

HIV-1 RT, p51 subunit

Human Immunodeficiency Virus1 Reverse Transcriptase
recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-353	10 μ g

For *in vitro* use only
Quality guaranteed for 12 months
Store at -20°C

Avoid freeze / thaw cycles

Form

Liquid. Supplied in KH₂PO₄/K₂HPO₄ (pH 7.1), DTT, Triton X-100, and glycerol.

Purity

>95% by SDS-PAGE.

Description

HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase is a heterodimer consisting of phage-encoded p66 and p51 subunits. Although the p66 subunit is responsible for most of the polymerase activity as well as RNase H activity, the 1:1 complex with p51 subunit shows increased processivity and activity.

Selected References:

- Gleenberg *et al.* (2005) Peptides derived from the reverse transcriptase of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 as novel inhibitors of the viral integrase. *J. Biol. Chem.* **280**:21987.
- Pata *et al.* (2002) Assembly, purification and crystallization of an active HIV-1 reverse transcriptase initiation complex. *Nucl. Acids Res.* **30**:4855.
- Divita *et al.* (1995) Dimerization Kinetics of HIV-1 and HIV-2 Reverse Transcriptase - A two step process. *J. Mol. Biol.* **245**:508.
- Mansky *et al.* (2002) Influence of reverse transcriptase variants, drugs, and Vpr on human immunodeficiency virus type 1 mutant frequencies. *J. Virol.* **77**:2071.
- Larder *et al.* (1999) Closing in on HIV drug resistance. *Nature Structural Biology* **6**:103.