



Recombinant HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 120 [Proxidase] (DAG-T1101)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	E.coli derived recombinant. The protein contains HIV-1 immunodominant regions from gp120 protein. Horseradish peroxidase labeled (P).
Nature	Recombinant
Expression System	E. coli
Species	HIV
Conjugate	Proxidase
Procedure	None
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at 2–8 °C

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that can lead to a condition in which the immune system begins to fail, leading to opportunistic infections. HIV primarily infects vital cells in the human immune system such as helper T cells (specifically CD4+ T cells), macrophages and dendritic cells. HIV infection leads to low levels of CD4+ T cells through three main mechanisms: firstly, direct viral killing of infected cells; secondly, increased rates of apoptosis in infected cells; and thirdly, killing of infected CD4+ T cells by CD8 cytotoxic lymphocytes that recognize infected cells. When CD4+ T cell numbers decline below a critical level, cell-mediated immunity is lost, and the body becomes progressively more susceptible to opportunistic infections. HIV was classified as a member of the genus Lentivirus, part of the family of Retroviridae. Lentiviruses have many common morphologies and biological properties.
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Many species are infected by lentiviruses, which are characteristically responsible for long-duration illnesses with a long incubation period. Lentiviruses are transmitted as single-stranded, positive-sense, enveloped RNA viruses. Upon entry of the target cell, the viral RNA genome is converted to double-stranded DNA by a virally encoded reverse transcriptase that is present in the virus particle. This viral DNA is then integrated into the cellular DNA by a virally encoded integrase so that the genome can be transcribed. Once the virus has infected the cell, two pathways are possible: either the virus becomes latent and the infected cell continues to function, or the virus becomes active and replicates, and a large number of virus particles are liberated that can then infect other cells.

Keywords

Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 gp120; HIV-1 gp120
