

Technical Data

Kit Size	96 test
Sample Dilution	1:100
Assay Timing	20 + 20 + 10 minutes
Standards	Cut-Off Calibrator
Normal Values	<10 U/ml
Typical CVs	<12%
Quality Control	Positive and Negative controls
Microplate Photometer	Read at 450nm
Product code	GD86

Herpes 1 IgG

The Genesis Herpes 1 IgG and Herpes 2 IgG kits are ELISAs designed for the qualitative determination of IgG antibodies to Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) in human serum or plasma.

Herpes simplex infections are caused by two antigenically distinct strains of the common virus Herpes simplex. HSV-1 is usually associated with infections in the oropharyngeal area and eyes while HSV-2 causes most genital and neonatal infections.

Following infection, a latent infection is established in sensory neurons, and recurrent infection results from reactivation of latent infection. HSV infections are usually localised to the initial site of infection. However, serious localised or disseminated disease may occur in immunocompromised individuals including newborn infants, cancer patients and transplant recipients.

HSV infections are transmitted by virus-containing secretions through close personal contact. Infection is classified as either primary or recurrent. Both forms are often subclinical and asymptomatic. Primary symptomatic HSV-1 infections are characterised by gingivostomatitis associated with fever, malaise and tender swollen cervical lymph nodes. The most common form of recurrent HSV-1 is herpes labialis in which vesicles appear on the lips, nostrils or skin around the mouth. Genital HSV infections manifest as multiple ulcerative lesions accompanied by pain, fever, dysuria and lymphadenopathy.

The most severe complication of genital HSV infection is neonatal disease. HSV is transmitted from the mother to the neonate during birth. Of mothers with an active infection, the risk of transmission to infants is as high as 40%. About 69-80% of infants who develop neonatal herpes are born to women who are asymptomatic of genital herpes at the time of birth. Infants infected with HSV appear normal at birth but generally develop symptoms during the newborn period. Of the infants with neonatal HSV, about half will die if not treated, and about half of the surviving infants will develop severe neurological or ocular sequelae.

For research use.

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*Diagnos***tics**

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