

Anti-HIV Designer Antigen (DAG23)

Catalogue number: 154856

Sub-type:

Images:

Contributor

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Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-HIV Designer Antigen (DAG23)

Alternate name: human immunodeficiency virus designer antigen

Class: Polyclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: DAGs ?? designer antigens ?? carry epitopes that can lead to the elicitation of broadly neutralising antibodies (bNAbs) in HIV patients. Identification of effective epitopes is a key area of research as bNAbs are a consistent protective immune correlate in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients as well as in passive immunotherapy studies. The DAG16,19 and 23 polyclonal antibodies lock onto epitopes on HIV pre-fusion intermediates. Lots of research focuses on identifying mAbs that target these pre-fusion intermediates, though this work has also identified some interesting polyclonal antibodies that have shown to target pre-fusion epitopes and be useful tools in HIV research. The DAG16,19 and 23 have been used in experimentation to neutralise both T cell-tropic and macrophage-tropic HIV. The antibodies have been shown to be used to generate absorbed sera which contained antibodies against the viral DAG pre-fusion intermediates, but minimal or no antibodies against static/native HIV antigens and cellular antigens that are not involved in viral fusion. The antibodies have been shown to reduce T-cell tropic HIV-HXB2 infectivity by 65??68% and, importantly, reduce macrophage-tropic HIV-Bal infectivity by 39??46%. Please see publication (PMID: 25505973) for more details. Developing antibodies specific to novel epitopes on HIV pre-fusion intermediates is an incredibly important area of research and these polyclonals provide an interesting tool in this work. They have been shown to be instrumental in developing monoclonal antibodies specific to novel epitopes on HIV pre-fusion intermediates.

Purpose:

Parental cell:

Organism:

Tissue:

Model:

Gender:

Isotype:

Reactivity: Human ; Guinea Pig ; Rat

Selectivity:

Host: Guinea Pig

Immunogen: HIV DAG 23

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls:

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: DAG23

Target alternate names:

Target background: DAGs are designer antigens that carry epitopes that can lead to the elicitation of broadly neutralising antibodies (bNAbs) in HIV patients. Identification of effective epitopes is a key area of research as bNAbs are a consistent protective immune correlate in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients as well as in passive immunotherapy studies. The DAG16,19 and 23 polyclonal antibodies lock onto epitopes on HIV pre-fusion intermediates. Lots of research focuses on identifying mAbs that target these pre-fusion intermediates, though this work has also identified some interesting polyclonal antibodies that have shown to target pre-fusion epitopes and be useful tools in HIV research. The DAG16,19 and 23 have been used in experimentation to neutralise both T cell-tropic and macrophage-tropic HIV. The antibodies have been shown to be used to generate absorbed sera which contained antibodies against the viral DAG pre-fusion intermediates, but minimal or no antibodies against static/native HIV antigens and cellular antigens that are not involved in viral fusion. The antibodies have been shown to reduce T-cell tropic HIV-HXB2 infectivity by 65% and, importantly, reduce macrophage-tropic HIV-Bal infectivity by 39%. Please see publication (PMID: 25505973) for more details. Developing antibodies specific to novel epitopes on HIV pre-fusion intermediates is an incredibly important area of research and these polyclonals provide an interesting tool in this work. They have been shown to be instrumental in developing monoclonal antibodies specific to novel epitopes on HIV pre-fusion intermediates.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: ELISA ; IF ; WB

Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration:

Passage number:

Growth medium:

Temperature:

Atmosphere:

Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer:

Storage conditions:

Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Kok et al. 2014. Clin Transl Immunology. 3(9):e24. PMID: 25505973.