



HIV TAT (full length)(mutation C22) (DAG-P2904)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	HIV tat (mutated C22) full length protein
Antigen Description	The transcriptional transactivator (Tat) is a key regulatory protein of HIV. It is expressed early after the virus integrates into the cell, and stimulates the elongation of RNA polymerase II. It binds onto a sequence known as the TAR, or transactivator response element, located at the end of the HIV genetic chain. There, the tat protein helps assemble new copies of HIV. The tat protein-TAR complex speeds up the rate of viral reproduction by about a thousand times. If it is not present, the transcription process frequently stops short, and few functional HIV particles are produced. Tat is an important potential target for antiretrovirals and vaccine development.
Species	HIV
Purity	> 90 % by SDS-PAGE.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	BL FuncS WB SDS-PAGE
Reconstitution	The protein should be reconstituted in apyrogenic and sterile dH ₂ O. The reconstituted solution has to be used immediately, since it is not stable in liquid form.
Bio-activity	Reacts with anti-Tat antibodies from human, monkey, rabbit and mouse serum.
Format	Lyophilised
Buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: 20mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ / Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 2.5% Glycerol, 1.2M Sodium chloride, 50mM Mannitol, 1mM DTT, pH 7.5
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -70°C Preservative: None Constituents: 20mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ / Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 2.5% Glycerol,

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

p14; Tat; Tat protein; Transactivating regulatory protein; HIV tat
