

## Recombinant Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus Type I Envelope Antigen (a.a. 165-440)

Cat.No:DAG501

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Storage</b>	store at -20oC. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles
<b>Source</b>	E. coli
<b>Buffer</b>	Lyophilized from 10mM Sodium phosphate, pH 6.0, containing 0.1% SDS, and 1mM DTT
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml (prior to lyophilization)
<b>Applications</b>	Suitable for use in ELISA and Western blot. 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.
<b>Form</b>	Purified, Lyophilized, Reconstitute with 1ml sterile distilled water
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Purity</b>	>95% pure (HPLC-C4 and 10% PAGE). Organic extraction > Ceramic Hydroxyapatite > S-300
<b>Key words</b>	Glycoprotein 46; SU; Surface protein; HTLV-1 E; Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus Type I envelope Antigen; HTLV-I Envelope; Retroviridae; Deltaretrovirus

### Background

#### Introduction

The Human T-lymphotropic virus Type I (HTLV-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). Members of this family that infect humans are called Human T-lymphotropic viruses, and the ones that infect old-world primates are called Simian T-lymphotropic viruses. To date, four types of HTLVs (HTLV-I, HTLV-II, HTLV-III, and HTLV-IV) and four types of STLVs (STLV-I, STLV-II, STLV-III, and STLV-V) have been identified. The HTLVs are believed to originate from intraspecies transmission of STLVs. The original name for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, was HTLV-III; this term is no longer in use. The HTLV-1 genome is diploid, composed of two copies of a single-stranded RNA virus whose genome is copied into a double-stranded DNA form that integrates into the host cell genome, at which point the virus is referred to as a provirus. A closely related virus is bovine leukemia virus BLV.