



Recombinant HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 120 [GST] (DAG4737)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Recombinant Human HIV-1 gp120, GST-tagged
Antigen Description	gp120 is a glycoprotein exposed on the surface of the HIV envelope. The glycoprotein gp120 is anchored to the viral membrane, or envelope, via non-covalent bonds with the transmembrane glycoprotein, gp41. It is involved in entry into cells by binding to CD
Specificity	Immunoreactive with sera of HIV-infected individuals.
Species	HIV
Purity	> 95%, as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Conjugate	GST
Applications	HIV1 gp120 antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for detection of HIV with minimal specificity problems.
Format	Lyophilized from 20mM PBS pH-7.8, 20mM NaCl 0.5M, 1mM DTT 8M urea.
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 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-
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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
