

## 32-13840: HIV-2 gp160

### Description

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Biological Activity: null

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: Through 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. HIV2 gp160 protein contains HIV2 Subtype A sequence, covering C4, V5, and C5 from HIV2 gp120 and extending to HIV2 gp36.

HIV-2 gp160 produced in E. coli having a Mw of 41kDa.

### Product Info

**Amount :** 0.5 mg / 100 µg

**Purification :** Protein is >95% 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.