

Recombinant Cytomegalo Virus Pp150(UL32) protein

Cat.No:DAG1489

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

species	Cytomegalo Virus
Applications	CMV Pp65 antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for detection of CMV with minimal specificity problems.
Storage	stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.
Antigen Description	The basic phosphoprotein 150 (pp150), the product of UL32 (unique long domain 32) gene of human cytomegalovirus (CMV), is an abundant component of the viral tegument and a target of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-restricted cytotoxic T cells (CTLs) after infection
Concentration	1mg/ml
Buffer	25mM Tris-Hcl pH 7.2, 1mM EDTA and 50% glycerol.
conjugate	N/A
Source	E. coli
Tag	N/A
Purity	>95% pure as determined by 10% PAGE (coomassie staining).
Usage	The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.
Characteristic	Immunoreactive with sera of CMV-infected individuals.

Background

Introduction	Cytomegalovirus (from the Greek cyto-, "cell", and -megalo-, "large") is a viral genus of the viral group known as Herpesviridae or herpesviruses. It is typically abbreviated as CMV: The species that infects humans is commonly known as human CMV (HCMV) or human herpesvirus-5 (HHV-5), and is the best studied of all cytomegaloviruses. Within Herpesviridae, CMV belongs to the Betaherpesvirinae subfamily, which also includes the genera Muromegalovirus and Roseolovirus. It is related to other herpesviruses within the subfamilies of Alphaherpesvirinae that includes herpes simplex viruses (HSV) -1 and -2 and varicella-zoster virus (VZV), and the Gammaherpesvirinae subfamily that includes Epstein-Barr virus. All herpesviruses share a characteristic ability to remain latent within the body over long periods. Although they may be found throughout the body, CMV infections are frequently associated with the salivary glands in humans and other mammals. Other CMV viruses are found in several mammal species, but species isolated from animals differ from HCMV in terms of genomic structure, and have not been reported to cause human disease.
Keywords	CMV Ag; Pp38; UL80a; CMV Pp38; Cytomegalovirus pP38; CMV pp38 tegument protein; CMV tegument protein UL80a; 38 kDa structural phosphoprotein; Herpesviridae; Cytomegalovirus