



## NIH AIDS Reagent Program

20301 Century Boulevard  
Building 6, Suite 200  
Germantown, MD 20874  
USA

Phone: 240 686 4740  
Fax: 301 515 4015  
aidsreagent.org

### DATA SHEET

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Reagent:</b>                 | HIV-1 HXB2 GST-Tat Expression Vector (GST-Tat 1 48D P18IS)   |
| <b>Catalog Number:</b>          | 2358   |
| <b>Lot Number:</b>              | 2  |
| <b>Release Category:</b>        | B  |
| <b>Provided:</b>                | Each clone is provided as 1 vial of ampicillin-resistant, transformed BL21 bacteria.   |
| <b>Cloning Vector:</b>          | pGEX2T or pGEX2TK (Pharmacia).   |
| <b>Description:</b>             | <p>See attached Table. These constructs contain full length wild type or mutant HIV-1 (HXB2) or HIV-2 (ROD) tat genes. The clones contain a thrombin proteolytic site between the Schistosoma japonicum glutathione S-transferase (GST) sequence and the tat insert. Tat is expressed as a GST fusion protein. Constructs cloned into the pGEX2TK vector contain the phosphorylation site for the catalytic subunit of camp-dependent heart muscle kinase. GST-Tat fusions in this vector can thus be labeled directly in vitro to high specific activities with (g32P)ATP and commercially available kinase (Sigma).</p> <p><a href="#">Table. HIV Tat Expression Vectors</a></p> |
| <b>Special Characteristics:</b> | <p>The HIV-1 constructs encode Tat in full length (86 aa), first exon (72 aa), activation domain (first 48 aa), or mutated forms. HIV-2 Tat is encoded as full length (130 aa), one exon (99 aa), or mutated protein. The GST-Tat fusion proteins can be easily purified from E. coli lysates using a single-step procedure under non-denaturing conditions (see protocol, page 8). Tat can be cleaved from the fusion proteins and purified by thrombin proteolytic digestion.</p> <p><a href="#">Protocol: Preparation and Purification of HIV-1/2 Tat</a></p>   |
| <b>Recommended Storage:</b>     | -90°C.   |
| <b>Contributor:</b>             | Dr. Andrew Rice.   |

---

ALL RECIPIENTS OF THIS MATERIAL MUST COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL, AND/OR RADIOCHEMICAL SAFETY STANDARDS INCLUDING SPECIAL PRACTICES, EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, AND REGULATIONS. NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS.

**References:** Herrmann CH, Rice AP. Lentivirus Tat proteins specifically associate with a cellular protein kinase, TAK, that hyperphosphates the carboxyl-terminal domain of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II: candidate for a Tat cofactor. *J Virol* **69**:1612-1620, 1995.

Rhim H, Echetebe CO, Herrmann CH, Rice AP. Wild type and mutant HIV-1 and HIV-2 Tat proteins expressed in *Escherichia coli* as fusions with glutathione S-transferase. *J Acquired Immune Defic Syndr* **7**:1116-1121, 1994.

**NOTE:** Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH AIDS Reagent Program, Division of AIDS, NIAID, NIH: HIV-1 HXB2 GST-Tat Expression Vector (GST-Tat 1 48D P18IS) from Dr. Andrew Rice." Also include the references cited above in any publications.

**Last Updated:** July 12, 2018

---

ALL RECIPIENTS OF THIS MATERIAL MUST COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL, AND/OR RADIOCHEMICAL SAFETY STANDARDS INCLUDING SPECIAL PRACTICES, EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, AND REGULATIONS. NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS.