

Anti-human prion protein (anti-hu-PrP)

polyclonal, pAB M02

Cat.no: **21410031**

100 µg in 100 µl

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 (PrP^c) into a form that is insoluble in non ionic detergent and partially resistant to proteases (PrP^{sc}) (Pan et al. 1993). Both PrP^{sc} and PrP^c 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 human prion protein (rhu-PrP) was used for immunization of PrP^{-/-} mice.

pAB M02 recognizes rhu-PrP in ELISA and Western blot. The antiserum cross-reacts with bovine, ovine and murine PrP^c and prion protein from deer.

PAB M02 is reactive to bovine PrP^{res} on Western blot and it binds to ovine PrP^{res} in immunohisto-chemistry.

Purity: Undiluted serum.

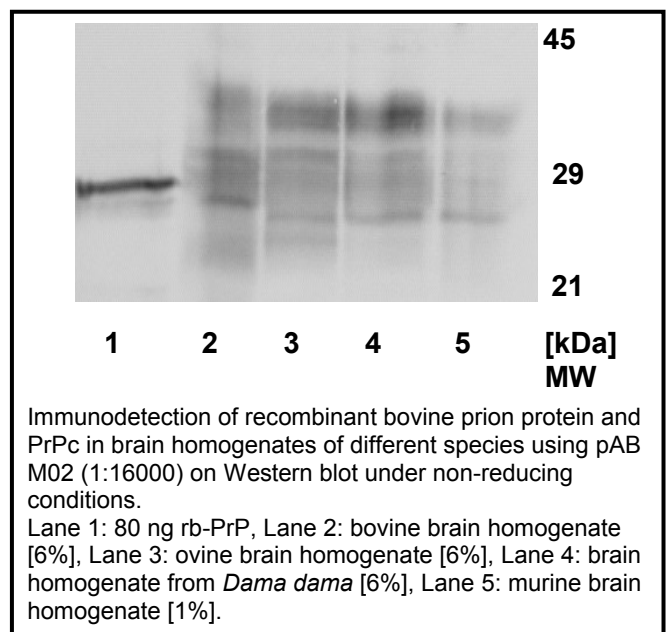
Stability and storage: Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided.

Applications:

ELISA

Western Blotting

Immunohistochemistry



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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