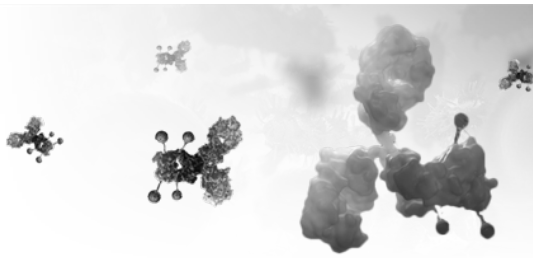

Recombinant HIV type 2 gp36 [GST] (DAG4739)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Recombinant HIV-II coat protein gp36, GST-tagged
Specificity	Immunoreactive with sera of HIV2-infected individuals.
Species	HIV
Purity	> 95%, as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Conjugate	GST
Applications	HIV2 gp36 antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for detection of HIV with minimal specificity problems.
Format	Lyophilized from 50mM TRIS HCL 8M urea, pH-9.0.
Preservative	None
Storage	This product can be stored in working aliquots at4° C for one month, or at -20° C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated 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 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

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	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 gp36; HIV; HIV-2 gp36; HIV-2; HIV type 2 gp36

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