



Recombinant HIV type 1 Envelope glycoprotein 39 (DAG4267)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Product Overview | Recombinant HIV-I envelope conjugated to a gp39 HIV-II |
| Antigen Description | gp41/120 is the major HIV protein associated with the HIV envelope. It functions as the viral antireceptor or attachment protein. gp41 (or TM) traverses the envelope, whereas gp120 is present on the outer surface and is noncovalently attached to gp41. The |
| Specificity | Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-I, HIV type O & HIV-II infected individuals. |
| Species | HIV |
| Purity | Protein is > 95% pure as determined by 10% PAGE (coomassie staining) and RP-HPLC. |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Applications | Antigen in ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for early detection of HIV seroconvertors with minimal specificity problems. |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml, in 100 mM Na-PO ₄ , pH 6 and 0.05% SDS |
| Preservative | None |
| Storage | 2-8°C short term, -20°C long term |

BACKGROUND

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| Introduction | Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a lentivirus (a member of the retrovirus family) that causes 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. Infection with HIV occurs by the transfer of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, pre- |
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ejaculate, or breast milk. Within these bodily fluids, HIV is present as both free virus particles and virus within infected immune cells. The four major routes of transmission are unsafe sex, contaminated needles, breast milk, and transmission from an infected mother to her baby at birth (perinatal transmission). Screening of blood products for HIV has largely eliminated transmission through blood transfusions or infected blood products in the developed world.

Keywords

Envelope Antigen; Human immunodeficiency virus 1; Human immunodeficiency virus type O Envelope Antigen; HIV-1; Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1; HIV-1 Envelope Antigen; Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type O Envelope Antigen; Retroviridae; Lentivirus; Env
