

Anti-Prion Protein (Ser-43), Phosphospecific Antibody Catalog # AN1919

Specification

Anti-Prion Protein (Ser-43), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	P04156
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	27661

Anti-Prion Protein (Ser-43), Phosphospecific 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 (Ser-43), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

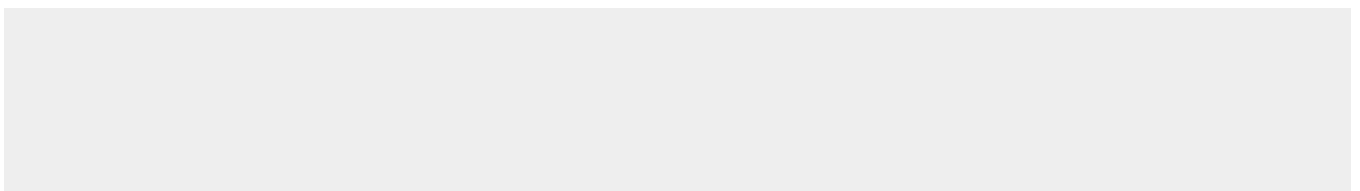
Blue Ice

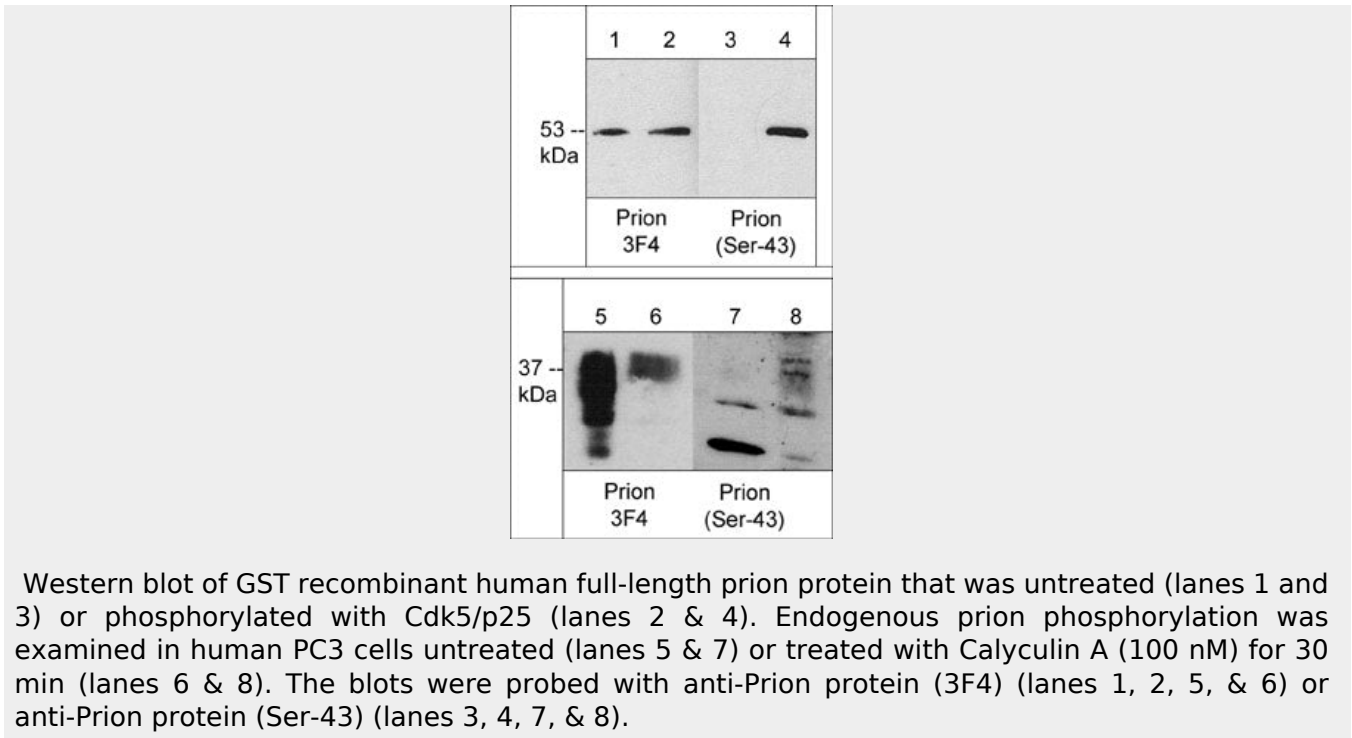
Anti-Prion Protein (Ser-43), Phosphospecific Antibody - Protocols

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 (Ser-43), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images





Anti-Prion Protein (Ser-43), Phosphospecific 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 (PrPc) into a form that is insoluble and resistant to proteases (PrPSc). 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 PrPC 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 PrPc to PrPSc and the onset of disease.