

Anti-HIV-1 gp120 Protein(group M, subtype CRF07_BC) Monoclonal Antibody

E-AB-V1204

Application	ELISA	Host	Rabbit
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	Clone No.	11

Important Note Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Details

Immunogen	Recombinant HIV-1 gp120 Protein (group M, subtype CRF07_BC) (His Tag)
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Clone No.	11
Reactivity	HIV
Dilution	ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Storage Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
Stability & Storage	Ships on ice packs. Store at -20°C
Description	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified Recombinant HIV-1 gp120 Protein (group M, subtype CRF07_BC) (His Tag). And the antibody was purified by Protein A Affinity.

Antigen Information

Alternate Names gp120

Background The HIV-1 gp120 envelope protein, a glycoprotein that is part of the outer layer of the virus, which is an essential component in the multi-tiered viral entry process. It presents itself as viral membrane spikes consisting of 3 molecules of gp120 linked together and anchored to the membrane by gp41 protein. Gp120 is essential for viral infection as it facilitates HIV entry into the host cell and this is its best-known and most researched role in HIV infection. However, it is becoming increasingly evident that gp120 might also be facilitating viral persistence and continuing HIV infection by influencing the T cell immune response to the virus. The surface protein gp120 attaches the virus to the host lymphoid cell by binding to the primary receptor CD4. Gp120 binding to its receptor CD4 and co-receptor, CXCR4 or CCR5 is required for fusion of viral and cellular membranes. Several mechanisms might be involved in this process of which gp120 binding to the CD4 receptor of T cells is the best known and most important interaction as it facilitates viral entry into the CD4+ cells and their depletion, a hallmark of the HIV infection. Gp120 is shed from the viral membrane and accumulates in lymphoid tissues in significant amounts. Despite the overall genetic heterogeneity of the gp120 glycoprotein, the conserved CD4 binding site provides an attractive antiviral target. Interaction between gp120 and ITGA4/ITGB7 would allow the virus to enter GALT early in the infection, infecting and killing most of GALT's resting CD4+ T-cells. This T-cell depletion is believed to be the major

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Applications: Activ- Activation; Block- Blocking; Separation- Cell Separation ; Cell Sep-Neg- Cell Separation by Negative Selection; FA- Functional Assay; Neut- Neutralization; Stim- Stimulation; FCM- Flow Cytometry; ICFM: Intracellular Staining for Flow Cytometry; WB- Western Blotting; IHC- Immunohistochemistry; IF- Immunofluorescence; IP- Immunoprecipitation

insult to the host immune system leading to AIDS.

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