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Enfuvirtide

Description: Enfuvirtide has an amino acid sequence

CH3CO-Tyr-Thr-Ser-Leu-Ile-His-Ser-Leu-Ile-Glu-Glu-Ser-Gln-Asn-Gln-Gln-Gln-Glu-Lys-Asn-Glu-Gln-G lu-Leu-Leu-Glu-Leu-Asp-Lys-Trp-Ala-Ser-Leu-Trp-Asn-Trp-Phe-NH2, molecular formula of C204H301N51O64 and a molecular weight of 4492 Dalton.

Catalog #:PRPS-383

For research use only.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 99.0% as determined by:(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein (1mg/ml) was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized Enfuvirtide although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Enfuvirtide should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Enfuvirtide in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Enfuvirtide also called human immunodeficiency fusion inhibitor blocks HIVs ability to infect healthy CD4 cells. It can reduce the amount of HIV in the blood and increase the number of CD4 cells. Enfuvirtide operates by disrupting the HIV-1 molecular machinery at the final phase of fusion with the target cell, preventing uninfected cells from becoming infected. Enfuvirtide mimics components of the HIV-1 fusion apparatus and displace them, preventing normal fusion. HIV attaches to the host CD4+ cell receptor using the viral protein GP120; upon binding, GP120 deforms allowing the viral protein GP41 to insert itself into the host cell's plasma membrane. Entry inhibitors bind to GP41 preventing the formation of an entry pore for the capsid of the virus, keeping it out of the cell.

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