



Recombinant HIV type 1 (Clade-D) TAT Protein (DAG1549)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	HIV-1 TAT Clade-D Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain having the Accession number: AY194029.
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 SDS-PAGE.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Western Blotting, SDS Page. Reacts with Mouse anti-Tat antibodies.
Format	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Size	10 µg, 100 µg
Buffer	Lyophilized with 10% 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
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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
