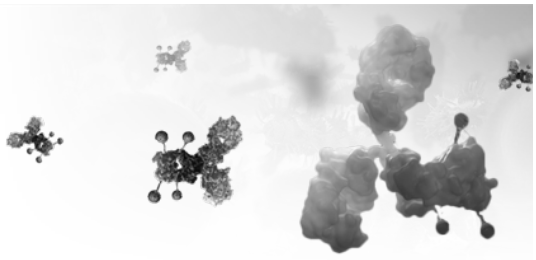

Recombinant HIV type 1 f gp41/gp120 (DAG537)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Recombinant Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1) contains the C-terminus of gp120 and most of gp41. Does not contain a fusion partner, was expressed in E. coli.
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 precursor of gp120/41 (gp160) is synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum and is transported via the golgi body to the cell surface. Upon activation of the envelope glycoprotein (gp120/41) by cellular receptors, gp41 undergoes conformational changes that mediate fusion of the viral and cellular membranes.
Species	HIV
Purity	> 95% pure (10% PAGE, coomassie staining). S-Sepharose> Ceramic Hydroxyapatite> S-300
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Suitable for use in ELISA and Western blots. 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.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Size	1 mg
Buffer	50mM Tris, pH 8.0, containing 0.1% SDS, 5mM DTT, 2.5mM EDTA
Preservative	None

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

BACKGROUND

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-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	HIV-1 gp120; HIV1 gp120; Envelope surface glycoprotein gp120; Glycoprotein 120; gp120; gp120 glycoprotein; Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1; SU; Surface protein; Retroviridae; Lentivirus; human immunodeficiency virus

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