



# Recombinant HIV type 1 gp120 (Con of Cons) (a.a. 34-518) [His] (DAG2038)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	6xHis tagged HIV-1 gp120 (Con of Cons/2006) protein (a.a.34-518) (SEQ: enlwvtvygvpvwkeantlfcasdakaydtevhnrwathacvptdpnpqeivlenvtenfnmwknmveqm hediislwdqslkpcvklplcvtlncdvnatnnttnneeikncsfnitteirdkkkkvlyalfykdvvpid dnnsyrlincntsaitqacpkvsfepipihycapag
<b>Species</b>	HIV
<b>Purity</b>	≥ 95%
<b>Conjugate</b>	His
<b>Applications</b>	WB, etc
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Size</b>	100 µg, 1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	After reconstitution, stable for a month at 4°C. For long term storage, split it into small aliquots and keep at -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	HIV GP120 protein (or gp120) is the name of the glycoprotein which forms the spikes sticking
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out of a HIV virus particle. HIV gp120 protein is essential for virus entry into cells as it plays a vital role in seeking out specific cell surface receptors for entry. Three gp120s, bound as heterodimers to a transmembrane glycoprotein, gp41, are thought to combine in a trimer to form the envelope spike, which is involved in virus-cell attachment. Approximately 50% of the mass of HIV gp120 protein is due to glycosylation, the high level of which may prevent gp120 from being recognised by the human immune response. gp120 binds to the human cell surface antigen CD4, which is primarily expressed by Helper T lymphocytes and monocytes/macrophages.

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**Keywords**

Human Immunodeficiency Virus; HIV gp120; HIV; HIV-1 gp120; HIV-1; HIV type 1 gp120

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