



## Recombinant HIV type 1 Glycoprotein 41 (a.a. 541-682) [His] (DAG586)

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

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Recombinant ecto-domain of HIV-1 gp41 (amino acids 541-682 from strain HxB2), Contains a 6 histidine fusion partner, was expressed in Pichia pastoris, reacts with HIV-1 positive human sera and monoclonal antibodies specific for conformational and linear e
<b>Antigen Description</b>	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.
<b>Species</b>	HIV
<b>Purity</b>	Purity verified by SDS-PAGE. Purity compares with reference lot.
<b>Conjugate</b>	His
<b>Applications</b>	Suitable for use in ELISA and Western blot. 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>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	1M Urea, 0.02M Sodium phosphate, 0.5M Sodium chloride, pH 7.0 to 8.0

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<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

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## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a lentivirus (slowly replicating 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.
<b>Keywords</b>	env; Glycoprotein 41; gp41; TM; Transmembrane protein; HIV gp41 L

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