

HIV-1 gp41 Recombinant Protein

Recombinant HIV-1 gp41, Horseradish Peroxidase Labeled

CATALOG #
AAA38333

HOST
E Coli

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

HIV-1 gp41; Recombinant HIV-1 gp41; Horseradish Peroxidase Labeled; HRP; HIV-1 gp41 Recombinant; HRP labeled; HIV-1 gp41 HRP; HIV-1 gp41 recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E Coli
Specificity	Reacts strongly with human HIV positive serum.
Purity/Purification	Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	(1mg/ml) 8M urea, 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8.0 and 10mM b-mercaptoethanol. Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for HIV-1 gp41 recombinant protein

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 *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.

Product Categories/Family for HIV-1 gp41 recombinant protein

Viral Antigens; HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS; Viral Antigens; HIV

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.