

HIV-2 gp36 (3B10/G2): sc-52421

BACKGROUND

Human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV2), originally isolated from patients in West Africa, is the dominant form of HIV in West Africa capable of causing the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV2 is closely related to simian immunodeficiency viruses (SIV). HIV1 and HIV2 share similarity in their genomes, transmission, clinical features, immunological effects and in their action of binding to the same CD4 cellular receptor, but there are significant differences in the amino acid and nucleotide sequences of HIV1 and HIV2, especially within their envelope genes and proteins. Additionally, HIV2 may have a longer incubation period and may be less pathogenic than HIV1. HIV2 gp36 is a transmembrane protein located in the envelope of the virus specific to HIV2 that binds to the putative cellular receptor proteins P45 and P62.

REFERENCES

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8. Chen, Y.H., Xiao, Y., Wu, W., Wang, Q., Luo, G. and Dierich, M.P. 2000. HIV-2 transmembrane protein gp36 binds to the putative cellular receptor proteins P45 and P62. *Immunobiology* 201: 317-322.

SOURCE

HIV-2 gp36 (3B10/G2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against HIV-2 recombinant antigen 00114-V.

PRODUCT

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

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

HIV-2 gp36 (3B10/G2) is recommended for detection of HIV-2 gp36 envelope glycoprotein of HIV-2 origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Molecular Weight of HIV-2 gp36: 36 kDa.

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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