abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-HIV protease antibody [1696] ab8327

8 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-HIV protease antibody [1696]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [1696] to HIV protease
Host species	Mouse
Specificity	The antibody recognizes free N-terminus of mature HIV protease (HIV-1 and HIV-2). The antibody does not react with the precursor.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Dot blot
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to HIV protease. Bacterially expressed full-length HIV-1 protease. Database link: **P03366**

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	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.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.098% Sodium azide Constituent: 99% PBS
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	1696
Myeloma	unknown
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee	Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab8327 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

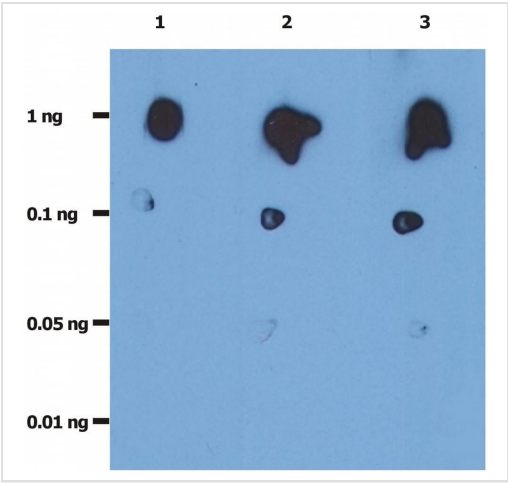
Application	Abreviews	Notes
Dot blot		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Relevance

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.

Images



Dot Blot - Anti-HIV protease antibody [1696] (ab8327)

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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