



# HIV gp120 blocking peptide (CDBP5495)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Conjugate</b>     | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Applications</b>  | Used as a blocking peptide in immunoblotting applications. |
| <b>Format</b>        | Liquid   |
| <b>Concentration</b> | 200 µg/mL  |
| <b>Size</b>          | 0.05 mg  |
| <b>Preservative</b>  | None   |
| <b>Storage</b>       | -20°C  |

## BACKGROUND

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|---------------------|---|
| <b>Introduction</b> | Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a lentivirus (a member of the retrovirus family) that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a condition in humans in which progressive failure of the immune system allows life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers to thrive. Infection with HIV occurs by the transfer of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, pre-ejaculate, or breast milk. Within these bodily fluids, HIV is present as both free virus particles and virus within infected immune cells. The four major routes of transmission are unsafe sex, contaminated needles, breast milk, and transmission from an infected mother to her baby at birth (perinatal transmission). Screening of blood products for HIV has largely eliminated transmission through blood transfusions or infected blood products in the developed world. |
| <b>Keywords</b>     | 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  |