



## Rabbit Anti-HIV-1 gp120 monoclonal antibody, clone S112 (CABT-ZB619)

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

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Specificity</b>        | It reacts with HIV gp120  |
| <b>Target</b>             | HIV gp120   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | Recombinant HIV-1 gp120 (group M, subtype CRF07_BC) Protein   |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG   |
| <b>Source/Host</b>        | Rabbit  |
| <b>Species Reactivity</b> | HIV   |
| <b>Clone</b>              | S112  |
| <b>Purification</b>       | Protein A purified  |
| <b>Conjugate</b>          | Unconjugated  |
| <b>Applications</b>       | ELISA, ELISA(cap)<br>We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection):<br>CABT-ZB619 - CABT-ZB967<br>This antibody will detect Human Immunodeficiency Virus type 1 (HIV-1) gp120/Glycoprotein 120 in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB198] |
| <b>Preparation</b>        | This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant HIV-1 gp120 (group M, subtype CRF07_BC).  |
| <b>Format</b>             | Purified, Liquid  |
| <b>Concentration</b>      | Lot specific  |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Size</b>         | 50 $\mu$ L, 100 $\mu$ L, 1 mL  |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS  |
| <b>Preservative</b> | None   |
| <b>Storage</b>      | This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| <b>Ship</b>         | Wet ice  |

## BACKGROUND

**Introduction** The HIV-1 gp120 envelope protein, a glycoprotein that is part of the outer layer of the virus, 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 insult to the host immune system leading to AIDS.

**Keywords** HIV-1 gp120; HIV1 gp120; Envelope surface glycoprotein gp120; Glycoprotein 120

## GENE INFORMATION

**Synonyms** HIV-1 gp120; HIV1 gp120; Envelope surface glycoprotein gp120; Glycoprotein 120; gp120; gp120 glycoprotein; Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1; SU; Surface protein; Retroviridae; Lentivirus; human immunodeficiency virus