

Recombinant Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 p17(HXBc2), GST-tagged

Cat.No:DAG2371

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

species	HIV
Applications	WB standard, antibody ELISA, immunogen, etc.
Storage	Store at 4°C; DO NOT FREEZE; stable for 1 year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required
Antigen Description	HIV1 p17 is the matrix protein of the Gag polypeptide which performs highly complex orchestrated tasks during the assembly, budding, maturation, and infection stages of the viral replication cycle. During viral assembly, the proteins form membrane associations and self-associations that ultimately result in budding of an immature virion from the infected cell. Gag precursors also function during viral assembly to selectively bind and package two plus strands of genomic RNA.
Concentration	N/A
Source	E. coli
Tag	GST
Form	Each vial contains 100 µg of lyophilized protein in PBS with 8M Urea.
AA Sequence	a.a. 2-132
Purity	>95% , based on SDS PAGE
Dilutions	with 100 µl of Millipore water.

Background

Introduction	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a lentivirus (a member of the retrovirus family) that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a condition in humans in which progressive failure of the immune system allows life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers to thrive. Infection with HIV occurs by the transfer of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, pre-ejaculate, or breast milk. Within these bodily fluids, HIV is present as both free virus particles and virus within infected immune cells. The four major routes of transmission are unsafe sex, contaminated needles, breast milk, and transmission from an infected mother to her baby at birth (perinatal transmission). Screening of blood products for HIV has largely eliminated transmission through blood transfusions or infected blood products in the developed world.
Keywords	HIV-1 gp17; HIV1 gp17; Envelope surface glycoprotein gp17; Glycoprotein 17; gp17; gp17 glycoprotein; Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1; SU; Surface protein; Retroviridae; Lentivirus; human immunodeficiency virus