

Recombinant Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 P24 (a.a. 231), (Strain HxB2), His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG587

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Storage	Store at –70oC or below. Aliquot to avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Antigen Description	HIV1 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. Capsid protein p24 probably forms the conical core of the virus that encapsulates the genomic RNA-nucleocapsid complex.
Source	Pichia pastoris
Buffer	0.02M Sodium phosphate, pH 6.5 to 7.5
Concentration	Lot specific (Coomassie® Plus)
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.
Form	Purified, Liquid
Preservative	None
Purity	Purity verified by SDS-PAGE. Purity compares with reference lot.
Key words	CA; Capsid protein p24; Human immunodeficiency virus 1; Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 p24; HIV-1 P24; Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 p24; Retroviridae; Lentivirus

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.
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