



Anti-HIV type 2 Glycoprotein 39 Polyclonal antibody (DPAB4261)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Rabbit serum against the E. coli derived recombinant HIV-2 protein.
Specificity	Immunoreactive with HIV-I gp41. Generates a Strong positive control spot on HIVSav 1+2. Generates 1 OD (410nm) at a dilution of 1: 250 on Rec HIV-1 trans membrane protein in ELISA.
Target	HIV type 2 Glycoprotein 39
Immunogen	Recombinant HIV-2 protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	HIV
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA
Size	1 ml
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that can lead to a condition in which the immune system begins to fail, leading to opportunistic infections. HIV primarily infects vital cells
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in the human immune system such as helper T cells (specifically CD4+ T cells), macrophages and dendritic cells. HIV infection leads to low levels of CD4+ T cells through three main mechanisms: firstly, direct viral killing of infected cells; secondly, increased rates of apoptosis in infected cells; and thirdly, killing of infected CD4+ T cells by CD8 cytotoxic lymphocytes that recognize infected cells. When CD4+ T cell numbers decline below a critical level, cell-mediated immunity is lost, and the body becomes progressively more susceptible to opportunistic infections. HIV was classified as a member of the genus *Lentivirus*, part of the family of *Retroviridae*. Lentiviruses have many common morphologies and biological properties. Many species are infected by lentiviruses, which are characteristically responsible for long-duration illnesses with a long incubation period

Keywords

HIV-2 Ag gp39; Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2 Antigen, envelope gp39; Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; Gp39; HIV 2; Human immunodeficiency virus 2; Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2; HIV-2 protein
