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Datasheet for ABIN7196111
HIV-1 gp160 Protein (His tag)

1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	HIV-1 gp160
Origin:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This HIV-1 gp160 protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant HIV-1 gp160 Protein (gp120 subunit) (group N, strain 06CM-U14296) (His Tag)
Sequence:	Trp32-Arg504
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the HIV-1 Envelope glycoprotein gp160 protein (Trp32-Arg504) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Target Details

Target:	HIV-1 gp160
Alternative Name:	HIV-1 gp160 (HIV-1 gp160 Products)
Target Type:	Viral Protein
Background:	The HIV-1 gp120 envelope protein, a glycoprotein that is part of the outer layer of the virus,

Target Details

which is an essential component in the multi-tiered viral entry process. It presents itself as viral membrane spikes consisting of 3 Molecules of gp120 linked together and anchored to the membrane by gp41 protein. Gp120 is essential for viral infection as it facilitates HIV entry into the host cell and this is its best-known and most researched role in HIV infection. However, it is becoming increasingly evident that gp12 might also be facilitating viral persistence and continuing HIV infection by influencing the T cell immune response to the virus. The surface protein gp120 attaches the virus to the host lymphoid cell by binding to the primary receptor CD4. Gp120 binding to its receptor CD4 and co-receptor, CXCR4 or CCR5 is required for fusion of viral and cellular membranes. Several mechanisms might be involved in this process of which gp120 binding to the CD4 receptor of T cells is the best known and most important interaction as it facilitates viral entry into the CD4+ cells and their depletion, a hallmark of the HIV infection. Gp120 is shed from the viral membrane and accumulates in lymphoid tissues in significant amounts. Despite the overall genetic heterogeneity of the gp120 glycoprotein, the conserved CD4 binding site provides an attractive antiviral target. Interaction between gp120 and ITGA4/ITGB7 would allow the virus to enter GALT early in the infection, infecting and killing most of GALT's resting CD4+ T-cells. This T-cell depletion is believed to be the major insult to the host immune system leading to AIDS.

Molecular Weight: 54.4kDa.

Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

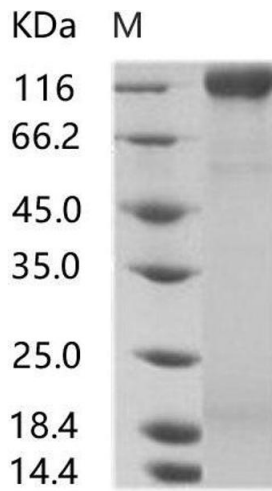
Format: Lyophilized

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Buffer: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01 % Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Storage: 4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C

Storage Comment: Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.



Western Blotting

Image 1.