

## HIV-1 p24 gag

**Description:** The E.coli derived 39 kDa recombinant protein is a non-glycosylated polypeptide chain, containing the HIV-1 p24 gag immunodominant regions, 77-436 amino acids. The HIV-1 p24 gag is fused to beta-galactosidase (114 kDa).

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** slyn tvatlycvhq rieikdtkkea ldkikeeqnk skkkaqqaaa dtghssqvsq nypivqniqq qmvhqaispr tlnawkvve ekafspevip mfsalsegat pqdlnmlnt vgghqaamqm lketineea ewdrvhpvha gpiapqgmre prgsdiagtt stlqeqigwm tnnppivpge iykrwiilgl nkivrmyspt sildirqgpk efrdyvdrf yktrlaeq

**Purity:** Greater than 95.0% as determined by HPLC analysis and SDS-PAGE.

**Specificity:**

Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-1 infected individuals.

**Formulation:**

8M urea, 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8 & 10mM -mercaptoethanol.

**Stability:**

HIV-1 p24 gag although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

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**Applications:**

HIV-1 p24 gag antigen in ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for early detection of HIV seroconvertors with minimal specificity problems.

**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 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. Lentiviruses are transmitted as single-stranded, positive-sense, enveloped RNA viruses. Upon entry of the target cell, the viral RNA genome is converted to double-stranded DNA by a virally encoded reverse transcriptase that is present in the virus particle. This viral DNA is then integrated into the cellular DNA by a virally encoded integrase so that the genome can be transcribed. Once

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the virus has infected the cell, two pathways are possible: either the virus becomes latent and 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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