

Mouse HIV-1 gp120 Monoclonal Antibody

Mouse Anti HIV-1 gp120 (PND)

CATALOG # AAA37908	HOST Mouse	APPLICATIONS ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

HIV-1 gp120; Monoclonal Antibody; Mouse Anti HIV-1 gp120 (PND); HIV-1 gp120 antibody; HIV-1 gp120 (PNDmn); Mouse antibody; anti-HIV-1 gp120 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	NYRHIV1gp120
Purity/Purification	Ion exchange column.
Form/Format	Sterile filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.; Lyophilized with no additives
Applicable Applications for anti-HIV-1 gp120 antibody	ELISA
Additional Information	This is a binding and neutralizing antibody. Neutralization was tested in tissue culture.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with 1x PBS. Mix gently, wash the sides of the vial and wait 30-60 seconds before use.
Immunogen	r.gp120 (MN strain).
Preparation and Storage	In lyophilized form, for long periods, store at 4 degree C in a dry environment. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -20 degree C.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-HIV-1 gp120 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 <i>Lentivirus</i>, part of the family of <i>Retroviridae</i>. 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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-HIV-1 gp120 antibody	Monoclonal Antibodies; Anti-Viral; Monoclonal Antibodies; Anti Viral

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/hiv-1-gp120-antibody-clone-nyrhiv1gp120-elisa/37908>