



# Recombinant HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 41 [MBP] (DAG1525)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	HIV-1 gp41 MBP tag Recombinant- is a non-glycosylated 62 kDa polypeptide chain, containing the envelope glycoprotein 41 (subtype-B) gene of the HIV1 having a maltose binding protein tag on the N-terminus.
<b>Species</b>	HIV
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95.0% as determined by HPLC analysis and SDS-PAGE.
<b>Conjugate</b>	MBP
<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>Size</b>	100 µg, 500 µg, 1 mg
<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

<b>Introduction</b>	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
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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.

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**Keywords**

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

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