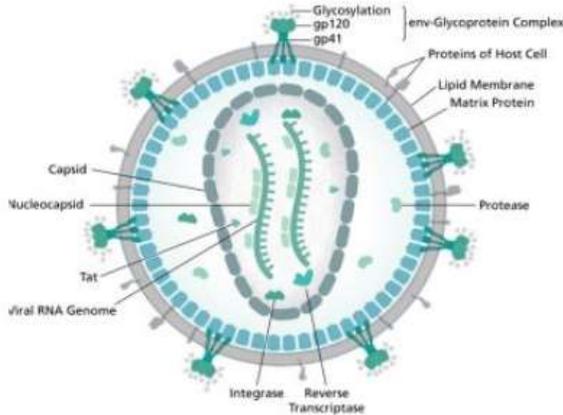


**Product Data Sheet**

□ Cat # HIV31-S

Rabbit Anti-HIV gp36 antibody

Size: 100 ul



Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that can lead to a condition in which the immune system begins to fail, leading to opportunistic infections. HIV primarily infects vital cells in the human immune system such as helper T cells (specifically CD4+ T cells), macrophages and dendritic cells. HIV infection leads to low levels of CD4+ T cells through three main mechanisms: firstly, direct viral killing of infected cells; secondly, increased rates of apoptosis in infected cells; and thirdly, killing of infected CD4+ T cells by CD8 cytotoxic lymphocytes that recognize infected cells. When CD4+ T cell numbers decline below a critical level, cell-mediated immunity is lost, and the body becomes progressively more susceptible to opportunistic infections. HIV was classified as a member of the genus Lentivirus, part of the family of Retroviridae. Lentiviruses have many common morphologies and biological properties. Many species are infected by lentiviruses, which are characteristically responsible for long-duration illnesses with a long incubation period. Lentiviruses are transmitted as single-stranded, positive-sense, enveloped RNA viruses. Upon entry of the target cell, the viral RNA genome is converted to double-stranded DNA by a virally encoded reverse transcriptase that is present in the virus particle. This viral DNA is then integrated into the cellular DNA by a virally encoded integrase so that the genome can be transcribed. Once the virus has infected the cell, two pathways are possible: either the virus becomes latent and the infected cell continues to function, or the virus becomes active and replicates, and a large number of virus particles are liberated that can then infect other cells

**Form and storage of HIV antibodies:**

**Immunogen:** Rabbits were immunized with recombinant HIV gp36

**Purification:** N/A

**Neat sera**

□ **Solution**

Supplied as neat sera with <0.1% sodium azide

□ **Lyophilized** Reconstitute powder in 100 ul distilled water

**Storage**

**Short-term:** 1 month at 4°C.

**Long-term:** at -20°C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Can be frozen, but avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles

**Stability:** 24 months at -20°C or below.

**Recommended Usage:**

**QC:** The titer was tested in an Indirect ELISA. HIV gp36 was coated at 1 ug/ml. The OD<sub>450</sub> is greater than 1.0 at a dilution of 1:100,000.

**Western Blotting:** 1:10,000 to 1:50,000.

**ELISA:** Assay dependent concentration

**IHC&ICC:** Has not been validated for use, suggested starting dilution may be from 1:1,000 to 1:10,000. User must optimize conditions

The above concentrations are a suggestion, user's must dilutions based on their own assay. The antibody may work in other applications not listed above.

This product is for in vitro research use only.

**Related Material available for ADI**

Catalog#	Description
HIV11-S	Rabbit anti-HIV-1 nef antibody
HIV21-S	Rabbit anti-HIV-1 p24 antibody
HIV31-S	Rabbit anti-HIV gp36 antibody
HIV41-S	Rabbit anti-HIV gp120/gp41 antibody
4705	HIV-1 p24 ELISA Kit

ELISA kits for the detection of antibodies against HIV proteins are also available from ADI

HIV31-S

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