

□ Cat # **AB-21010**

Anti HIV-1 gp120 IgG

Size: □ **50uL**

Synonyms:

HIV-1 gp120, HIV1gp120, HIV-I gp120, HIVIgp120

Type:

Polyclonal Rabbit Antibody

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. 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.

Immunogen:

Recombinant HIV-1 gp120 produced in baculovirus expression system

Storage Procedure:

Stable for 2 years at -20o C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Applications:

Binds to recombinant HIV-1 gp120 ELISA and Western Blot Optimal dilutions should be determined by the customer, based on titration. Suggested starting dilutions are listed below:

Western Blot: 1-500 to 1-1000

ELISA: 1:500 to 1000

Usage:

This item is for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals. If supplied in powder then reconstitute it in 100 ul water for 1 mg/ml stock and store in liquid at 4oC for ~1 week or aliquots in suitable size and store at -20oC for long term storage..

Rev.140611P

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