

## Product datasheet for **BIN177**

### HIV-2 (gp36) Protein

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	HIV-2 gp36 recombinant protein, 1 mg
<b>Expression Host:</b>	E. coli
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purity:</b>	DEAE Sepharose chromatography.
<b>Buffer:</b>	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified fraction (>95% pure by 10% PAGE coomassie staining). Buffer System: 50 mM Tris HCl, 8 M Urea, pH 8.4, containing no preservatives
<b>Preparation:</b>	Liquid purified fraction (>95 % pure by 10% PAGE coomassie staining).
<b>Applications:</b>	Suitable for use in ELISA and Western blots.
<b>Protein Description:</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2 (HIV-2) envelope, gp36 recombinant. Contains the HIV-2 immunodominant region of envelope gp36. Not full-length gp36. Does not contain a fusion partner. Immunoreactive with HIV-2 positive sera.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antigen at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: six months from despatch.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	HIV2, Human immunodeficiency virus type 2



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**Summary:**

HIV2 infections at present, are predominantly found in west Africa where it is the dominant form of HIV. Both HIV1 and HIV2 have the same modes of transmission and are associated with similar opportunistic infections and AIDS. In persons infected with HIV2, immunodeficiency seems to develop more slowly and to be milder, but as the disease advances, HIV2 infectiousness seems to increase. Little is known about the best approach to the clinical treatment and care of patients infected with HIV2. Some drugs used to treat HIV1 are ineffective.

HIV1 and HIV2 have similar gag (viral core) and pol (polymerase) regions, they have relatively dissimilar env (envelope) regions. Owing to this lack of homology in the envelope region, there is little serologic cross-reactivity of the antibodies directed against the envelope antigens of both HIV1 and HIV2.

The env gp36 ectodomain is highly conserved and elicits a type-specific antibody response. Hence, most licensed diagnostic assays incorporate gp36-derived antigens to detect HIV2 specific antibodies. It is becoming important to differentiate between single infection with either HIV1 or HIV2 and dual infection.

**Protein Families:**

Suitable for use in ELISA and Western blots.