



HIV-1 Protease (1696): sc-51614

BACKGROUND

A protease is an enzyme that degrades proteins by cleaving them into their component peptides. The HIV-1 Protease hydrolyzes viral polyproteins into functional protein products that are essential for viral assembly and subsequent activity. This maturation process occurs as the virion buds from the host cell. The HIV-1 Protease is a homodimer (Chain A, Chain B). Each monomer contains 99 amino acids and is identical in conformation. The position of each monomer in the active protease forms an axis of symmetry. The secondary structure of each monomer includes one α -helix, and two antiparallel β sheets.

REFERENCES

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9. Zhou, J.Q., Li, W.P., Xiang, Z. and Schutt, M. 2006. Effects of various HIV protease inhibitors on function of rat Insulinoma cells. *Zhejiang Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban* 35: 251-254.

SOURCE

HIV-1 Protease (1696) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant HIV-1 Protease.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

HIV-1 Protease (1696) is recommended for detection of the free N-terminus of mature Pol Protease of HIV-1 by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Molecular Weight of HIV-1 Protease: 11/22 kDa.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Chandel, N., Ayasolla, K., Lan, X., Rai, P., Mikulak, J., Husain, M., Malhotra, A, McGowan, J. and Singhal, P.C. 2014. Renin modulates HIV replication in T cells. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 96: 601-609.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.