

## Recombinant Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2 Envelope (a.a.390-702)

Cat.No:DAG570

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Storage</b>	Short term (up to 2 months) store at 2-8oC. Long term, aliquot and store at -80oC. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Source</b>	E. coli
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ; 0.01M Na <sub>3</sub> EDTA, 0.014M beta- mercaptoethanol; 0.05% Tween 20.
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml (OD280nm)
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, Colloidal Gold and Latex Beads. Western blot with a suggested dilution of 1:1,000. 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, Liquid
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Purity</b>	>95% pure (SDS-PAGE (Bradford method))
<b>Key words</b>	HIV-2; HIV-2 E; E; Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2; Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2 envelope; Retroviridae; Lentivirus
<b>Molecular Mass</b>	148kDa

### 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.