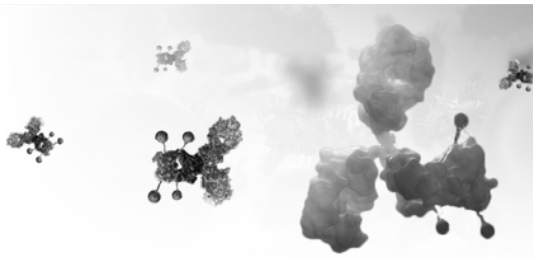

Anti-HIV type 1 Nef polyclonal antibody (DPAB3980)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody to Nef (HIV-1/Clade A).
Antigen Description	Nef is a early protein that appears to play a role in optimizing the host cell environment for viral replication without causing cell death by apoptosis. Nef enhances virus infectivity and pathogenicity. It down modulates surface MHC I molecules and internalized molecules are sequested to the trans-Golgi network. The number of cell surface CD4 antigen are decreased by interacting with the Src family kinase LCK thereby inducing LCK CD4 dissociation and by increasing clathrin-dependent endocytosis of this antigen to target it to lysosomal degradation.
Specificity	Reacts with Nef protein from HIV-1/Clade A viruses. Cross-reactivity to Nef from other clades not tested.
Target	HIV type 1 Nef
Immunogen	in vivo expressed Nef (HIV-1/Clade A) protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	HIV
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB
Size	100 µg
Preservative	None

45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Email: info@creative-diagnostics.com
Tel: 1-631-624-4882 Fax: 1-631-938-8221

Storage	Store at 4 oC; DO NOT FREEZE; Stable for 6 months from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	One of the obstacles to treatment of the human immunodeficiency virus is its high genetic variability. 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 sooty mangabeys. 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	3"ORF; ABIN; ABIN1; C terminal core protein; F protein; F-protein; Nef; Negative factor; p27; VAN; Group VI; Retroviridae; Lentivirus; Human immunodeficiency virus 1; Human immunodeficiency virus 2; Nef (HIV-1/Clade A)

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