



# Rabbit Anti-HIV-1 gp120 (V3 loop) Monoclonal Antibody, clone U5.5 (CABT-YN1400)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	HIV
<b>Target</b>	HIV-1 gp120
<b>Immunogen</b>	The original antibody was generated by immunizing mice with recombinant HIV-1 gp120.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	HIV
<b>Clone</b>	U5.5
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Conjugate</b>	unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Neut, WB, ELISA
<b>Epitope</b>	Specific to the principal neutralizing determinant (PND) of the V3 region of gp120 of HIV-1. It is reactive against peptides longer than 11 mer containing the sequence IHIGPGRAFVT.
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	200 µg, 1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% Proclin 300.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.02% Proclin 300

**Storage**

Store at 4°C for up to 3 months. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

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## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) isolates are currently grouped into two types, HIV-type 1 (HIV-1) and HIV-type 2 (HIV-2). The structure of the HIV particle is similar for both HIV-1 and HIV-2. Similarly to other retroviruses, the gag gene encodes the structural proteins of the core (p24, p7, p6) and matrix (p17) and the env gene encodes the viral envelope glycoproteins gp120 and gp41, which recognize cell surface receptors. The pol gene encodes for enzymes crucial for viral replication, which are the reverse transcriptase that converts viral RNA into DNA, the integrase that incorporates the viral DNA into host chromosomal DNA (the provirus) and the protease that cleaves large Gag and Pol protein precursors into their components. Each viral particle membrane includes glycoprotein heterodimer complexes composed of trimers of the external surface gp120 and the transmembrane spanning gp41 glycoproteins bound together. The binding between gp120 and gp41 is not covalent and therefore the gp120 may be shed spontaneously within the local environment and detected in the serum, as well as within the lymphatic tissue of HIV infected patients. The viral envelope glycoprotein gp120 binds CD4 and CC-chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5) on the surface of target cells triggering the fusion of the viral and host cell membranes.

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**Keywords**

gp120; Envelope glycoprotein gp160; Env polyprotein; transmembrane protein gp41; TM gp41; glycoprotein 41; gp41; surface protein gp120; SU gp120

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