



# Recombinant HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 41 [His] (DAG1524)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	HIV-1 gp41 His tag Recombinant- is a non-glycosylated 69 kDa polypeptide chain, containing the envelope glycoprotein 41 (subtype-B) gene of the HIV1 having a 6X His tag / chaperone protein on the N-terminus.
<b>Antigen Description</b>	gp41/120 is the major HIV protein associated with the HIV envelope. It functions as the viral antireceptor or attachment protein. gp41 (or TM) traverses the envelope, whereas gp120 is present on the outer surface and is noncovalently attached to gp41. The precursor of gp120/41 (gp160) is synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum and is transported via the golgi body to the cell surface. Upon activation of the envelope glycoprotein (gp120/41) by cellular receptors, gp41 undergoes conformational changes that mediate fusion of the viral and cellular membranes
<b>Species</b>	HIV
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95.0% as determined by HPLC analysis and SDS-PAGE.
<b>Conjugate</b>	His
<b>Applications</b>	HIV-1 gp41 antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for early detection of HIV seroconvertors with minimal specificity problems.
<b>Format</b>	Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.
<b>Buffer</b>	20mM sodium carbonate, pH-9.6, 0.02 % sodium azide.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.02% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a lentivirus (slowly replicating retrovirus) that causes the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a condition in humans in which progressive failure of the immune system allows life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers to thrive. Without treatment, average survival time after infection with HIV is estimated to be 9 to 11 years, depending on the HIV subtype. Infection with HIV occurs by the transfer of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, pre-ejaculate, or breast milk. Within these bodily fluids, HIV is present as both free virus particles and virus within infected immune cells.

**Keywords**

env; Glycoprotein 41; gp41; TM; Transmembrane protein; HIV gp41 L