



## Recombinant HIV-1 IIIB gp120 (DAGF-236)

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

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	This protein binds to murine monoclonal antibodies of defined epitope specificity and binding to HIV-1 converted human serum polyclonal antibodies in ELISA and Western ELISA.
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Batch dependent - please inquire should you have specific requirements
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -75°C

### BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	HIV GP120 protein (or gp120) is the name of the glycoprotein which forms the spikes sticking 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
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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; HIV-1 gp120; HIV type 1 gp120

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