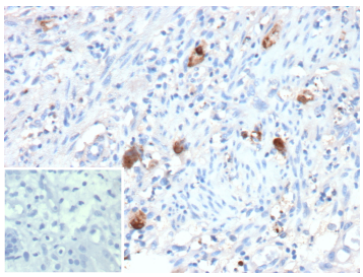
Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody rCMV/12688 / Cytomegalovirus pp65 Antibody [clone rCMV/12688] (V6053)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V6053-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V6053-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V6053SAF-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	rCMV/12688
UniProt	P06725
Localization	Host cytoplasm, Host nucleus, Virion tegument
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody rCMV/12688 / Cytomegalovirus pp65 Antibody is available for research use only.



Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody by IHC in human CMV-infected tissue. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE human cytomegalovirus-infected tissue using Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody (clone rCMV/12688). Brown HRP-DAB immunoreactivity identifies cells expressing the viral pp65 antigen, with hematoxylin counterstaining highlighting tissue architecture. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9.0, at 95oC for 45 minutes, followed by cooling for 20 minutes. The negative control was prepared by substituting PBS for the primary antibody. This Cytomegalovirus pp65 Antibody recognizes the UL83-encoded phosphoprotein of human cytomegalovirus.

Description

Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody rCMV/12688 is a recombinant monoclonal antibody that recognizes phosphoprotein 65 (pp65), a major structural component of human cytomegalovirus (HCMV). Encoded by the UL83 gene, pp65 is one of the

most abundant proteins incorporated into the tegument of mature cytomegalovirus particles. The tegument is a protein-rich layer situated between the viral capsid and envelope, containing factors that contribute to viral replication, particle assembly, and interactions with host cellular machinery. The Cytomegalovirus pp65 Antibody targets this important viral antigen, which is widely investigated in molecular virology and host-pathogen interactions.

Human cytomegalovirus, also known as human herpesvirus 5 (HHV-5), is a double-stranded DNA virus belonging to the Herpesviridae family. Following primary infection, HCMV can establish lifelong latency and reactivate when immune surveillance is compromised. Infection is frequently asymptomatic in immunocompetent individuals but can cause serious complications in transplant recipients, immunocompromised patients, and developing fetuses. The virus infects multiple cell types and employs a complex network of viral proteins to regulate cellular signaling, antiviral defenses, and immune recognition. Understanding these interactions is important for investigating viral persistence and disease mechanisms.

The UL83 gene encodes a phosphoprotein with an approximate molecular weight of 65 kDa. During infection, pp65 is delivered into host cells as a component of incoming viral particles and subsequently accumulates as viral protein expression progresses. Its intracellular localization can change during the replication cycle, with nuclear and cytoplasmic distributions reported at different stages of infection. The protein contributes to tegument organization and is associated with processes involved in the assembly and maturation of infectious virions. Its abundance makes pp65 a prominent antigen for studying cytomegalovirus protein expression and viral infection.

In addition to its structural functions, pp65 participates in interactions with host antiviral defense mechanisms. The protein has been implicated in modulation of innate immune signaling and regulation of cellular responses to infection. It is also highly immunogenic and contains epitopes recognized by cytomegalovirus-specific CD8+ T cells. These characteristics have made pp65 an important antigen in research involving adaptive immunity, immune surveillance, and viral immune evasion. The Cytomegalovirus pp65 Antibody is relevant to investigations of viral antigen expression and the molecular interactions underlying host immune recognition.

Research involving phosphoprotein 65 provides insight into cytomegalovirus replication, tegument structure, immune modulation, and mechanisms of persistent infection. NSJ Bioreagents offers antibodies targeting viral antigens for studies of infectious disease and molecular virology. A Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody such as clone rCMV/12688 provides a research tool for examining pp65 expression and its involvement in viral biology, host immune responses, and the molecular mechanisms of 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

1. Optimal dilution of the Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody rCMV/12688 / Cytomegalovirus pp65 Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

2. This Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody rCMV/12688 is recombinantly produced by expression in CHO cells.

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 Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody rCMV/12688

Storage

Phosphoprotein 65 Antibody rCMV/12688y with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC

Alternate Names

Cytomegalovirus pp65 antibody, HCMV Phosphoprotein 65 antibody, CMV Major Tegument Protein antibody, Cytomegalovirus UL83 antibody, Human Herpesvirus 5 pp65 antibody, CMV p65 antibody

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