

HIV-1 Integrase p31 Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1 Integrase recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-1267	100 µg

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

Avoid freeze / thaw cycles

Form

Liquid. Supplied in 25 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1.5 M urea, 0.2% Triton-X and 50% glycerol.

Application

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

Specificity

Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-1 infected individuals.

Molecular Weight

57 kDa

Purity

>95% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC

Description

The *E. coli* derived recombinant protein is a non-glycosylated polypeptide chain, containing the HIV-1 immunodominant regions from the p31 protein (integrase) 9-289 amino acids, fused with a GST tag at N-terminus. 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.

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) integrase (IN), one of the three virally encoded enzymes required for HIV-1 replication, must covalently join the viral cDNA into a host chromosome for productive HIV infection.

Selected References:

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- Sechi *et al.* (2004) Design and synthesis of novel indole beta-diketo acid derivatives as HIV-1 integrase inhibitors. *J. Med. Chem.* **47**:5298.
- Reinke *et al.* (2004) L-chicoric acid inhibits human immunodeficiency virus type 1 integration *in vivo* and is a noncompetitive but reversible inhibitor of HIV-1 integrase *in vitro*. *Virology* **326**:203.
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- Mousnier *et al.* (2004) Nuclear import of HIV-1 integrase is inhibited *in vitro* by styrylquinoline derivatives. *Mol. Pharmacol.* **66**:783.