

HTLV1 envelope - Purified

Catalog No.: AR10668PU-L

Quantity: 1 mg

Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml

Background: 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).

Source: E. coli

Format: **Purity:** >95.0% pure as determined by HPLC-C4, and 10.0% PAGE.
Purification Method: Organic extraction > Ceramic Hydroxyapatite > S-300.
Buffer System: 10 mM NaPO₄ pH 6.0, containing 0.1% SDS, and 1 mM DTT

Applications: Use as an antigen in ELISA and Western Blots. Excellent reagent for correct detection of HTLV infections, with minimal specificity problems.
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

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

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

Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.