**BACKGROUND**

Feline leukemia virus (FeLV), a retrovirus that infects cats, is usually transmitted between infected cats through saliva or nasal secretions, though it can also be transmitted via urine, feces or milk. Once transmitted, the virus infects the epithelial cells, tonsilar B lymphocytes and macrophages of the cat, and subsequently enters the blood stream, eventually causing viremia. If the virus passes into the bone marrow, it will remain in the body of the cat for life. FeLV causes immunosuppression and kills about 30% of infected cats. Four subgroups of FeLV exist: FeLV-A, -B, -C and -T, but only subgroup A is transmissible between cats. FeLV glycoprotein 27 (gp27), glycoprotein 70 (gp70) and glycoprotein 85 (gp85) are envelope proteins that are commonly used to diagnose cats with the feline leukemia virus. Development in the cat of a high concentration of cytotoxic antibody against FeLV gp70 may play an important role in tumor regression as well as disappearance of FeLV infection.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

FeLV gp70 (BD1712) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against FeLV viral lysate.

**RESEARCH USE**

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