

Instruction Manual

Catalog Number	PK-AB913-161
Quantity	1 ml
Description	<p>Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that can lead to a condition in which the immune system begins to fail, leading to opportunistic infections. HIV primarily infects vital cells in the human immune system such as helper T cells (specifically CD4+ T cells), macrophages and dendritic cells. HIV infection leads to low levels of CD4+ T cells through three main mechanisms: firstly, direct viral killing of infected cells; secondly, increased rates of apoptosis in infected cells; and thirdly, killing of infected CD4+ T cells by CD8 cytotoxic lymphocytes that recognize infected cells. When CD4+ T cell numbers decline below a critical level, cell-mediated immunity is lost, and the body becomes progressively more susceptible to opportunistic infections. HIV was classified as a member of the genus Lentivirus, part of the family of Retroviridae. Lentiviruses have many common morphologies and biological properties. Many species are infected by lentiviruses, which are characteristically responsible for long-duration illnesses with a long incubation period. Lentiviruses are transmitted as single-stranded, positive-sense, enveloped RNA viruses. Upon entry of the target cell, the viral RNA genome is converted to double-stranded DNA by a virally encoded reverse transcriptase that is present in the virus particle. This viral DNA is then integrated into the cellular DNA by a virally encoded integrase so that the genome can be transcribed. Once the virus has infected the cell, two pathways are possible: either the virus becomes latent and the infected cell continues to function, or the virus becomes active and replicates, and a large number of virus particles are liberated that can then infect other cells.</p>
Source / Host	Rabbit
Immunogen	Recombinant HIV-2 gp39
Purification Method	NA
Clone / IgG Subtype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Immunoreactive with HIV-I gp41. Generates a strong positive control spot on HIVSav 1+2. Generates 1 OD (410 nm) at a dilution of 1: 250 on Rec HIV-1 trans membrane protein in ELISA.
Formulation	Rabbit serum against the E. coli derived recombinant HIV-IIgp39 protein.
Reconstitution	Please Note: Always centrifuge product briefly before opening vial.
Storage & Stability	Store at -20°C , stable for up to 2 years at -20°C and for up to 6 months at 4°C . Aliquot and avoid frequent freezing-thawing cycles.
Applications	ELISA Optimal dilution has to be determined by user. Antibody might also be suited for other applications not tested so far.

FOR IN VITRO RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES.