



Anti-HIV-1 p15 antibody, rabbit serum

HIV-1 Gag p15 is processed by digestion of its precursor Gag p55 by HIV-1 protease. This protein is further digested into nucleocapsid protein p7 and into p6 and p1 of unknown function. This digestion is promoted by the binding of HIV-1 genome RNA and the two Zn finger motifs that exist in the p7 region. The produced nucleocapsid protein p7 regulates the RNA function by directly binding to HIV-1 genome RNA (1).

Applications

1. Western blot (1/1,000~1/5000)
2. Dot blot (assay dependemt)
3. Immunoprecipitation (assay dependent)
4. ELISA (assay dependent)

Other applications have not been tested.

Immunogen: Purified full-size recombinant Gag p15 of HIV-1 subtype B (Ref 2) expressed in E. coli (Ref 2,3)

Form: 0.09% sodium azide added to the antiserum.

Size: 250ul

Storage: Sent at 4°C and upon receipt, aliquot and store at -20°C

Data Link: GenBank: [AAA44988.1](#)

References

1. Freed EO "HIV-1 gag proteins: diverse functions in the virus life cycle" *Virology* **251**:1-15 (1998) Review
PMID:[9813197](#)
2. Saito A *et al* "Overproduction, purification, and diagnostic use of the recombinant HIV-1 Gag proteins, the precursor protein p55 and the processed products p17, p24, and p15" *Microbiol Immunol* **39**:473-483 (1995)
PMID: [8569532](#)

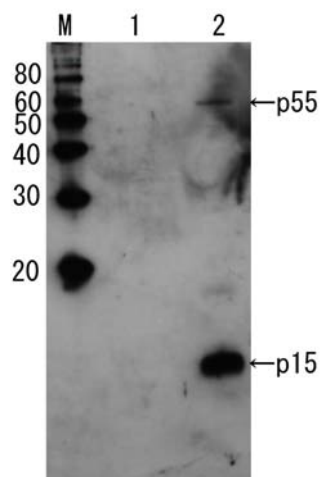


Fig.1 Detection of HIV-1 p15 and its p55 precursor protein by Western blotting using the anti-p15 antibody.

Lane1: Extract of MT4 cells

Lane2: Extract of MT4 cells infected with HIV-1 (LAI strain)

The antiserum was diluted 1,000 fold before use.