

## Mouse anti-Varicella Zoster Virus, 7 clone cocktail

Clone no. SG1-1, SG1-SG4, NCP-1

MONOSAN Ready To Use

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Product name	Mouse anti-Varicella Zoster Virus, 7 clone cocktail
Host	Mouse
Applications	IHC-P
Species reactivity	human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Unknown or proprietary to MONOSAN and/or its suppliers
Isotype	N/A
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	SG1-1, SG1-SG4, NCP-1 & IE-62 (7 clone cocktail)
Size	7 ml
Concentration	n/a
Format	-
Storage buffer	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3-7.7, containing 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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**Additional info**

Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV), a member of the human herpes virus family, causes two distinct clinical manifestations: chickenpox and shingles. Primary VZV infection results in chickenpox (varicella), which may rarely result in complications including encephalitis or pneumonia. Even when clinical symptoms of chickenpox have resolved, VZV remains dormant in the nervous system of the infected person (virus latency), in the trigeminal and dorsal root ganglia. In about 10-20% of cases, VZV reactivates later in life producing a disease known as herpes zoster or shingles. Serious complications of shingles include postherpetic neuralgia, zoster multiplex, myelitis, herpes ophthalmicus, or zoster sine herpette. VZV is closely related to the herpes simplex virus (HSV). Affected skin shares so many histological similarities that distinguishing between them may be difficult. Immunohistochemistry with anti-VZV appears quite sensitive and specific on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues in the distinction between HSV and VZV.

**References**

1. Kleinschmidt D, et al. J Neurol Sci. 1998 Aug 14; 159(2):213-8
2. Kaye SB, et al. Br J Ophthalmol. 2000 Jun;84(6):563-71
3. A.F. Nikkels, et al. Virchows Archiv A pathol Anat. 1993; 422:121-126
4. -
5. -

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