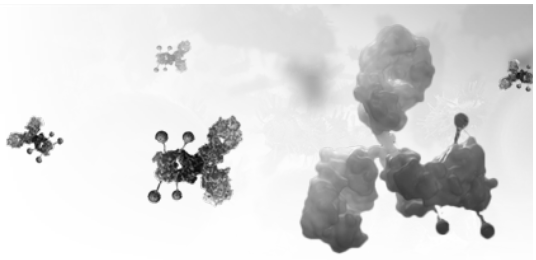

Recombinant HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 120 [His, GST] (DAG434)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Recombinant Contains HIV-1 subtype C V3 loop regions from gp120 protein. Contains a GST fusion partner and a 6-HIS tag, was expressed in E. coli. Immunoreactive with HIV-1 positive human sera.
Antigen Description	Envelope glycoprotein GP120 (or gp120) is a glycoprotein exposed on the surface of the HIV envelope. The 120 in its name comes from its molecular weight of 120 kilodaltons. gp120 is essential for virus entry into cells as it plays a vital role in seeking out specific cell surface receptors for entry.
Species	HIV
Purity	GS-4B purified. Major band at 35.7kDa and several minor smaller bands on 12% PAGE, (Coomassie staining).
Conjugate	His, GST
Applications	Suitable for use in ELISA. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Molecular Weight	35.7 kDa
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	3.5 mg/ml
Buffer	50mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 60mM Sodium chloride, 10mM Glutathione, 0.25% Sarkosyl, 50% glycerol
Preservative	None

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Storage	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a lentivirus (a subgroup of 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. 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, while HIV-2 viruses are related to viruses found in the endangered west African primate sooty mangabey. HIV-1 viruses may be further divided into groups. The HIV-1 group M viruses predominate and are responsible for the AIDS pandemic. Group M can be further subdivided into subtypes based on genetic sequence data. Some of the subtypes are known to be more virulent or are resistant to different medications. Likewise, HIV-2 viruses are thought to be less virulent and transmissible than HIV-1 M group viruses, although HIV-2 is known to cause AIDS.
Keywords	Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; HIV type 1; HIV-1; HIV type 2; HIV-2; HIV-1/HIV-18

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