HIV Type-O gp41 Recombinant Protein

Recombinant HIV Type-O gp41

CATALOG #	HOST
AAA38338	**E Coli**

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

HIV Type-O gp41; Recombinant HIV Type-O gp41; HIV Type-O gp41 Recombinant; HIV Type-O gp41 recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E Coli
Specificity	Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV type-O infected individuals.
Purity/Purification	Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	1.5M urea, 25mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0 and 50% Glycerol. Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.
Preparation and Storage	HIV Type-O although stable at 4 degree C for 1 week, should be stored below -18 degree C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for HIV Type-O gp41 recombinant protein	**Description:** HIV Type-O gp41 recombinant-, containing the HIV Type-O immunodominant regions from gp41 proteinis fused with a Beta-galactosidase at N-terminus. **Introduction:** 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 Categories/Family for HIV Type-O 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.

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Online datasheet: https://www.aaabiotech.com/hiv-type-o-gp41-recombinant-protein-e-coli/38338