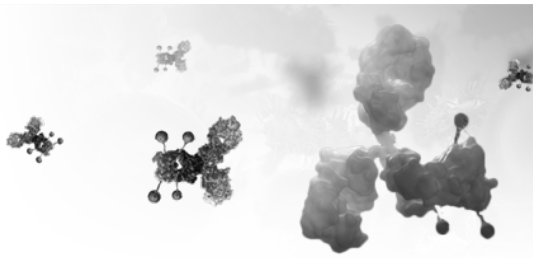

Recombinant HIV type 1 (HXBc2) P24 Protein [His] (DAG2378)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	6xHis tagged p24 protein
Antigen Description	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) can be divided into two major types, HIV type 1 (HIV-1) and HIV type 2 (HIV-2). HIV-1 is related to viruses found in chimpanzees and gorillas living in western Africa. HIV-2 is related to viruses found in sooty mangabeys. HIV-1 viruses may be further divided into groups. The HIV-1 group M viruses predominate and are responsible for the AIDS pandemic. Some of the HIV-1 group M subtypes are known to be more virulent or are resistant to different medications. HIV-2 viruses are thought to be less virulent and transmissible than HIV-1 M group viruses. Gag protein from HIV-1 is a polyprotein, which, during viral maturation, is cleaved to release matrix p17, core p24 and nucleocapsid proteins. Capsid protein p24 forms the conical core that encapsulates the genomic RNA-nucleocapsid complex in the virion. Most core are conical, with only 7% tubular. The core is constituted by capsid protein hexamer subunits. The core is dissassembled soon after virion entry. The p24 antigen contains epitopes that prime helper CD4 T-cells, which have been demonstrated to be protective and it can elicit lymphocyte proliferation. p24 is likely to be an integral part of any multicomponent HIV vaccine.
Species	HIV
Purity	≥ 95% purity
Conjugate	His
Applications	WB, etc
Format	Each vial contains 100 µg of purified protein in PBS containing 0.1% BSA and 25% glycerol.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Size	100 µg

45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Email: info@creative-diagnostics.com
Tel: 1-631-624-4882 Fax: 1-631-938-8221

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	CA; Capsid protein p24; Human immunodeficiency virus 1; Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 p24; HIV1 p24

45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Email: info@creative-diagnostics.com
Tel: 1-631-624-4882 Fax: 1-631-938-8221