

## 32-13839: HIV-1 gp41 Subtype-c

### Description

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Biological Activity: null

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 characteristically responsible for long-duration illnesses with a long incubation period. HIV-1 gp41 Subtype-c reacts to the specific antibody from HIV1 infection, in lateral flow assay, it is usually coated on the membrane to capture the specific antibody from HIV1 infection.

Recombinant HIV-1 gp41 Subtype-c produced in E. coli having a Mw of 36kDa. Recombinant HIV-1 gp41 Subtype-c is fused to GST tag at its N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic technique.

### Product Info

**Amount :** 0.5 mg / 100 µg

**Purification :** Protein is >90% pure as determined by 10% PAGE (coomassie staining).

**Storage condition :** Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.