

32-5591: Recombinant HIV-1 TAT Cys22

Uniprot ID : CAL40981.1

Description

Source : Escherichia Coli. HIV-1 TAT Cys22 Recombinant- produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 86 amino acids mutated in the trans activation domain and having chain having a molecular mass of 14.4 kDa. Human immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1) regulatory Tat protein plays an crucial part in viral replication and infectivity. Throughout acute infection, Tat protein is released extracellularly by infected cells and is taken up by neighboring cells where it transactivates viral replication and enhances virus infectivity. HIV-1 Tat activates transcription of HIV-1 viral genes by inducing phosphorylation of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II (RNAPII). Tat can also disturb cellular metabolism by inhibiting proliferation of antigen-specific T lymphocytes and by inducing cellular apoptosis. Tat-induced apoptosis of T-cells is attributed, in part, to the distortion of microtubules polymerization. LIS1 is a microtubule-associated protein that facilitates microtubule polymerization.

Product Info

Amount : 10 µg

Purification : Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Content : Lyophilized with 0.1% glycerol.

Storage condition : Lyophilized HIV-1 TAT Cys22 although stable at room temperature for 1 week, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution HIV-1 TAT Cys22 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long-term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Application Note

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized HIV-1 TAT Cys 22 in sterile 18MΩ-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

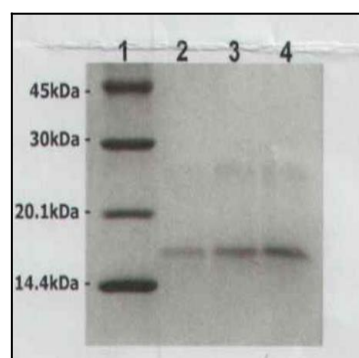


Fig. 1: Coomassie Staining of HIV-1 TAT Cys22 in denaturing conditions. Lane 1: mw standard; Lane 2: 1µg; Lane 3: 1.5µg; Lane 4: 2µg;