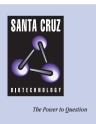
## SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# CMV (5E255): sc-70940



## 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, CMV is known as HCMV or human herpesvirus 5 (HHV-5). It resides in body fluids, including urine, saliva, breast milk, blood, tears, semen and vaginal fluids. CMV especially targets salivary glands and may also be devastating or even fatal to fetuses. CMV infection can also be life threatening for patients who are immunocompromised, such as individuals with HIV or organ transplant recipients.

## REFERENCES

- Alford, C.A., Stagno, S., Pass, R.F. and Britt, W.J. 1990. Congenital and perinatal Cytomegalovirus infections. Rev. Infect. Dis. 12 Suppl 7: S745-753.
- 2. Rubin, R.H. 1990. Impact of Cytomegalovirus infection on organ transplant recipients. Rev. Infect. Dis. 12 Suppl 7: S754-766.
- Toome, B.K., Bowers, K.E. and Scott, G.A. 1991. Diagnosis of cutaneous Cytomegalovirus infection: a review and report of a case. J. Am. Acad. Dermatol. 24: 860-867.
- Kanj, S.S., Sharara, A.I., Clavien, P.A. and Hamilton, J.D. 1996. Cytomegalovirus infection following liver transplantation: review of the literature. Clin. Infect. Dis. 22: 537-549.
- Boeckh, M. and Boivin, G. 1998. Quantitation of Cytomegalovirus: methodologic aspects and clinical applications. Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 11: 533-554.
- Borchers, A.T., Perez, R., Kaysen, G., Ansari, A.A. and Gershwin, M.E. 1999. Role of Cytomegalovirus infection in mechanisms. Transpl. Immunol. 7: 75-82.
- Drago, F., Aragone, M.G., Lugani, C. and Rebora, A. 2000. Cytomegalovirus infection in normal and immunocompromised humans. A review. Dermatology 200: 189-195.
- Gaytant, M.A., Steegers, E.A., Semmekrot, B.A., Merkus, H.M. and Galama, J.M. 2002. Congenital Cytomegalovirus infection: review of the epidemiology and outcome. Obstet. Gynecol. Surv. 57: 245-256.
- Fletcher, J.M., Vukmanovic-Stejic, M., Dunne, P.J., Birch, K.E., Cook, J.E., Jackson, S.E., Salmon, M., Rustin, M.H. and Akbar, A.N. 2005. Cytomegalovirus-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in healthy carriers are continuously driven to replicative exhaustion. J. Immunol. 175: 8218-8225.

#### SOURCE

CMV (5E255) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against CMV.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g~lgG_1$  in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## **RESEARCH USE**

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

#### APPLICATIONS

CMV (5E255) is recommended for detection of a late, cytoplasmic, 66 kD protein 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 late cytoplasmic CMV protein: 66 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<sup>™</sup> compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluo-rescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz<sup>™</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*D0 NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### PROTOCOLS

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