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© Peptide fragment (579-601 from HIV-gp41) conjugated to keyhole limpet haemocyanin to be used as HIV immunogen.

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1 Works for me dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bjibkkan
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ABSTRACT

Chemical synthesis facilitates the generation of peptides which are exceedingly difficult to express in bacteria, peptide/protein backbone modification, the incorporation of unnatural amino acids, and the production or synthesis of D-proteins.

The C-terminal cysteine can be added to the amino acidic sequences of HIV peptides (fragment 579-601 of the HIV-gp41 [1]. These peptide fragments were dimerized by cysteine oxidation with dimethyl-sulfoxide [2] to facilitate their conjugation to keyhole limpet hemocyanin that acts as a carrier protein.

Reference:

- 1. McPhee DA, Kemp BE, Cumming S, Stapleton D, Gust ID, Doherty RR. Recognition of envelope and tat protein synthetic peptide analogs by HIV positive sera or plasma. *FEBS Lett.* 1988;233(2):393-396. doi:10.1016/0014-5793(88)80468-x
- 2. Tam JP, Wu CR, Liu w, Zhang JW (1991) Disulfide bond formation in peptides by dimethyl sulfoxide. Scope and applications. J Am Chem Soc 113: 66576662.

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The Protocol has a high level of reproducibility and has worked for many other HIV peptides.

MATERIALS

NAME	CATALOG #	VENDOR	
10mg KLH (Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin) (Immunological Grade)	786-088	G-Biosciences	
Glutaraldehyde, 50% solution	G0875.SIZE.100ml	Bio Basic Inc.	
Peptide 579-601 of HIV-gp41			

Fragment 579-601 of gp41

SAFETY WARNINGS

	SAFELY WARNINGS
	Glutaraldehyde presents serious side effects including skin irritation, nausea, headache, and shortness of breath
1	These peptide fragment (579-601 from HIV-gp41) is dimerized by cysteine oxidation with dimethyl-sulfoxide. The HIV peptide is dissolved in 5% acetic acid to a final concentration of 5.1 mg/ml.
2	The pH of the medium is adjusted to 6 with 1 M (NH4)2CO3.
3	Dimethyl-sulfoxide is added to 20% of the final volume, and after four hours at room temperature (RT), the solute is extracted.
4	Then, the peptide is dissolved in 3 ml 5% trifluoroacetic acid and precipitated with 35 ml cold ether.
5	The precipitate is dialyzed against 1.2 liters of deionized water, pH 7 at 4°C overnight.
6	The fragment 579-601 of gp 120 was conjugated by the glutaraldehyde method.
7	One mg of keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) is dissolved in 2 ml 0.1 M borate buffer (1.24 g boric acid, 1.90 g sodium tetraborate, pH 10, in 500 mL deionized water).
8	In a 20 ml glass tube by gentle stirring 1 µmol of the HIV synthetic peptide and 0.2 mL 0.3% glutaraldehyde solution (ACS reagent grade, pH 5.5, Sigma-Aldrich) are slowly mixed at RT and left to stand for 2 hrs.
9	When a yellow coloration is observed this indicates that the conjugation process is successful.
10	To blocking the excess of glutaraldehyde, 0.26 ml of 1 M glycine (Sigma-Aldrich) is added.

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11	The mix is left for 32 min at RT.	
12	The HIV-hemocynin conjugate is then dialyzed against 1.3 liters 0.1 M of borate buffer, pH 8.4 through the night at 4°C.	

Then the 0.1 M borate buffer is used to dialyze the preparations for 8 hrs at 4°C.