

## HIV-1 p24 Core, Sf9

**Description:** HIV-1 p24 Core Recombinant- derived from HIV-1 gene fragment is a 35 kDa gag polyprotein that includes all of the p24 plus additional amino acids of the C-terminus of p17 and the N-terminus of p15. The HIV-1 p24 core is glycosylated with N-linked sugars and produced using baculovirus vectors in insect cells. Purified under conditions that maintain the tertiary structure of the p24 molecule.

**Source:** Baculovirus Insect Cells.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile filtered colorless clear solution.

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

**Specificity:**

Immunoreactive with sera from HIV infected individuals.

**Formulation:**

The protein solution contains 10mM Tris pH-8.0, 300mM NaCl and 0.01% Tween-20.

**Stability:**

Recombinant HIV -1 p24 core sf9 although stable at 4°C for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

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**Applications:**

HIV-1 p24 Core antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for early detection of HIV seroconvertors with minimal specificity problems.

**Introduction:**

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

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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.



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