

Anti-Prion protein PrP antibody [8H4] ab61409

★★★★☆ **3 Abreviews** **11 References** **画像数 2**

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Prion protein PrP antibody [8H4]
製品の詳細	Mouse monoclonal [8H4] to Prion protein PrP
由来種	Mouse
アプリケーション	適用あり: IP, Indirect ELISA, WB, ICC, IHC-P, Flow Cyt
種交差性	交差種: Mouse, Rat, Sheep, Cow, Human, Monkey
免疫原	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Mouse Prion protein PrP. Database link: <u>P04156</u>
エピトープ	The antibody epitope resides within amino acids 145-180 of human Prion protein PrP.
ポジティブ・コントロール	Mouse brain extract
特記事項	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
バッファー	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
精製度	IgG fraction
特記事項(精製)	Purified Immunoglobulin
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	8H4
ミエローマ	Sp2/0

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab61409の使用に適用されます**
 アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Indirect ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB	★★★★☆ (3)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. ab170192 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2b, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

ターゲット情報

機能
 The function of PrP is still under debate. May play a role in neuronal development and synaptic plasticity. May be required for neuronal myelin sheath maintenance. May play a role in iron uptake and iron homeostasis (By similarity). Isoform 2 may act as a growth suppressor by arresting the cell cycle at the G0/G1 phase. Soluble oligomers are toxic to cultured neuroblastoma cells and induce apoptosis (in vitro).

関連疾患
 Note=PrP is found in high quantity in the brain of humans and animals infected with neurodegenerative diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies or prion diseases, like: Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), fatal familial insomnia (FFI), Gerstmann-Straussler disease (GSD), Huntington disease-like type 1 (HDL1) and kuru in humans; scrapie in sheep and goat; bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle; transmissible mink encephalopathy (TME); chronic wasting disease (CWD) of mule deer and elk; feline spongiform encephalopathy (FSE) in cats and exotic ungulate encephalopathy (EUE) in nyala and greater kudu. The prion diseases illustrate three manifestations of CNS degeneration: (1) infectious (2) sporadic and (3) dominantly inherited forms. TME, CWD, BSE, FSE, EUE are all thought to occur after consumption of prion-infected foodstuffs.
 Defects in PRNP are the cause of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) [MIM:123400]. CJD occurs primarily as a sporadic disorder (1 per million), while 10-15% are familial. Accidental transmission of CJD to humans appears to be iatrogenic (contaminated human growth hormone (HGH), corneal transplantation, electroencephalographic electrode implantation, etc.).
 Epidemiologic studies have failed to implicate the ingestion of infected animal meat in the pathogenesis of CJD in human. The triad of microscopic features that characterize the prion diseases consists of (1) spongiform degeneration of neurons, (2) severe astrocytic gliosis that often appears to be out of proportion to the degree of nerve cell loss, and (3) amyloid plaque formation. CJD is characterized by progressive dementia and myoclonic seizures, affecting adults

in mid-life. Some patients present sleep disorders, abnormalities of high cortical function, cerebellar and corticospinal disturbances. The disease ends in death after a 3-12 months illness. Defects in PRNP are the cause of fatal familial insomnia (FFI) [MIM:600072]. FFI is an autosomal dominant disorder and is characterized by neuronal degeneration limited to selected thalamic nuclei and progressive insomnia.

Defects in PRNP are the cause of Gerstmann-Straussler disease (GSD) [MIM:137440]. GSD is a heterogeneous disorder and was defined as a spinocerebellar ataxia with dementia and plaquelike deposits. GSD incidence is less than 2 per 100 million live births.

Defects in PRNP are the cause of Huntington disease-like type 1 (HDL1) [MIM:603218]. HDL1 is an autosomal dominant, early onset neurodegenerative disorder with prominent psychiatric features.

Defects in PRNP are the cause of kuru (KURU) [MIM:245300]. Kuru is transmitted during ritualistic cannibalism, among natives of the New Guinea highlands. Patients exhibit various movement disorders like cerebellar abnormalities, rigidity of the limbs, and clonus. Emotional lability is present, and dementia is conspicuously absent. Death usually occurs from 3 to 12 month after onset.

Defects in PRNP are the cause of spongiform encephalopathy with neuropsychiatric features (SENF) [MIM:606688]; an autosomal dominant presenile dementia with a rapidly progressive and protracted clinical course. The dementia was characterized clinically by frontotemporal features, including early personality changes. Some patients had memory loss, several showed aggressiveness, hyperorality and verbal stereotypy, others had parkinsonian symptoms.

Belongs to the prion family.

配列類似性

ドメイン

The normal, monomeric form has a mainly alpha-helical structure. The disease-associated, protease-resistant form forms amyloid fibrils containing a cross-beta spine, formed by a steric zipper of superposed beta-strands. Disease mutations may favor intermolecular contacts via short beta strands, and may thereby trigger oligomerization.

Contains an N-terminal region composed of octamer repeats. At low copper concentrations, the sidechains of His residues from three or four repeats contribute to the binding of a single copper ion. Alternatively, a copper ion can be bound by interaction with the sidechain and backbone amide nitrogen of a single His residue. The observed copper binding stoichiometry suggests that two repeat regions cooperate to stabilize the binding of a single copper ion. At higher copper concentrations, each octamer can bind one copper ion by interactions with the His sidechain and Gly backbone atoms. A mixture of binding types may occur, especially in the case of octamer repeat expansion. Copper binding may stabilize the conformation of this region and may promote oligomerization.

翻訳後修飾

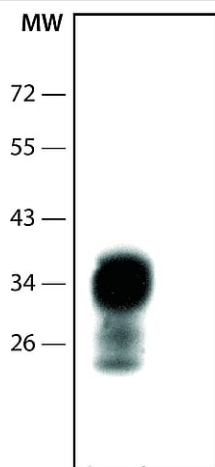
The glycosylation pattern (the amount of mono-, di- and non-glycosylated forms or glycoforms) seems to differ in normal and CJD prion.

Isoform 2 is sumoylated by SUMO1.

細胞内局在

Cell membrane. Golgi apparatus and Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Accumulates outside the secretory route in the cytoplasm, from where it relocates to the nucleus.

画像

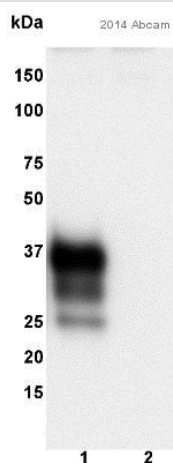


Western blot - Anti-Prion protein PrP antibody [8H4] (ab61409)

Anti-Prion protein PrP antibody [8H4] (ab61409) at 4 µg/ml +
 Mouse brain extract

Secondary

Goat Anti-Mouse IgG-Peroxidase



Western blot - Anti-Prion protein PrP antibody [8H4] (ab61409)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

All lanes : Anti-Prion protein PrP antibody [8H4] (ab61409) at
 1/2500 dilution

Lane 1 : Wild type mouse hippocampus whole tissue lysate

Lane 2 : Prnp^{-/-} mouse hippocampus whole tissue lysate

Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : HRP-conjugated sheep anti-mouse IgG monoclonal at
 1/5000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

Observed band size: 25-37 kDa

Exposure time: 30 seconds

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