

## Product datasheet for **AM26082PU-N**

### HIV-1 Tat (2-9) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 1 (02-001)]

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Clone Name:</b>	1 (02-001)
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	Reacts in ELISA, Western blot, Immunoprecipitation, and Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections with HIV-1 Tat of HXB2, IIIB, HAN strains. Titer using rTat protein HXB2: ELISA: 1:5000. Western blot: 1:1000.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Host:</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG2b
<b>Clonality:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody detects HIV-1 Tat (aa 2-9). It recognizes the rTat consensus sequences of HIV-1 subtypes A (DPVDPNLE), B (EPVDPRLE) and C (EPVDPNLE).
<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid Ig fraction
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity chromatography
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Upon receipt, store (in aliquots) at -20 to -70 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
<b>Background:</b>	HIV is a highly variable virus which mutates very readily. This means there are many different strains of HIV, even within the body of a single infected person. The strains of HIV1 can be classified into three groups: the "major" group M, the "outlier" group O and the "new" group N. These three groups may represent three separate introductions of simian immunodeficiency virus into humans. Group O appears to be restricted to West-Central Africa and group N, discovered in 1998 in Cameroon, is extremely rare. More than 90% of HIV1 infections belong to HIV1 group M.



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**Synonyms:** HIV1, HIV-I, Human immunodeficiency virus type 1