

Recombinant Human T-lymphotropic Virus Type I Gp46 (a.a. 165-440), His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG444

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Storage	Short term (up to 2 months) store at 2–8oC. Long term, aliquot and store at -80oC. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Antigen Description	HTLV I gp46 surface protein is processed from its precursor gp62. It attaches the virus to the host cell by binding to its receptor. This interaction triggers the refolding of the transmembrane protein (TM) and is thought to activate its fusogenic potential by unmasking its fusion peptide. Fusion occurs at the host cell plasma membrane. HTLV-I gp46 antigen (a.a. 165-440) reacts with human HTLV-I/-II positive serum.
Source	E. coli.
Buffer	10mM Sodium phosphate, pH 6.0 containing 0.1% SDS, 1mM DTT and 1mM EDTA
Concentration	1mg/ml
Applications	Suitable for use in ELISA, Western blot, and Lateral flow. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Form	Purified, Liquid
Preservative	None
Purity	>95% pure (SDS-PAGE and HPLC-C4)
Key words	HTLV-I gp46; Glycoprotein 46; SU; Surface protein; HTLV-I gp46 antigen; Deltaretrovirus; Retroviridae; Human T-lymphotropic virus Type I; T-lymphotropic virus Type I Gp46; HTLV-1; Adult T-cell lymphoma virus type 1

Background

Introduction	The Human T-lymphotropic virus Type I (HTLV-1), also called the Adult T-cell lymphoma virus type 1, is a human RNA retrovirus that is known to cause a type of cancer, referred to as adult T-cell leukemia and lymphoma, and a demyelinating disease called HTLV-I associated myelopathy/Tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP). HTLV-I is one of a group of closely related primate T lymphotropic viruses (PTLVs). HTLV-I has been seriously implicated in several kinds of diseases, including HTLV-I-associated myelopathy and Strongyloides stercoralis, and as a virus cancer link for leukemia.
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