BACKGROUND

Human T-lymphotropic virus (HTLV) is a single-stranded RNA retrovirus that causes T cell leukemia and T cell lymphoma in human adults and may be involved in a few demyelinating diseases. HTLV-1 is a member of the HTLV family that is associated with several kinds of diseases including HTLV-1-associated myelopathy, infection with Strongyloides stercoralis, and a virus cancer link to leukemia. HTLV-1 transmission probably occurs via sexual contact, childbirth and through exposure to contaminated blood. HTLV-1 gp46 is a surface glycoprotein located on the viral envelope that is important in the immune-response of the host to the virus. HTLV-1 gp46 interacts with heat shock cognate protein (HSC 70) in a mechanism that may lead to pore formation in lipid bilayers to be followed by membrane fusion or cell death.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

HTLV-1 gp46 (65/6C2.2.34) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 210-306 encoded by the viral env gene.