

Anti-Prion Protein Antibody
Catalog # AN1918**Specification**

Anti-Prion Protein Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P04156
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Calculated MW	27661

Anti-Prion Protein Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	5621
Other Names	
PrP, PrPsc, PrPc	

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Prion Protein Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

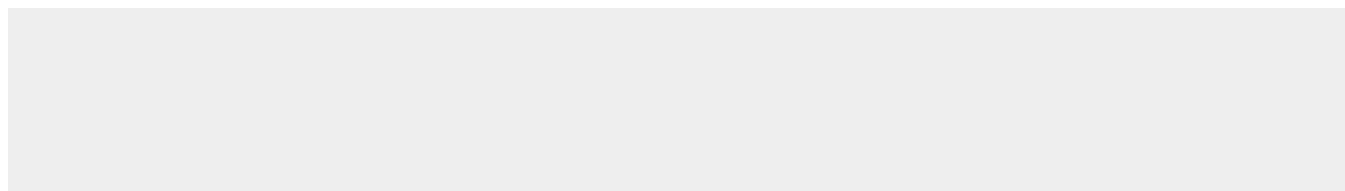
Shipping

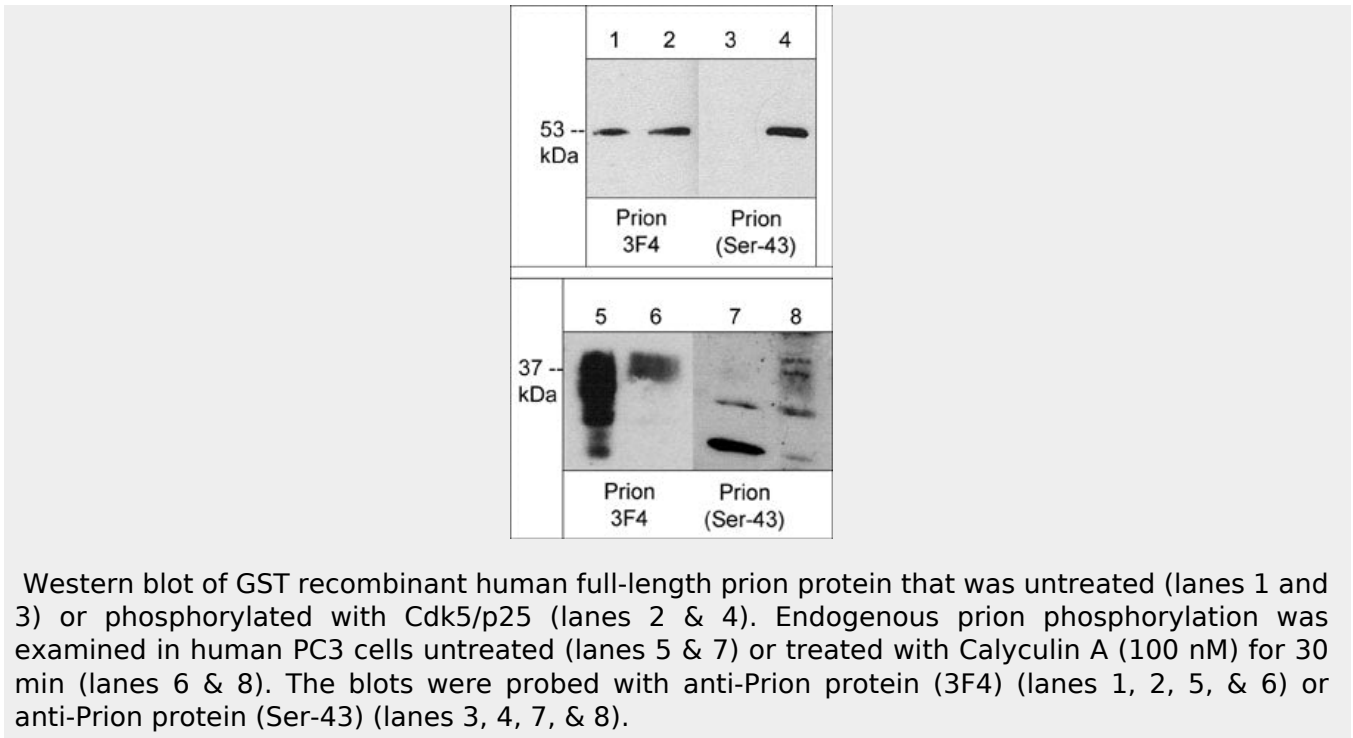
Blue Ice

Anti-Prion Protein Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Prion Protein Antibody - Images



Anti-Prion Protein Antibody - Background

Prion related neurodegenerative diseases, called transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, are observed in many animal species. These diseases involve conversion of normal cellular prion protein (PrP^c) into a form that is insoluble and resistant to proteases (PrP^{Sc}). The protease resistant form can polymerize into fibrils which accumulate in infected tissues and cause cell death and tissue damage. PrPs have an N-terminal signal sequence and a C-terminal linkage to glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor. The mature protein is a glycosylated protein that associates with cell membranes. Phosphorylation of PrP^c at Ser-43 by Cdk5 promotes proteinase K resistance, prion aggregation, and fibril formation in vitro. In addition, Ser-43 phosphorylation is upregulated in scrapie-infected mouse brain relative to controls. Thus, phosphorylation of Ser-43 may be an important mechanism leading conversion of PrP^c to PrP^{Sc} and the onset of disease.