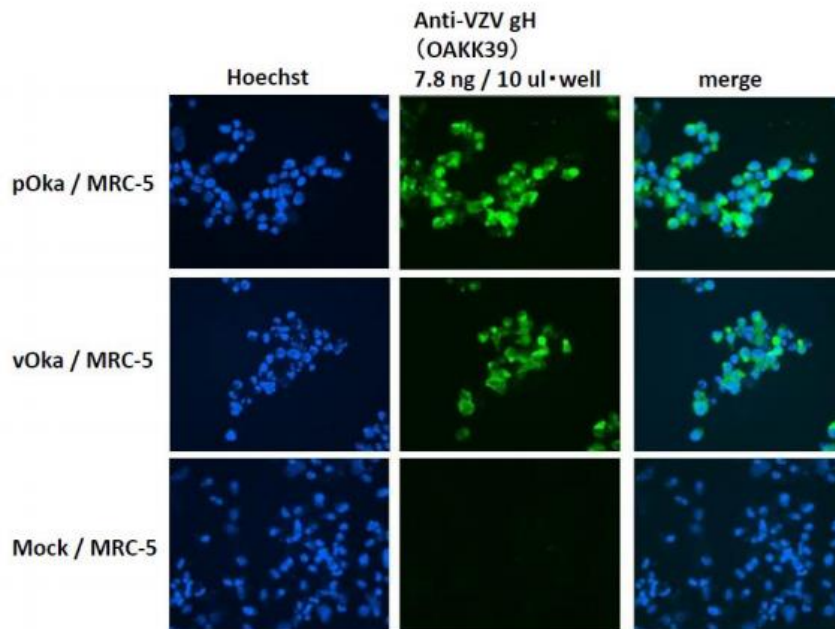


Fig. 1 Immunofluorescence staining of VZV glycoprotein H in VZV-infected MRC-5 cells by using anti-VZV gH antibody (OAKK39). MRC-5 was infected with VZV pOka strain, vaccine strain vOka, or mock-infected. Anti-VZV gH antibody was used at about 1/1,000 dilution. Secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor 488 donkey anti-mouse IgG [H+L] (Life Technology No. A21202) was used at 1/200 dilution. Nuclei were stained with Hoechst 33342.