

HIV-1 gp41/120

Description: HIV-1 gp41-gp120 is a non-glycosylated polypeptide chain fused to 6xHis Tag.

Catalog #: HIPS-165

Source: Escherichia Coli.

For research use only.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Specificity:

Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-I infected individuals.

Formulation:

150mM NaCl, 25mM sodium phosphate pH-8, 50% glycerol and 150mM imidazole.

Stability:

HIV-1 gp41/120 although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's 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.

Introduction:

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 Lentivirus, part of the family of Retroviridae. Lentiviruses have many common morphologies and biological properties. Many species are infected by lentiviruses, which are charact

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