

## HIV-1 TAT Clade-B

**Description:**HIV-1 TAT Recombinant- produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 86 amino acids encoded by two exons and having chain having a molecular mass of 14kDa.

Catalog #:HIPS-136

**Source:**Escherichia Coli.

For research use only.

**Physical Appearance:**Sterile Filtered and lyophilized, though might appear as a solution as a result of the glycerol content.

**Amino Acid Sequence:**MEPVDPRLEP WKHPGSQPKT ACTNCYCKKC CFHCQVCFIT  
KALGISYGRK KRRQRRRPPQ GSQTHQVLSL KQPTSQSRGD PTGPKE.

**Purity:**Greater than 90.0% as determined by HPLC analysis and SDS-PAGE.

**Specificity:**

Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-1 infected individuals.

**Formulation:**

Lyophilized with 0.1% glycerol.

**Stability:**

Lyophilized HIV-1 TAT although stable at room temperature for 1 week, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution HIV-1 TAT should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.For long-term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).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.

**Solubility:**

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized HIV-1 TAT in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

**Introduction:**

Human immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1) regulatory Tat protein plays an essential role in viral replication (Jones KA, 1994) and infectivity (Arya SK, 1985; Fisher AG, 1986). In addition, during acute infection, Tat is released extracellularly by infected cells (Chang HC, 1997; Ensoli B, 1990) and is taken up by neighboring cells where it transactivates viral replication (Ensoli B, 1993) 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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