

HTLV-1 Envelope

Description: The E. coli derived recombinant protein contains the C- terminus of gp46 and most of p21E of HTLV-1. This non-fusion, E. coli-derived protein, starts from HIV-1 env. Amino acid 165, and is ending in amino acid 440, Mw 27 kDa.

Catalog #:HIPS-114

For research use only.

Purity: HTLV-1 Envelope protein is >95% pure as determined by 10% PAGE (coomassie staining) and RP-HPLC.

Purification Method:

HTLV-1 Envelope was purified by proprietary chromatographic technique.

Specificity:

Immunoreactive with all sera of HTLV-I and HTLV-II infected individuals with antibody response to HTLV envelope.

Formulation:

10mM Na-PO4 pH 6.0, 0.1% SDS and 1mM DTT.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Human T-lymphotropic virus (HTLV) is a human, single-stranded RNA retrovirus that causes T-cell leukemia and T-cell lymphoma. The virus activates a subset of T-helper cells called Th1 cells. The result is a proliferation of Th1 cells and overproduction of Th1 related cytokines (mainly IFN-gamma and TNF-alpha). Feedback mechanisms of these cytokines cause a suppression of the Th2 lymphocytes and a reduction of Th2 cytokine production (mainly IL-4, IL-5, IL-10 and IL-13). The end result is a reduction in the ability of the infected host to mount an adequate immune response to invading organisms that require a predominantly Th2 dependant response (these include parasitic infections and production of mucosal and humoral antibodies).

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