**BACKGROUND**

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a condition in which the immune system of the host fails, leading to life-threatening opportunistic infections. HIV performs highly complex orchestrated tasks during the assembly, budding, maturation and infection stages of the viral replication cycle. During viral assembly, specific proteins form membrane associations and self-associations that ultimately result in the budding of an immature virion from the infected cell. GAG precursors also function during viral assembly to selectively bind and package two plus strands of genomic RNA. gp24, an internal HIV antigen, is used in many applications to study the virus since it produces good staining. It is also useful in HIV diagnosis, since the most common HIV test detects the presence of antibodies against gp24.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

HIV-1 gp24 (HIV-1gp24) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against HIV-1 gp24.