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# 32-5579: Recombinant HIV-1 gp120 CM(Discontinued)

## Description

Source : Baculovirus, Insect Cells. HIV-1 gp120 CM Recombinant- is the external envelope protein, full-length 120 kDa, derived from the env. gene of HIV-1 and glycosylated with N-linked sugars and produced using baculovirus vectors in insect cells. The gp120CM stands for Chaing Mai from Clade E and is M-tropic meaning it binds to CCR5.Purified under conditions that maintain the tertiary structure of the molecule. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirusthat can lead to a condition in which the immune systembegins to fail, leading to opportunistic infections. HIV primarily infects vital cells in the humanimmune systemsuch as helper T cells(specifically CD4+ T cells), macrophagesand 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 apoptosisin infected cells; and thirdly, killing of infected CD4+ T cells by CD8 cytotoxic lymphocytesthat recognize infected cells. When CD4+ T cell numbers decline below a critical level, cell-mediated immunityis 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 genomeis converted to double-stranded DNAby a virally encoded reverse transcriptasethat is present in the virus particle. This viral DNA is then integrated into the cellular DNA by a virally encoded integraseso that the genome can be transcribed. Once the virus has infected the cell, two pathways are possible: either the virus becomes latentand 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 Info

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| **Amount :** | 10 µg |
| **Purification :** | Greater than 90.0% as determined by HPLC analysis and SDS-PAGE. |
| **Content :** | 10mM Tris-Cl, pH-7.6, 150mM NaCl and 0.01% Triton N-101. |
| **Storage condition :** | Recombinant HIV -1 gp120 CM although stable at 4°C for 3 weeks, should be stored below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please avoid freeze-thaw cycles. |

***For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic/therapeutics procedures.***