

Recombinant Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2 Envelope, Gp36

Cat.No:DAG523

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Storage	Store at -20° C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Antigen Description	The env gp36 ectodomain is highly conserved and elicits a type-specific antibody response. Hence, most licensed diagnostic assays incorporate gp36-derived antigens to detect HIV2 specific antibodies. It is becoming important to differentiate between single infection with either HIV1 or HIV2 and dual infection.
Source	E. coli.
Buffer	50mM Tris HCl, 8M Urea, pH 8.4
Concentration	1mg/ml
Applications	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.
Molecular weight	16kDa
Form	Purified, Liquid
Preservative	None
Purity	>95% pure (10% PAGE coomassie staining). DEAE Sepharose chromatography
Key words	HIV-2 env, gp36; Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2 envelope, gp36; env gp36; Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; Human immunodeficiency virus 2; HIV2; HIV-2; Gp36; HIV 2; Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2; Retroviridae; Lentivirus

Background

Introduction	HIV2 infections at present, are predominantly found in west Africa where it is the dominant form of HIV. Both HIV1 and HIV2 have the same modes of transmission and are associated with similar opportunistic infections and AIDS. In persons infected with HIV2, immunodeficiency seems to develop more slowly and to be milder, but as the disease advances, HIV2 infectiousness seems to increase. Little is known about the best approach to the clinical treatment and care of patients infected with HIV2. Some drugs used to treat HIV1 are ineffective. HIV1 and HIV2 have similar gag (viral core) and pol (polymerase) regions, they have relatively dissimilar env (envelope) regions. Owing to this lack of homology in the envelope region, there is little serologic cross-reactivity of the antibodies directed against the envelope antigens of both HIV1 and HIV2.
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