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# gp120 Antibody

Catalog # ASC12115

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, E |
| **Primary Accession** | P04578 |
| **Other Accession** | AAB05604 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Clone Names** | gp120 |
| **Calculated MW** | 97213 |

## Additional Information

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|---|---|
| **Gene ID** | 155971 |
| **Alias Symbol** | gp120 |
| **Other Names** | gp120 Antibody: Envelope glycoprotein gp160 |
| **Reconstitution & Storage** | gp120 antibody can be stored at 4˚C for three months and -20˚C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures. |
| **Precautions** | gp120 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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|---|---|
| **Name** | env {ECO:0000255\|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04083} |
| **Function** | [Envelope glycoprotein gp160]: Oligomerizes in the host endoplasmic reticulum into predominantly trimers. In a second time, gp160 transits in the host Golgi, where glycosylation is completed. The precursor is then proteolytically cleaved in the trans-Golgi and thereby activated by cellular furin or furin-like proteases to produce gp120 and gp41. |
| **Cellular Location** | [Surface protein gp120]: Virion membrane {ECO:0000255\|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04083}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000255\|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04083}. Host cell membrane {ECO:0000255\|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04083}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000255\|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04083}. Host endosome membrane {ECO:0000255\|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04083}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255\|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04083}. Note=The surface protein is not anchored to the viral envelope, but associates with the extravirion surface through its binding to TM. It is probably concentrated at the site of budding and incorporated into the virions possibly by contacts between the |

cytoplasmic tail of Env and the N-terminus of Gag
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04083}

## Background

Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) entry into target cells is directed by the envelope (Env) glycoproteins, which are present on the surface of HIV-1 virion or infected cells in the form of trimers consisting of gp120/gp41 complexes. The surface subunit, gp120, initiates the entry process by interacting sequentially with the CD4 receptor and a co-receptor CCR5 or CXCR4, thereby inducing a conformational change that allows the transmembrane (TM) gp41 subunit to mediate fusion between viral and target cell membranes. Cleavage of Env into its gp120 and gp41 components is necessary for activation of its fusogenic activity.