BACKGROUND

HTLV-1 causes two distinct human diseases, HTLV-1-associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP) and adult T cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATL). The glycoproteins encoded by the ENV gene of HTLV-1 are essential for interaction with an unidentified receptor on the surface of target cells and play a crucial role in the infection process. The HTLV-1 Env proteins are initially synthesized in infected cells as a precursor protein (Pr61), which is subsequently glycosylated and cleaved in the Golgi apparatus into two mature products: the extracellular surface glycoprotein (gp46) and the transmembrane glycoprotein (gp21), which spans the lipid bilayers. The Env glycoproteins govern the entry of the virus into target cells by mediating specific attachment to a cellular receptor, which is followed by fusion between viral and cellular membranes. The HTLV-1 envelope (env) glycoprotein gp21 is a crucial target antigen in HAM/TSP and strongly inhibits infection of cell-free HTLV-1. The surface envelope glycoprotein gp46 of HTLV-1 elicits a strong immune response and plays a protective role against HTLV-1 infection in animal models.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

HTLV-1 gp21 (vS-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of HTLV-1 gp21.

STORAGE

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