

**DESCRIPTION**

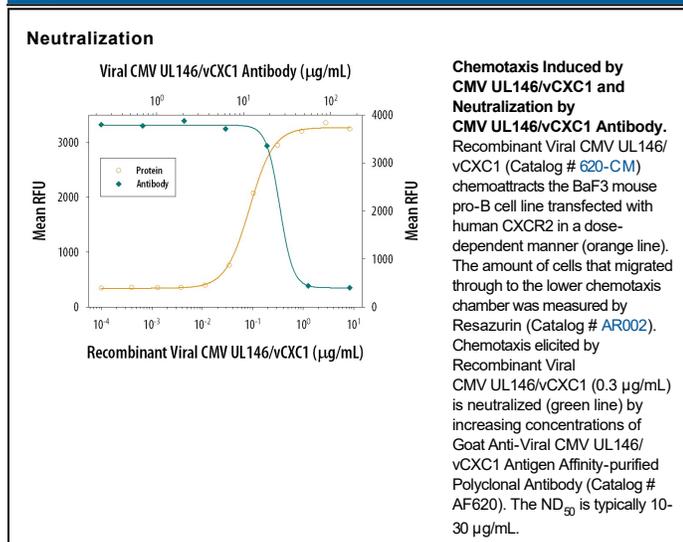
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Viral
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects viral CMV UL146/vCXC1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant viral CMV UL146/vCXC1
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

**APPLICATIONS**

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Viral CMV UL146/vCXC1 (Catalog # 620-CM)
<b>Neutralization</b>		Measured by its ability to neutralize CMV UL146/vCXC1-induced chemotaxis in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human CXCR2. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 10-30 µg/mL in the presence of 0.3 µg/mL Recombinant Viral CMV UL146/vCXC1.

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

#### BACKGROUND

Cytomegalovirus (CMV), a member of the beta herpesvirus subfamily, typically causes subclinical or latent infections in the normal adult population. However, CMV can cause congenital disease during pregnancy and is a human opportunistic pathogen that affects immunocompromised individuals. The CMV genome has been shown to contain homologs of cellular immunomodulatory proteins, including US28 (a CC chemokine receptor) and a MHC class I homolog. Virulent CMV clinical isolates have also been shown to carry at least 19 genes, designated *UL133-UL151*, that are not found in laboratory strains that have lost virulence characteristics. Two of these genes, *UL146* and *UL147*, exhibit sequence similarity to CXC chemokines.

The CMV *UL146* open-reading frame encodes a 117 amino acid residue precursor protein with a predicted 22 residues signal peptide that is cleaved to generate the mature protein. Recombinant UL146 has been shown to induce calcium mobilization, chemotaxis and degranulation of neutrophils.

#### References:

1. Dairaghi, D. *et al.* (1998) *Sem. Virol.* **8**:377.
2. Cha, T.A. *et al.* (1996) *J. Virol.* **70**:78.