

HIV-1 gp41 Long

Description: The E. Coli derived protein contains the full-length sequence of N-terminal epitopes of HIV-1 gp41 288 amino acids (466-753) immunodominant regions gp41L. The protein is fused to b-galactosidase (114 kDa) at N-Terminus.

Catalog #: HIPS-120

Source: Escherichia Coli.

For research use only.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by HPLC analysis & SDS-PAGE.

Specificity:

Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-1 infected individuals.

Formulation:

10mM Na₂CO₃, 10mM Na₃EDTA, 10mM M-mercaptoethanol, 0.05% tween-20.

Stability:

HIV-1 gp41 Long although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

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.

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