



Recombinant HIV type 1 (Du151) Glycoprotein 120 (a.a. 37-490) [His] (DAG1974)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	6xHis tagged HIV-1 gp120 (Du151)(Clade C) protein (a.a.37-490)
Antigen Description	HIV1 is equipped with the envelope gp160 glycoprotein for interaction with Langerhans cells (LCs) and dendritic cells (DCs), the members of the innate immune system, which confront the virus at the portal of virus entry in the human body. These cells are equipped with receptors by which they bind and endocytose the virus. The gp120 glycoprotein is used for binding to CD4 receptor and CCR5 co-receptor of T helper 2 (Th2) cells, and is able to induce Fc epsilon RI(+) hematopoietic cells to produce IL4, which inactivates the host adaptive immune response.
Species	HIV
Purity	≥95%
Conjugate	His
Applications	antibody ELISA, protein labeling, etc
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Size	50 µg
Preservative	None
Storage	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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
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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.

Keywords

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
