

Anti-bovine prion protein (anti-b-PrP),

polyclonal, pAB M01

Cat.no: 27410021

100 µg in 100µl

Introduction: Prion diseases or transmissible spongiform encephalopathies are neurodegenerative diseases that affect both humans and animals (Prusiner 1998). All prion diseases share the same molecular pathogenic mechanism that involves conversion of normal cellular prion protein (PrPc) into a form that is insoluble in non ionic detergent and partially resistant to proteases (PrPsc) (Pan et al. 1993). Both PrPsc and PrPc are encoded within a single exon of a chromosomal gene as a protein of ~ 250 amino acids (Basler et al. 1986). Many mammalian PrPs have a 22 amino acid N-terminal signal sequence (Hope et al. 1986; Turk et al. 1988) and 23 amino acid C-terminal signal sequence encoding for attachment of a glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor (Stahl et al. 1987, 1990). The mature protein of 209 amino acids contains one disulfide bond (Turk et al. 1988) and has two sites of asparagine-linked glycosylation (Endo et al. 1989; Oesch et al. 1995).

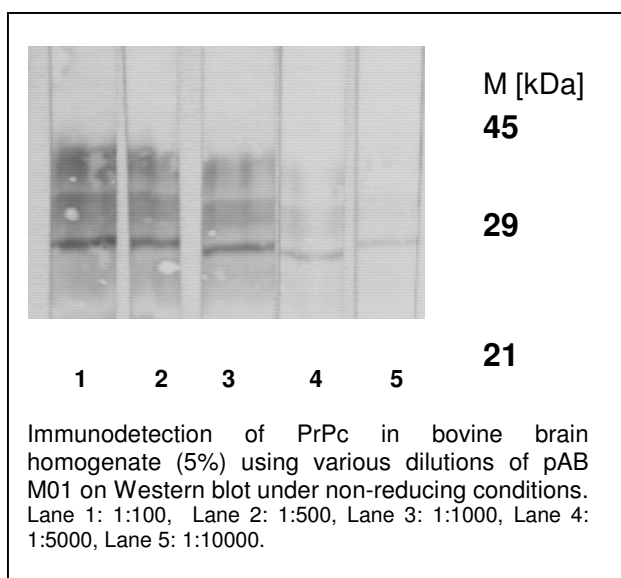
Product description: The recombinant bovine prion protein (rb-PrP) was used for immunization of PrP^{-/-} mice.

pAB M01 recognizes rb-PrP in ELISA and Western blot. The antiserum cross-reacts with human PrPc.

Purity: Undiluted serum.

Stability and storage: Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided.

Applications: pAB M01 is suitable for ELISA (recommended dilution 1:20000-100000), for Western Blot (recommended dilution 1:1000-5000).



References

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Warning:

Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink, and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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