



# Recombinant HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 41 (a.a. 466-753) [Beta-galactosidase] (DAG569)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	a.a 466 to a.a 753 of the HIV-1 env region (Strain IIIB). 32 kDa with Beta-galactosidase (114 kDa) fused at the N-terminus. Reacts strongly with human HIV positive serum.
<b>Species</b>	HIV
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% pure (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Conjugate</b>	Beta-galactosidase
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA and Colloidal Gold, Western Blot. Not recommended for Latex Beads. 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.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	146 kDa
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Size</b>	0.5 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	10 mM Tris pH 9.0; 2 mM EDTA
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Short term (up to 2 months) store at 2-8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

## 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.

**Keywords**

HIV; HIV gp41; HIV Glycoprotein 41