



## Recombinant HIV type 1 p31 [His] (DAG1544)

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

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	The E. coli derived recombinant protein is a non-glycosylated polypeptide chain, containing the HIV-1 immunodominant regions from the p31 protein (integrase) 9-289 amino acids, fused with a 6*His tag at N-terminus.
<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>	WB, ELISA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	100 µg, 500 µg, 1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	1.5M urea, 25mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 0.2% Triton-X, 50% Glycerol.
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

### BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Integrase is an enzyme produced by the HIV which enables its genetic material to be integrated into the DNA of the infected cell and is a key component in the pre-integration complex. HIV integrase contains 3 domains, an N-terminal HH-CC zinc finger domain which is partially responsible for multimerization, a central catalytic domain and a C-terminal domain. Both Central catalytic domain and C-terminal domains have been shown to bind both viral and cellular DNA. No crystal structure data exists with Integrase bound to its DNA substrates. HIV-1 integrase functions as a dimer or a tetramer. Additionally, several host cellular proteins interact
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with integrase and may facilitate the integration process.

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**Keywords**

Human Immunodeficiency Virus; HIV p31; HIV; HIV-1 p31; HIV-1; HIV type 1 p31

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