



# Recombinant SIV gp120 (mac251) (a.a. 31-5298) [His] (DAG2111)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	C-terminal 6xHis tagged gp120(SIV/mac251)(Intrarectally transmitted funder strain 216.94.A2) (a.a.31-5298)
<b>Species</b>	SIV
<b>Purity</b>	≥ 95%
<b>Conjugate</b>	His
<b>Applications</b>	WB standard, antibody ELISA, immunogen, etc
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Size</b>	100 µg, 1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	After reconstitution, stable for a month at 4°C. For long term storage, split it into small aliquots and keep at -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), also known as African Green Monkey virus, is a retrovirus able to infect at least 33 species of African primates. Based on analysis of strains found in four species of monkeys from Bioko Island, which was isolated from the mainland by
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rising sea levels about 11, 000 years ago, it has been concluded that SIV has been present in monkeys and apes for at least 32, 000 years, and probably much longer. Virus strains from two of these primate species, SIVsmm in sooty mangabeys and SIVcpz in chimpanzees, are believed to have crossed the species barrier into humans, resulting in HIV-2 and HIV-1, respectively. The most likely route of transmission of HIV-1 to humans involves contact with the blood of chimps that are often hunted for bushmeat in Africa.

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**Keywords**

Simian immunodeficiency virus; SIV gp120; SIV; SIV Glycoprotein 120

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