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HIV-1 gp41, Biotin

Catalog #:HIPS-124

For research use only.

Description:HIV-1 gp41 Biotin labeled is a non-glycosylated polypeptide chain, containing 288 amino acids (466-753 a.a.) and having a Mw of 32kDa. HIV1 gp41 biotin labeled is fused to a 114kDa beta-galactosidase tag at N-terminus having a total Mw of 146kDa.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Specificty:

Reacts with Human HIV psotive serum.

Formulation:

1mg/ml in 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 20mM B-ME and 8M urea.

Stability:

HIV-1 gp41 Biotin althoμgh stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolabs products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drμgs,agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirusthat can lead to a condition in which the immune systembegins to fail, leading to opportunistic infections. HIV primarily infects vital cells in the humanimmune systemsuch as helper T cells(specifically CD4+ T cells), macrophagesand dendritic cells. HIV infection leads to low levels of CD4+ T cells throμgh three main mechanisms: firstly, direct viral killing of infected cells; secondly, increased rates of apoptosisin infected cells; and thirdly, killing of infected CD4+ T cells by CD8 cytotoxic lymphocytesthat recognize infected cells. When CD4+ T cell numbers decline below a critical level, cell-mediated immunityis 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. Lentiviruses are transmitted as single-stranded, positive-sense, enveloped RNA viruses. Upon entry of the target cell, the viral RNA genomeis converted to double-stranded DNAby a virally encoded reverse transcriptasethat is present in the virus particle. This viral DNA is then integrated into the cellular DNA by a virally encoded integraseso that the genome can be transcribed. Once the virus has infected the cell, two pathways are possible: either the virus becomes latentand the infected cell continues to function, or the virus becomes active and replicates, and a large number of virus particles are liberated that can then infect other cells.

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