Table 10: \mathbf{Tat}

MAb ID	HXB2 Location	Author's Location	n Sequence	Neutralizing	Immunogen	Species(Isotype)
213 NT3/2D1.1	References: [Dingw • NT3/2D1.1: Imm	nunoprecipitates and in	EPVDPNLEPWNHPS nmunoblots HIV-1 tat protein – Incil AIDS reagent: ARP352	Dingwall89	Peptide tat(2-15)	murine(IgG ₁ a)
214 1.2		Tat(1–16) (1992), Ranki (1995)] sssion of Tat observed in	EPVDPRLEWKHPGSQ n HIV+ brain tissue sample, in c	contrast to Nef –Rank	xi95	()
215 1D9D5	Tat(2–21) Tat() EPVDPRLEWKHPGSQPK- TA References: [Mhashilkar (1995), Valvatne (1996)] 1D9D5: Single chain antibodies ("intrabodies") were engineered that can be stably expressed in the cytoplasm of mammalian cells – co-expression of an N-term "intrabody" can inhibit transactivation of an HIV LTR-CAT construct and block import into nucleus, but "intrabody" specific for exon 2 did not inhibit activity –Mhashilkar95 1D9D5: Exogenously delivered Tat can efficiently transactivate an HIV-LTR-CAT construct in HeLa cells in the presence of 1D9D5, suggesting when considered with the results of –Mhashilkar95, that free Tat and not Ab bound is taken up by cells –Valvatne96					
216 NT2/4D5.2	References: [Dingw		PTSQPRGDPTGPKE	-Dingwall89	Peptide Tat(73-86)	murine()
217 2D9D5	Tat() Tat(C-term) purified, recombinant HIV-1 Tat References: [Mhashilkar (1995)] • 2D9D5: Single chain antibodies ("intrabodies") were engineered that can be stably expressed in the cytoplasm of mammalian cells – co-expression of C-term "intrabody" did not inhibit transactivation of an HIV LTR-CAT construct, in contrast to MAb 1D9D5 –Mhashilkar95					murine(IgG)
218 L-anti-Tat	Tat() Donor: AGMED, In References: [Cruiks	Tat() c., Bedford, MA USA hank (1997)]	ken up by cells and effectively bl	L P (when lipidated	,	$murine(IgG_1)$