

HIV-2 gp36

Human Immunodeficiency Virus 2 Antigen recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-1211	100 µg

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

Avoid freeze / thaw cycles

Form

Liquid. Supplied as 1 mg/ml solution containing 20 mM PBS, pH 7.8, 0.5 M NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 8 M urea, and 0.4 M imidazole.

Specificity

Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-2 infected individuals.

Purity

>95% by SDS-PAGE and RP-HPLC.

Description

The protein contains the full-length sequence of HIV-2 coat protein gp36.

The protein was purified by proprietary chromatographic technique.

Applications

May be used in ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for early detection of HIV seroconvertors with minimal specificity problems.

Background

HIV belongs to the retrovirus family, distinguished by possession of a viral reverse transcriptase that transcribes viral RNA into DNA which is integrated into the host-cell genome.

Like all retroviruses, HIV-2 encodes gag (nucleocapsid), pol (polymerase), and env (envelope) genes. The env gene, which demonstrates considerable variation from isolate to isolate encodes the gp160/140 precursor of the gp120 outer membrane glycoprotein and the gp32-40 transmembrane glycoprotein.

Selected References:

Chen *et al.* (2000) HIV-2 transmembrane protein gp36 binds to the putative cellular receptor proteins P45 and P62. *Immunobiology*. **201**:317.

Chen *et al.* (1995) HIV-2 transmembrane protein gp36 like HIV-1 gp41 binds to human lymphocytes and monocytes. *AIDS*. **9**:1193.

Imberti *et al.* (1995) Insertion of a short human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-2 gp36 sequence into an HIV-1 p24 recombinant protein results in a polypeptide with potent and TCRBV-restricted T cell triggering activity. *Eur. J. Immunol.* **25**:218.