

Anti-HIV protease antibody [1696] ab8327

8 References [画像数 1](#)

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-HIV protease antibody [1696]
製品の詳細	Mouse monoclonal [1696] to HIV protease
由来種	Mouse
特異性	The antibody recognizes free N-terminus of mature HIV protease (HIV-1 and HIV-2). The antibody does not react with the precursor.
アプリケーション	適用あり: Dot blot
免疫原	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to HIV protease. Bacterially expressed full-length HIV-1 protease. Database link: P03366

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.098% Sodium azide Constituent: 99% PBS
精製度	Protein A purified
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	1696
ミエローマ	unknown
アイソタイプ	IgG1

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab8327の使用に適用されます**
アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

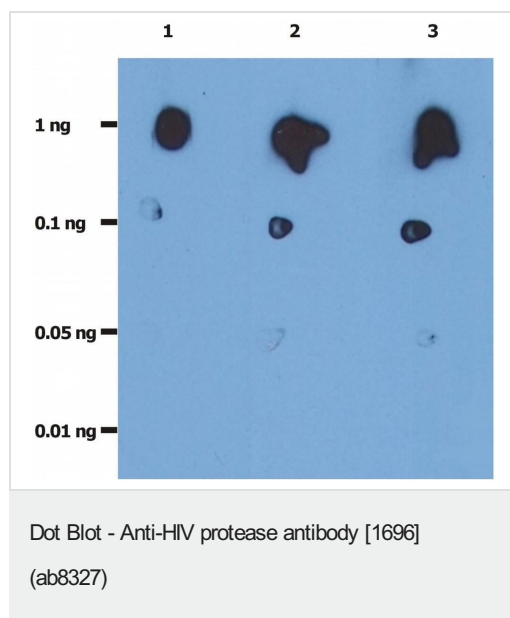
アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
Dot blot		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

ターゲット情報

関連性

The HIV1 core consists of a viral genome housed within a conical viral capsid that is generated during virion maturation. Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV1) matures after the viral protease processes the Gag and Pol polyproteins at 10 substrate locations. The protease of HIV1 is an aspartic protease and is functional only as a dimer; dimerization results in the formation of a binding cleft in which each of the two catalytic aspartic acids in which each monomer contributes each of the 2 catalytic aspartic acids. Because the protease is active only as a dimer, two of the GagPol precursors must themselves dimerize during virus assembly so that their protease domains can dimerize, become active, and process the precursors. Both the order and kinetics of cleavage as well as the extent of precursor processing appear to be critical steps in the generation of fully infectious, appropriately assembled viral particles. Inhibition of HIV-1 protease represents an important avenue for antiviral therapy. Currently available combination chemotherapy with reverse transcriptase inhibitors (RTIs) and protease inhibitors (PIs) for human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV1) infection and AIDS have been shown to suppress the replication of HIV1 and extend the life expectancy of HIV1 infected individuals.

画像



Dot blot analysis of ab8327. The total amount of ab8327 spotted on the nitrocellulose membrane are indicated in left column.

Lane 1: ab8327; 0.2 µg/ml

Lane 2: ab8327; 1.0 µg/ml

Lane 3: ab8327; 2.0 µg/ml

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