



HIV Glycoprotein 41 (DAG-P2670)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	HIV gp41 L protein fragment
Antigen Description	The transmembrane protein gp41 (TM) acts as a class I viral fusion protein. Under the current model, the protein has at least 3 conformational states: pre-fusion native state, pre-hairpin intermediate state, and post-fusion hairpin state. During viral and target cell membrane fusion, the coiled coil regions (heptad repeats) assume a trimer-of-hairpins structure, positioning the fusion peptide in close proximity to the C-terminal region of the ectodomain. The formation of this structure appears to drive apposition and subsequent fusion of viral and target cell membranes. Membranes fusion leads to delivery of the nucleocapsid into the cytoplasm.
Nature	Recombinant
Expression System	E. coli
Species	HIV
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA WB
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Procedure	1mM EDTA
Format	Liquid
Buffer	Preservative: 0.01% Sodium Azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 1.5M Urea, 25mM Tris HCl, 1mM EDTA
Preservative	0.01% Sodium Azide
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Preservative: 0.01% Sodium Azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 1.5M Urea, 25mM Tris HCl,

BACKGROUND

Introduction

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

Keywords

env; Glycoprotein 41; gp41; TM; Transmembrane protein; HIV gp41 L
