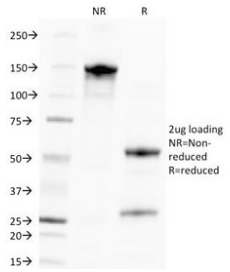
CMV Antibody CMV100 / Human Cytomegalovirus p65 Antibody [clone CMV100] (V2332)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2332-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2332-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2332SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Cytomegalovirus
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	CMV100
Purity	Protein G affinity
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
Gene ID	Not Applicable
Localization	Nuclear
Applications	ELISA: 1-5ug/ml for coating (order BSA/sodium azide-free format)
Limitations	This CMV Antibody CMV100 / Human Cytomegalovirus p65 Antibody is available for research use only.



CMV Antibody CMV100 by SDS-PAGE. SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CMV Antibody (clone CMV100) to assess antibody integrity and purity. The analysis provides a quality-control assessment of the purified mouse monoclonal antibody preparation. This Human Cytomegalovirus p65 Antibody recognizes a viral phosphoprotein associated with human cytomegalovirus infection.

Description

CMV Antibody CMV100 is a mouse monoclonal antibody that recognizes cytomegalovirus p65, a viral phosphoprotein associated with human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) infection. Human cytomegalovirus, also known as human herpesvirus 5 (HHV-5), is a member of the Herpesviridae family and contains a large double-stranded DNA genome. Cytomegalovirus establishes persistent infections and expresses numerous proteins involved in viral replication, particle assembly, and interactions with host cellular machinery. The Human Cytomegalovirus p65 Antibody targets a viral antigen associated with cytomegalovirus biology and the study of infectious disease.

Human cytomegalovirus is widely distributed throughout the human population and can establish lifelong latency following primary infection. In healthy individuals, infection is frequently asymptomatic or produces relatively mild symptoms. However, HCMV can cause significant complications in immunocompromised individuals, including organ transplant recipients and patients undergoing immunosuppressive treatment. Congenital cytomegalovirus infection is also an important cause of developmental complications. Viral persistence depends on the ability of HCMV to regulate host immune responses, establish latency, and reactivate under favorable conditions.

Cytomegalovirus p65 is commonly associated with the major tegument phosphoprotein pp65, encoded by the viral UL83 gene. This approximately 65 kDa protein is an abundant component of the viral tegument, the protein-rich layer located between the capsid and envelope of mature herpesvirus particles. Tegument proteins are delivered into host cells during infection and participate in processes that influence viral replication and interactions with cellular proteins. The major tegument phosphoprotein can undergo changes in intracellular distribution during the viral replication cycle, reflecting its involvement in multiple stages of infection.

The cytomegalovirus pp65 protein has attracted considerable research interest because of its abundance and immunogenicity. It contains epitopes recognized by virus-specific T lymphocytes and is involved in interactions with host antiviral defense mechanisms. Studies of pp65 have contributed to understanding the regulation of innate immune signaling, viral immune evasion, and the development of adaptive immune responses. Research involving the Human Cytomegalovirus p65 Antibody is relevant to investigations of viral antigen expression and the molecular interactions between cytomegalovirus and infected host cells.

Understanding cytomegalovirus protein expression provides insight into viral persistence, immune recognition, and the mechanisms underlying infection-associated disease. Research into viral phosphoproteins also contributes to broader investigations of herpesvirus structure, replication, and host-pathogen interactions. NSJ Bioreagents offers antibodies targeting viral antigens for studies of molecular virology and infectious disease. A CMV Antibody such as clone CMV100 provides a research tool for examining cytomegalovirus p65 expression and investigating the biological processes associated with human cytomegalovirus infection.

For an alternative recombinant monoclonal antibody targeting cytomegalovirus pp65, see our Cytomegalovirus Antibody r6, which recognizes the UL83-encoded major tegument phosphoprotein of human cytomegalovirus.

Application Notes

The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols, secondaries and substrates may require the CMV Antibody CMV100 / Human Cytomegalovirus p65 Antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.

Immunogen

Recombinant CMV-p65 protein was used as the immunogen for the CMV Antibody CMV100.

Storage

Store the CMV Antibody CMV100 at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

Cytomegalovirus / CMV antibodyCytomegalovirus antibody, Cytomegalovirus p65 antibody, Human Cytomegalovirus antibody, CMV p65 antibody, HCMV antibody, Human Herpesvirus 5 antibody

References (1)

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