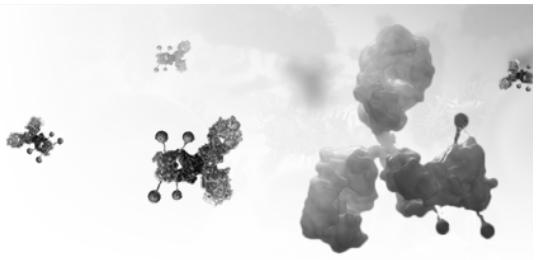

Anti-HIV type 1 Nef polyclonal antibody (DPAB3981)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody to Nef (Clade B).
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 HIV-1 Nef (B). Cross-reactivity to Nef from other clades not tested.
Target	HIV type 1 Nef
Immunogen	in vivo expressed HIV-1 Nef(B) (HXBc2)
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	HIV
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB
Size	100 µg
Preservative	None

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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 (Clade B)

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