

Recombinant Varicella Zoster Virus gE protein, GST-tagged

DAG1491 *Varicella Zoster Virus*
Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview	Recombinant VZV gE protein fused to a GST-Tag at C-terminus was expressed in <i>E. coli</i> and purified by proprietary chromatographic technique.
Antigen Description	Glycoproteins are proteins that contain oligosaccharide chains (glycans) covalently attached to polypeptide side-chains. The carbohydrate is attached to the protein in a cotranslational or posttranslational modification. This process is known as glycosylation. In proteins that have segments extending extracellularly, the extracellular segments are often glycosylated. Glycoproteins are often important integral membrane proteins, where they play a role in cell–cell interactions. Glycoproteins also occur in the cytosol, but their functions and the pathways producing these modifications in this compartment are less well-understood.
Source	<i>E. coli</i>
Species	Varicella Zoster Virus
Tag	GST
Conjugate	N/A
Purity	>95% pure as determined by 10% PAGE (coomassie staining).
Characteristic	Immunoreactive with sera of VZV-infected individuals.
Applications	Varicella Zoster antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for detection of VZV with minimal specificity problems.
Usage	The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

PACKAGING

Storage	stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.
Buffer	25mM Tris-Hcl pH 8.0, 1mM EDTA and 50% glycerol.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Varicella-zoster virus (VZV or HHV3) is a member of the genus <i>Varicellovirus</i> in the <i>Alphaherpesvirinae</i> subfamily of the <i>Herpesviridae</i> . It is the causative agent of chicken pox (varicella) in children, after which it establishes latency in the sensory ganglia with the potential to reactivate at a later time to cause shingles (zoster). This is an extremely stable virus. The genome is comprised of ~125 kb of linear double-stranded DNA containing approximately 71 open reading frames (ORFs). The viral structure is similar to that of other alphaherpesviruses, consisting of two unique regions, unique long and unique short, each flanked by inverted repeats; short repeats termed terminal repeat long and internal repeat long border the unique long region, while larger repeats termed terminal repeat short (TRS) and internal repeat short (IRS) border the unique short region. Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) interacts with cell surface heparan sulfate proteoglycans during virus attachment.
Keywords	VZV Ag, gE; Varicella-Zoster Virus Glycoprotein E; Glycoproteins; Varicella zoster virus; VZV; Human herpes virus 3; Envelope glycoprotein gI; GI; Glycoprotein IV; GPIV; HHV 3; HHV3; HHV3gp39; Human herpes virus 3; Membrane glycoprotein gE; Varicella Zoster Virus; VZVgE; VZVgI; Herpesviridae; Varicellovirus

REFERENCES

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