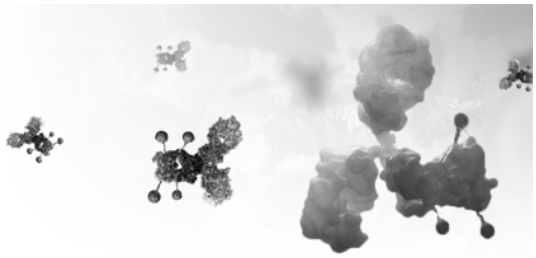

# Recombinant HIV type 1 P66 Protein (DAG1533)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| **Product Overview** | HIV-1 p66 Recombinant- is a 66 kDa protein derived from pol gene. The HIV-1 p66 is glycosylated with N-linked sugars and produced using baculovirus vectors in insect cells. |
| **Antigen Description** | Pre-integration complex interacts with human HMGA1. Matrix protein p17 is a trimer. Interacts with gp120 and human BAF. Capsid is a homodimer. Interacts with human PPIA/CYPA. The protease is a homodimer, whose active site consists of two apposed aspartic acid residues. The reverse transcriptase is a heterodimer of p66 RT and p51 RT (RT p66/p51). Heterodimerization of RT is essential for DNA polymerase activity. Despite the sequence identities, p66 RT and p51 RT have distinct folding. Integrase is a homodimer and possibly can form homotetramer. Integrase interacts with human SMARCB1/INI1 and human PSIP1/LEDGF isoform 1 (By similarity). |
| **Species** | HIV |
| **Purity** | Greater than 90.0% as determined by HPLC analysis and SDS-PAGE. |
| **Conjugate** | Unconjugated |
| **Applications** | HIV-1 p66 pol antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for early detection of HIV seroconvertors with minimal specificity problems. |
| **Format** | Sterile filtered colorless clear solution. |
| **Size** | 10 µg, 100 µg |
| **Buffer** | 30mM Tris pH-7, 0.15M NaCl, 0.2mM EDTA, 2mM b-ME. |
| **Preservative** | None |
| **Storage** | 2-8°C short term, -20°C long term |

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# BACKGROUND

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|---|---|
| **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** | HIV-1 p66; HIV1 p66; Envelope surface glycoprotein p66; Glycoprotein 66; p66; p66 glycoprotein; Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1; SU; Surface protein; Retroviridae; Lentivirus; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV p66; human immunodeficiency virus p66 |

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