

## Product datasheet for **BIN072**

### HIV-1 (gp160) Protein

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	HIV-1 gp160 recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
<b>Expression Host:</b>	E. coli
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Buffer:</b>	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified fraction (>95% pure by SDS-PAGE and Bradford et al.). Buffer System: 8 M urea; 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 10 mM beta-mercaptoethanol without preservatives.
<b>Preparation:</b>	Liquid purified fraction (>95% pure by SDS-PAGE and Bradford et al.).
<b>Applications:</b>	Suitable for ELISA, Colloidal Gold and Western Blot. Not recommended for Latex Beads.
<b>Protein Description:</b>	HIV-I env antigen (recombinant) a.a 466 to a.a 753 of the HIV-1 env region, 32kDa. Beta-galactosidase (114kDa) fused at the N-terminus. Reacts strongly with human HIV positive serum.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antigen at 2-8°C. <b>DO NOT FREEZE!!</b>
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: six months from despatch
<b>Synonyms:</b>	HIV1, HIV-I, Human immunodeficiency virus type 1
<b>Summary:</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.
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Suitable for ELISA, Colloidal Gold and Western Blot. Not recommended for Latex Beads.



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