



Recombinant HIV type 1 (Clade-B) TAT Protein (DAG1547)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Product Overview | HIV-1 TAT Recombinant- produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 86 amino acids encoded by two exons and having chain having a molecular mass of 14kDa. |
| Antigen Description | Tat is an HIV gene.Tat stands for "Trans-Activator of Transcription". Tat consists of between 86 and 101 amino acids depending on the subtype.Also, in molecular biology, Tat is a protein which is encoded for by the Tat gene in HIV-1. Tat, is a regulatory protein that drastically enhances the efficiency of viral transcription. |
| Species | HIV |
| Purity | Greater than 90.0% as determined by HPLC analysis and SDS-PAGE. |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Applications | Recognized by anti-Tat (HIV-1) polyclonal antibody.Reacts with anti-Tat antibodies from human, monkey, rabbit and mouse serum. |
| Format | Sterile Filtered and lyophilized, though might appear as a solution as a result of the glycerol content. |
| Size | 10 µg, 100 µg |
| Buffer | Lyophilized with 0.1% glycerol. |
| Preservative | None |
| Storage | 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

p14; Tat; Tat protein; Transactivating regulatory protein; HIV tat