

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Viral
Specificity	Detects viral CMV UL146/vCXC1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human CXCL1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, recombinant mouse CXCL1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 12, recombinant rat CXCL1, 3, r
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 76520
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant viral CMV UL146/vCXC1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

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.

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