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HIV-2 gp-36 (390-702 a.a.)

Description:HIV-2 gp36 34 kDa recombinant- contains the sequence of HIV-2 envelope immunodominant regions gp36, amino acids 390-702. The protein is fused to beta-galactosidase (114 kDa) at N-terminus.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:
EQTMVQDDPSTCRGEFLYCNMTWFLNWIENKTHRNYAPCHIKQIINTWHKVGRNVYLPPREGEL
SCNSTVTSIIANIDWQNNNQTNITFSAEVAELYRLELGDYKLVEITPIGFAPTKEKRYSSAHGRHTR
GVFVLGFLGFLATAGSAMGAASLTVSAQSRTLLAGIVQQQQQLLDVVKRQQELLRLTVWGTKNL
QARVTAIEKYLQDQARLNSWGCAFRQVCHTTVPWVNDSLAPDWDNMTWQEWEKQVRYLEA

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

Specificty:
Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-2 infected individuals.

Formulation:
0.01M Na2CO3, 0.01M Na3EDTA, 0.014 M-mercaptoethanol, 0.02% Sarcosyl.

Stability:
Protein should be stored at 4°C.Refrigerate Upon arrival. DO NOT FREEZE.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Applications:
HIV-2 gp-36 antigen in ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for early detection of HIV seroconvertors with minimal specificity problems.

Introduction:
HIV-1 and HIV-2 appear to package their RNA differently. HIV-1 binds to any appropriate RNA whereas HIV-2 preferentially binds to mRNA which creates the Gag protein itself. This means that HIV-1 is better able to mutate. HIV-2 is transmitted in the same ways as HIV-1: Throµgh exposure to bodily fluids such as blood, semen, tears and vaginal fluids. Immunodeficiency develops more slowly with HIV-2.HIV-2 is less infectious in the early stages of the virus than with HIV-1.The infectiousness of HIV-2 increases as the virus progresses.Major differences include reduced pathogenicity of HIV-2 relative to HIV-1, enhanced immune control of HIV-2 infection and often some degree of CD4-independence. Despite considerable sequence and phenotypic differences between HIV-1 and 2 envelopes, structurally they are quite similar. Both membrane-anchored proteins eventually form the 6-helix bundles from the N-terminal and C-terminal regions of the ectodomain, which is common to many viral and cellular fusion proteins and which seems to drive fusion. HIV-1 gp41 helical regions can form more stable 6-helix bundles than HIV-2 gp41 helical regions however HIV-2 fusion occurs at a lower threshold temperature (25°C), does not require Ca2+ in the medium, is insensitive to treatment of target cells with cytochalasin B, and is not

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affected by target membrane glycosphingolipid composition.

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