

HIV-1 TAT Clade-C

Description: HIV-1 TAT Recombinant- produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 100 amino acids encoded by two exons and having chain having a molecular mass of 21 kDa.

Catalog #: HIPS-123

Source: Escherichia Coli.

For research use only.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Specificity:

Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-1 infected individuals.

Formulation:

0.1% glycerol.

Stability:

HIV-1 TAT Clade-C recombinant 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 type-1 (HIV-1) regulatory Tat protein plays an essential role in viral replication and infectivity. In addition, during acute infection, Tat is released extracellularly by infected cells and is taken up by neighboring cells where it transactivates viral replication and increases virus infectivity. HIV-1 Tat activates transcription of HIV-1 viral genes by inducing phosphorylation of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II (RNAPII). Tat can also disturb cellular metabolism by inhibiting proliferation of antigen-specific T lymphocytes and by inducing cellular apoptosis. Tat-induced apoptosis of T-cells is attributed, in part, to the distortion of microtubules polymerization. LIS1 is a microtubule-associated protein that facilitates microtubule polymerization.

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