



Recombinant HIV-1 gp41/gp120, HIV-2 gp36 (DAG1552)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	HIV-1, 2 recombinant- E.Coli derived recombinant 27 kDa protein contains the C- terminus of gp120 and most of gp41. The protein is conjugated to a 23 amino acids synthetic peptide derived from gp39 of HIV-2.
Specificity	Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-1, HIV type O & HIV-2 infected individuals.
Species	HIV
Purity	Greater than 95.0% as determined by HPLC analysis and SDS-PAGE.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ELISA
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µg, 500 µg, 1 mg
Buffer	100mM NaPO4, pH 6 and 0.05% SDS
Preservative	None
Storage	HIV-1,2 although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	HIV-1 and HIV-2 appear to package their RNA differently. HIV-1 binds to any appropriate RNA whereas HIV-2 preferentially binds to mRNA which creates the Gag protein itself. This means
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that HIV-1 is better able to mutate. HIV-2 is transmitted in the same ways as HIV-1: Through exposure to bodily fluids such as blood, semen, tears and vaginal fluids. Immunodeficiency develops more slowly with HIV-2. HIV-2 is less infectious in the early stages of the virus than with HIV-1. The infectiousness of HIV-2 increases as the virus progresses. Major differences include reduced pathogenicity of HIV-2 relative to HIV-1, enhanced immune control of HIV-2 infection and often some degree of CD4-independence. Despite considerable sequence and phenotypic differences between HIV-1 and 2 envelopes, structurally they are quite similar. Both membrane-anchored proteins eventually form the 6-helix bundles from the N-terminal and C-terminal regions of the ectodomain, which is common to many viral and cellular fusion proteins and which seems to drive fusion. HIV-1 gp41 helical regions can form more stable 6-helix bundles than HIV-2 gp41 helical regions however HIV-2 fusion occurs at a lower threshold temperature (25°C), does not require Ca2+ in the medium, is insensitive to treatment of target cells with cytochalasin B, and is not affected by target membrane glycosphingolipid composition.

Keywords

Human Immunodeficiency Virus; HIV gp41; HIV; HIV-1 gp41; HIV-1; HIV type 1 gp41; HIV-1 gp120; HIV-1 envelope
