



Anti-HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 41 polyclonal antibody (DPAB3975)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody to HIV-1 GP41.
Antigen Description	gp41/120 is the major HIV protein associated with the HIV envelope. It functions as the viral antireceptor or attachment protein. gp41 (or TM) traverses the envelope, whereas gp120 is present on the outer surface and is noncovalently attached to gp41. The precursor of gp120/41 (gp160) is synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum and is transported via the golgi body to the cell surface. Upon activation of the envelope glycoprotein (gp120/41) by cellular receptors, gp41 undergoes conformational changes that mediate fusion of the viral and cellular membranes.
Specificity	Reacts with gp41 (Clade B) protein. Cross-reactivity to other clades not tested.
Target	HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 41
Immunogen	in vivo expressed HIV-1 gp41
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	HIV
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB
Size	100 μg
Preservative	None

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Store at 4 oC; DO NOT FREEZE; Stable for 6 months from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous.

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.
Keywords	Env; Env polyprotein; Envelope glycoprotein gp160; Envelope Protein gp120; Glycoprotein 41; GP120; gp41; Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1; Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 gp41; TM; Transmembrane protein; Group VI; Retroviridae; Lentivirus; Human immunodeficiency virus 1; Human immunodeficiency virus 2; HIV-1 GP41; GP41 (HIV-1/Clade B)