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 exposure to contaminated blood. HTLV-1 p19 and p24 are major core viral proteins encoded by the gag gene. Differential antibody responsiveness to p19 gag can be used in the serological discrimination between HTLV-1 and HTLV-2.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

HTLV-1 p24 (46/3.24.4) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against HTLV-1 p24.