



Mouse Anti-HIV-1-gp120 monoclonal antibody, clone JR52 (DMAB-D7324)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Product Overview | This is a binding and neutralizing antibody, Neutralization was tested in tissue culture. |
| Specificity | The serological activity of the antibodies is checked by ELISA. |
| Target | HIV-1-gp120 |
| Immunogen | r.gp120 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Source/Host | Mouse |
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Clone | JR52 |
| Purification | Ion exchange column. |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Reconstitution | Reconstitute with H2O. Mix gently, wash the sides of the vial and wait 30-60 seconds before use. |
| Format | Lyophilized powder |
| Size | 1 mg |
| Buffer | Lyophilised in PBS (0.01M, pH 7.4) |
| Preservative | None |

Storage Lyophilised product at +4°C. Reconstituted product should be stored in aliquots at -20°C.

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. Two types of HIV have been characterized: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-1 is the virus that was initially discovered and termed both LAV and HTLV-III. It is more virulent, more infective, and is the cause of the majority of HIV infections globally. The lower infectivity of HIV-2 compared to HIV-1 implies that fewer of those exposed to HIV-2 will be infected per exposure. Because of its relatively poor capacity for transmission, HIV-2 is largely confined to West Africa.

Keywords Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 gp120; HIV-1 gp120
