

CMV (0896): sc-58116

BACKGROUND

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a member of the herpes virus group, which includes herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2; Varicella Zoster Virus, which causes chicken pox; and Epstein Barr virus, which causes infectious mononucleosis. These viruses remain dormant within the body over a long period. In humans Cytomegalovirus is known as human herpesvirus 5 (HHV-5). It resides in body fluids, including urine, saliva, breast milk, blood, tears, semen and vaginal fluids. Cytomegalovirus especially targets salivary glands and may also be devastating or even fatal to fetuses. Cytomegalovirus infection can also be life threatening for patients who are immunocompromised, such as individuals with HIV or organ transplant recipients.

REFERENCES

1. Alford, C.A., et al. 1990. Congenital and perinatal Cytomegalovirus infections. *Rev. Infect. Dis.* 12: S745-S753.
2. Rubin, R.H. 1990. Impact of Cytomegalovirus infection on organ transplant recipients. *Rev. Infect. Dis.* 12: S754-S766.
3. Toome, B.K., et al. 1991. Diagnosis of cutaneous Cytomegalovirus infection: a review and report of a case. *J. Am. Acad. Dermatol.* 24: 860-867.
4. Kanj, S.S., et al. 1996. Cytomegalovirus infection following liver transplantation: review of the literature. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 22: 537-549.
5. Boeckh, M. and Boivin, G. 1998. Quantitation of Cytomegalovirus: methodologic aspects and clinical applications. *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 11: 533-554.
6. Borchers, A.T., et al. 1999. Role of Cytomegalovirus infection in mechanisms. *Transpl. Immunol.* 7: 75-82.
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8. Gaytant, M.A., et al. 2002. Congenital Cytomegalovirus infection: review of the epidemiology and outcome. *Obstet. Gynecol. Surv.* 57: 245-256.
9. Fletcher, J.M., et al. 2005. Cytomegalovirus-specific CD4⁺ T cells in healthy carriers are continuously driven to replicative exhaustion. *J. Immunol.* 175: 8218-8225.

SOURCE

CMV (0896) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against CMV.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

CMV (0896) is recommended for detection of a 65 kD structural late antigen of CMV origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Molecular Weight of structural late CMV antigen: 65 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Lepiller, Q., et al. 2013. HCMV activates the IL-6-JAK-STAT3 axis in HepG2 cells and primary human hepatocytes. *PLoS ONE* 8: e59591.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.