



# HIV type 1 P24 [His] (DAG-H10311)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Species</b>	HIV
<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Conjugate</b>	His
<b>Size</b>	100 µg, 200 µg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Store it under sterile conditions at -70 °C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) can be divided into two major types, HIV type 1 (HIV-1) and HIV type 2 (HIV-2). HIV-1 is related to viruses found in chimpanzees and gorillas living in western Africa. HIV-2 is related to viruses found in sooty mangabeys. HIV-1 viruses may be further divided into groups. The HIV-1 group M viruses predominate and are responsible for the AIDS pandemic. Some of the HIV-1 group M subtypes are known to be more virulent or are resistant to different medications. HIV-2 viruses are thought to be less virulent and transmissible than HIV-1 M group viruses. Gag protein from HIV-1 is a polypeptide, which, during viral maturation, is cleaved to release matrix p17, core p24 and nucleocapsid proteins. Capsid protein p24 forms the conical core that encapsulates the genomic RNA-nucleocapsid complex in the virion. Most core are conical, with only 7% tubular. The core is constituted by capsid protein hexamer subunits. The core is disassembled soon after virion entry. The p24 antigen contains epitopes that prime helper CD4 T-cells, which have been demonstrated to be protective and it can elicit lymphocyte proliferation. p24 is likely to be an integral part of any multicomponent HIV vaccine.
<b>Keywords</b>	Gag-p24; CA; HIV-1 Gag-P24; Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 Gag-P24; HIV-1; Human

