

DESCRIPTION

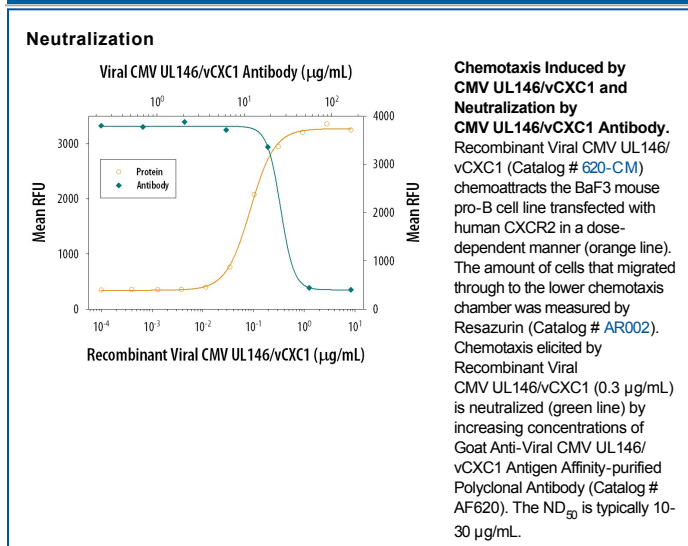
Species Reactivity	Viral
Specificity	Detects viral CMV UL146/vCXC1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant viral CMV UL146/vCXC1
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.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

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Viral CMV UL146/vCXC1 (Catalog # 620-CM)
Neutralization		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 ₅₀) is typically 10-30 µg/mL in the presence of 0.3 µg/mL Recombinant Viral CMV UL146/vCXC1.

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	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
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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.