



# Anti-HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 120 polyclonal antibody (DPAB3973)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody to HIV-1 GP120/160 Proteins.
<b>Antigen Description</b>	Endoproteolytic processing of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV1) gp160 membrane glycoprotein precursor into gp120 and gp41 is necessary for formation of infectious HIV particles. 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 FcepsilonRI(+) hematopoietic cells to produce IL4, which inactivates the host adaptive immune response.
<b>Specificity</b>	Reacts with HIV-1 gp120 (Clade B). Cross-reactivity to gp120 from other Clades not tested.
<b>Target</b>	HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 120
<b>Immunogen</b>	in vivo expressed HIV-1 gp120 envelope protein (HXBc2)
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	HIV
<b>Purification</b>	Immunoaffinity chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4 oC; DO NOT FREEZE; Stable for 6 months from the date of shipment. Non-

## BACKGROUND

### Introduction

One of the obstacles to treatment of the human immunodeficiency virus is its high genetic variability. HIV can be divided into two major types, HIV type 1 (HIV-1) and HIV type 2 (HIV-2). HIV-1 is related to viruses found in chimpanzees and gorillas living in western Africa, while HIV-2 viruses are related to viruses found in sooty mangabeys. HIV-1 viruses may be further divided into groups. The HIV-1 group M viruses predominate and are responsible for the AIDS pandemic. Group M can be further subdivided into subtypes based on genetic sequence data. Some of the subtypes are known to be more virulent or are resistant to different medications. Likewise, HIV-2 viruses are thought to be less virulent and transmissible than HIV-1 M group viruses, although HIV-2 is known to cause AIDS.

### Keywords

Group VI; Retroviridae; Lentivirus; Human immunodeficiency virus 1; Human immunodeficiency virus 2; GP120/160 (Clade B); HIV-1 GP120 Envelope Protein

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