

HIV-1 TAT, Biotin

Description:HIV-1 TAT Biotin Recombinant- produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 86 amino acids encoded by two exons and having chain having a molecular mass of 14kDa and was biotinylated with NHS biotin.

Catalog #:HIPS-135

Source:Escherichia Coli.

For research use only.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Purity:Greater than 90.0% as determined by HPLC analysis & SDS-PAGE.

Specificity:

Immunoreactive with all sera of HIV-1 infected individuals.

Formulation:

1xPBS & 0.05% glycerol.

Stability:

HIV-1 TAT biotin recombinant although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Human immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1) regulatory Tat protein plays an essential role in viral replication and infectivity. The HIV-1 TAT is a molecule of 86 aminoacids encoded by two exons. The product of the first exon is sufficient for the transactivation of the HIV-1 promoter. Biotin molecules can be coupled easily to either antigens (such as avidin, streptavidin, Fc binding proteins like Protein A or G) or antibodies and they can be used in a variety of detection systems. Biotin can be conjugated to many proteins without significantly changing their biological activity. Biotin binds with high affinity to avidin, streptavidin and NeutrAvidin protein. Every single protein can react with several molecules of biotin, each of which, in turn, can bind a molecule of avidin. This greatly increases the sensitivity of many assay procedures. The avidin-biotin interaction is the strongest known noncovalent biological interaction ($K_a = 10^{15} M^{-1}$) between protein and ligand. The bound formation between biotin and avidin is very rapid and, once formed, withstands extremes of pH, organic solvents and other denaturing agents. The avidinbiotin complex can withstand up to 3 M guanidineHCl. Biotin can be released by 8 M guanidineHCl at pH 1.5, or by autoclaving.

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