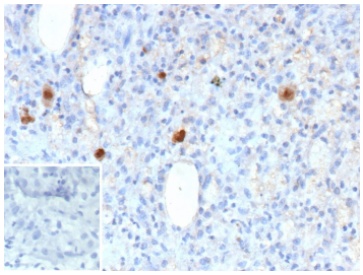
Cytomegalovirus Antibody r6 / HCMV pp65 Antibody [clone r6] (V6050)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V6050-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V6050-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V6050SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

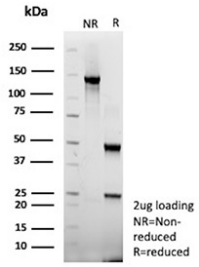
Recombinant MOUSE MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	CMV
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	r6
UniProt	P06725
Localization	Host cytoplasm, Host nucleus, Virion tegument
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml Western Blot: 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This Cytomegalovirus Antibody r6 / HCMV pp65 Antibody is available for research use only.



Cytomegalovirus Antibody r6 by IHC in human CMV-infected tissue. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE human cytomegalovirus-infected tissue using Cytomegalovirus Antibody clone r6. Brown HRP-DAB immunoreactivity is observed in scattered infected cells, consistent with expression of the viral tegument protein pp65. Nuclei are counterstained with hematoxylin. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed in 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9.0, at 95oC for 45 minutes, followed by cooling for 20 minutes. The inset shows a negative control with PBS substituted for the primary antibody. This HCMV pp65 Antibody recognizes the UL83 gene product.



Cytomegalovirus Antibody r6 by SDS-PAGE. SDS-PAGE analysis of purified recombinant monoclonal Cytomegalovirus Antibody (clone r6) under reducing conditions. The gel demonstrates the antibody preparation's purity, with protein bands corresponding to the expected immunoglobulin heavy and light chains. This HCMV pp65 Antibody recognizes the UL83-encoded major tegument phosphoprotein of human cytomegalovirus.

Description

Cytomegalovirus Antibody r6 is a recombinant monoclonal antibody that recognizes phosphoprotein 65 (pp65), a major structural component of human cytomegalovirus (HCMV), also known as human herpesvirus 5 (HHV-5). Encoded by the UL83 gene, pp65 is one of the most abundant proteins incorporated into the viral tegument.

Human cytomegalovirus is a double-stranded DNA virus capable of establishing lifelong infection. Following primary infection, the virus can persist in a latent state and reactivate under conditions of impaired immune surveillance. Although infection is frequently asymptomatic in immunocompetent individuals, HCMV can cause significant complications in transplant recipients, immunocompromised patients, and developing fetuses. The virus infects multiple cell types and employs numerous strategies to manipulate cellular signaling, innate immunity, and antiviral responses. Understanding the molecular functions of HCMV proteins is therefore important for studying viral persistence and host-pathogen interactions.

The UL83 gene encodes pp65, a highly expressed tegument phosphoprotein with a molecular weight of approximately 65 kDa. During infection, pp65 is delivered into host cells by incoming viral particles and subsequently participates in processes associated with viral replication and assembly. The protein can localize to both nuclear and cytoplasmic compartments, with its distribution changing during the viral replication cycle. HCMV pp65 also contributes to interactions between viral components and host cellular machinery, supporting efficient production of infectious particles.

Beyond its structural role, pp65 participates in the regulation of host antiviral defenses. The protein has been implicated in modulation of innate immune signaling and interference with cellular responses to viral infection. It is also a major target of virus-specific CD8+ T-cell responses, making it important in studies of adaptive immunity and immune surveillance. Because pp65 is strongly immunogenic, its epitopes are frequently investigated in research involving cytomegalovirus-specific T-cell recognition and antiviral immune responses.

Research involving cytomegalovirus pp65 provides insight into viral protein expression, tegument organization, host immune interactions, and mechanisms of persistent infection. NSJ Bioreagents offers recombinant monoclonal antibodies for investigating viral antigens and their biological functions. A Cytomegalovirus Antibody such as clone r6 provides a tool for studying the HCMV pp65 protein, while an HCMV pp65 Antibody supports research into viral replication, immune recognition, and the molecular biology of human cytomegalovirus.

Explore our Microbiology Antibodies collection for additional antibodies targeting viral proteins, microbial antigens, and proteins involved in host-pathogen interactions.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Cytomegalovirus Antibody r6 / HCMV pp65 Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Prokaryotic recombinant protein corresponding to a region at the C-terminal end of the cytomegalovirus pp65 molecule was used as the immunogen for the Cytomegalovirus Antibody r6.

Storage

Cytomegalovirus Antibody r6 with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC

Alternate Names

Human Cytomegalovirus antibody, HCMV pp65 antibody, Cytomegalovirus pp65 antibody, CMV Matrix Protein pp65 antibody, Cytomegalovirus Tegument Protein antibody, Human Cytomegalovirus Phosphoprotein 65 antibody

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