



HIV-1 gp120 (NYRHIV1gp120): sc-73299

BACKGROUND

The attachment of enveloped viruses to cells and the fusion of viral and cellular membranes are critical early events in the HIV viral infection. This process is mediated by envelope glycoproteins (gp) on the surface of the virus. The human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) envelope glycoprotein, gp160, is proteolytically cleaved into gp120 and gp41, which remain non-covalently associated with one another. gp120 is one of the proteins that forms the envelope of HIV. gp120 projects from the surface of HIV and binds to the CD4 molecule on helper T cells. gp120 has been a logical experimental HIV vaccine because the outer envelope is the first part of the virus that encounters antibody. gp41 is embedded in the outer envelope of HIV that anchors gp120. gp41 also plays a key role in HIV's infection of CD4+ T cells by facilitating the fusion of the viral and cell membranes. The nomenclature of the gp proteins describes their respective molecular masses (e.g., gp160, gp120, gp41).

REFERENCES

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STORAGE

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

SOURCE

HIV-1 gp120 (NYRHIV1gp120) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant gp120 of HIV-1(MN strain) origin .

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

HIV-1 gp120 (NYRHIV1gp120) is recommended for detection of gp120 envelope glycoprotein of HIV-1 origin by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

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.