

Recombinant HIV (IIIB) env protein, β-gal-tagged

Cat. No. env-166H **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	HIV-1 env gp41 Strain IIIB is a non-glycosylated 288 amino acids polypeptide chain (a.a. 466-753) having a molecular mass of 32kDa. The protein is fused to B-galactosidase (114kDa) at the N-terminus.
Species	HIV
Source	E.coli
ProteinLength	288 amino acids polypeptide chain (a.a. 466-753)
Description	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that can lead to a condition in which the immune system begins to fail, leading to opportunistic infections. HIV primarily infects vital cells in the human immune system such as helper T cells (specifically CD4+ T cells), macrophages and dendritic cells. HIV infection leads to low levels of CD4+ T cells through three main mechanisms: firstly, direct viral killing of infected cells; secondly, increased rates of apoptosis in infected cells; and thirdly, killing of infected CD4+ T cells by CD8 cytotoxic lymphocytes that recognize infected cells. When CD4+ T cell numbers decline below a critical level, cell-mediated immunity is lost, and the body becomes progressively more susceptible to opportunistic infections. HIV was classified as a member of the genus <i>Lentivirus</i> , part of the family of <i>Retroviridae</i> . Lentiviruses have many common morphologies and biological properties. Many species are infected by lentiviruses, which are characteristically responsible for long-duration illnesses with a long incubation period. Lentiviruses are transmitted as single-stranded, positive-sense, enveloped RNA

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viruses. Upon entry of the target cell, the viral RNA genome is converted to double-stranded DNA by a virally encoded reverse transcriptase that is present in the virus particle. This viral DNA is then integrated into the cellular DNA by a virally encoded integrase so that the genome can be transcribed. Once the virus has infected the cell, two pathways are possible: either the virus becomes latent and the infected cell continues to function, or the virus becomes active and replicates, and a large number of virus particles are liberated that can then infect other cells.

Form	Sterile filtered colorless clear solution. 8M urea, 20mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10mM B-mercaptoethanol.
Molecular Mass	32kDa
Purity	Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Usage	The products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.
Stability	HIV-1 gp41 although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice Packs

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	env gp160; envelope glycoprotein [Human immunodeficiency virus 1]
Official Symbol	env
Synonyms	env; gp160; envelope glycoprotein; Envelope surface glycoprotein gp160, precursor;

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hypothetical protein; Envelope surface glycoprotein gp120; Envelope transmembrane domain

Gene ID [155971](#)

Protein Refseq [NP_057856.1](#)

UniProt ID [P04578](#)

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