

Recombinant HIV-1 gp120 MN Envelope

Catalog No.	CS534A	Quantity:	2 µg
	CS534B		10 µg
	CS534C		100 µg

Description: 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.

Recombinant HIV-1 gp120 MN is the external envelope protein, full-length 100-120 kDa external envelope protein of HIV-1 glycosylated with N-linked sugars using baculovirus vectors in insect cells. It is Purified under conditions that maintain the tertiary structure of the molecule. The gp120 MN is dual tropic meaning it binds to CCR5 and X4.

Source: Baculovirus Insect Cells.

Formulation: The protein solution contains 30 mM Tris-Cl, pH-7.6, + 150 mM NaCl + 0.01% Triton N -101.

Purity: >90% as determined by HPLC analysis and SDS-PAGE.

Specific Activity: Immunoreactive with sera from HIV infected individuals.

Applications: HIV-1 gp120 antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots and is an excellent antigen for early detection of HIV seroconvertors with minimal specificity problems.



Cell Sciences®
480 Neponset Street
Bldg 12A
Canton, MA 02021

Toll Free: 888-769-1246
Phone: 781-828-0610
Fax: 781-828-0542

E-mail: info@cellsciences.com
Website: www.cellsciences.com

- Application Note:** Western blots: 0.1-1.0 µg/strip.
The optimal concentration should be determined by the user for each specific application.
- Storage & Stability:** Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein such as 0.1% HSA or BSA. This depends upon the particular application employed. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.



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