BACKGROUND

Infection by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is associated with an early immune dysfunction and progressive destruction of CD4+ T lymphocytes. The HIV-induced, premature destruction of lymphocytes is associated with the continuous production of HIV viral proteins, which modulate apoptotic pathways. The HIV-1 Tat protein, also designated Tbp1, is a viral protein that is essential for activation of the HIV genes and plays a critical role in HIV-induced immunodeficiency. Extracellular HIV-1 Tat has been implicated in the development of AIDS and of AIDS-associated pathologies. HIV-1 Tat is associated with chronic immune activation and the continuous induction of apoptotic factors. It can also protect HIV-infected cells from apoptosis by increasing anti-apoptotic proteins and downregulating cell surface receptors recognized by immune system cells. HIV-1 Tat has been shown to have neurotoxic activity and is able to promote certain proinflammatory functions of microglia.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

HIV-1 Tat (02-001) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 2-9 of Tat of HIV-1 (HAN) origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG2b in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.