



Anti-HIV type 1 Tat Polyclonal antibody (DPAB7989)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	<p>Polyclonal Antibody to HIV-I Tat; Rabbit polyclonal Anti-HIV-I Tat antibody. HIV-I Tat protein is a regulatory protein of HIV virus, well conserved among different isolates. Tat is produced early after infection and it's essential for virus replication and infectivity. Tat protein is also immunogenic and antibodies (Ab) against Tat have been found to correlate with delayed disease progression and may exert protective effects by inhibiting both HIV replication and the effects of extracellular Tat. Moreover, Tat is efficiently taken up by monocyte-derived dendritic cells, promotes their maturation and antigen presenting since it enters the major histocompatibility complex class I pathway. Finally, murine vaccination with a biologically active Tat protein has been shown to be safe, immunogenic and elicits anti-Tat neutralizing Ab and CTL.</p>
Antigen Description	<p>HIV1 tat (Transactivator of Transcription) protein is a pleiotropic factor that induces a broad range of biological effects in numerous cell types. At the HIV promoter, tat is a powerful transactivator of gene expression which acts by inducing chromatin remodeling and by recruiting elongation-competent transcriptional complexes on to the viral LTR.</p>
Specificity	<p>The antibody detects HIV-I Tat protein and GST Tat fusion protein</p>
Target	<p>HIV type 1 Tat</p>
Immunogen	<p>Purified recombinant protein HIV-I Tat expressed in E. Coli.</p>
Isotype	<p>IgG</p>
Source/Host	<p>Rabbit</p>
Species Reactivity	<p>HIV</p>
Conjugate	<p>Unconjugated</p>

Applications	WB, ELISA, FC, IF
Format	Ready to use pre-diluted in PBS and 0.05% v/v of glycerol.
Size	200 µl
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at +4°C. When stored at +4°C the antibody is stable for 12 months. For extended storage, the solution may be frozen at -20°C in working aliquots. Note: Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

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	Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; Human immunodeficiency virus 1; HIV Tat specific factor 1; HTATSF1; Tat-SF1; HIV-I Tat; 2interacting protein; 60 kDa Tat interactive protein; cPLA; cPLA2; EC 2.3.1.48; ESA1; Histone acetyltransferase HTATIP; HIV 1 Tat interacting protein 60kDa; HIV 1 Tat interacting protein; HTATIP1; tat interactive protein mRNA complete cds; p14; PLIP; Protein Tat; Tat interactive protein (60kD); TIP; TIP60; Transactivating regulatory protein; Group VI; Retroviridae; Lentivirus