

For Research Use Only

# Prion protein PrP/CD230 Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: 12555-1-AP

8 Publications



## Basic Information

### Catalog Number:

12555-1-AP

### Size:

150ul, Concentration: 500 ug/ml by Nanodrop;

### Source:

Rabbit

### Isotype:

IgG

### Immunogen Catalog Number:

AG3257

### GenBank Accession Number:

BC022532

### GeneID (NCBI):

5621

### UNIPROT ID:

P04156

### Full Name:

prion protein

### Calculated MW:

34 kDa

### Observed MW:

30 kDa

### Purification Method:

Antigen affinity purification

### Recommended Dilutions:

WB: 1:500-1:2000

IP: 0.5-4.0 ug for 1.0-3.0 mg of total protein lysate

IHC: 1:20-1:200

## Applications

### Tested Applications:

WB, IHC, IP, ELISA

### Cited Applications:

WB, IHC, IP, CoIP

### Species Specificity:

human, mouse, rat

### Cited Species:

human, mouse, rat

### Positive Controls:

WB: mouse brain tissue, human brain tissue, rat brain tissue

IP: mouse brain tissue,

IHC: human gliomas tissue,

**Note-IHC: suggested antigen retrieval with *TE buffer pH 9.0*; (\*) Alternatively, antigen retrieval may be performed with *citrate buffer pH 6.0***

## Background Information

Prion protein (PrP) is a ubiquitous membrane glycoprotein whose abnormal self-replicating, misfolded form is widely believed to cause several central nervous system disorders, collectively known as Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE). Prion diseases are TSEs, attributed to conformational conversion of the cellular prion protein (PrP<sup>C</sup>) into an abnormal conformer that accumulates in the brain. The two isoforms, PrP<sup>C</sup> and PrP<sup>Sc</sup>, have the same primary amino acid sequence and only differ in conformation. While PrP<sup>C</sup> is composed of 42%  $\alpha$ -helix and only 3%  $\beta$ -sheet, PrP<sup>Sc</sup> is composed of 30%  $\alpha$ -helix and 43%  $\beta$ -sheet. PrP<sup>C</sup> converts to its pathogenic isoform when the region corresponding to the residues 108-144 fold into  $\beta$ -sheets. PrP<sup>C</sup> is very soluble in detergents and easily digested by proteases while the PrP<sup>Sc</sup> is insoluble in detergents and resistant to protease digestion. Prion diseases exist in infectious, sporadic, and genetic forms.

## Notable Publications

Author	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Frank F Heisler	30174115	Neuron	WB,IP
Fei Liu	36003082	Front Mol Biosci	IHC
Yosuke Omae	31020675	Transfusion	WB

## Storage

### Storage:

Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment.

### Storage Buffer:

PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, pH7.3

Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

**\*\*\* 20ul sizes contain 0.1%BSA**

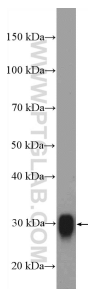
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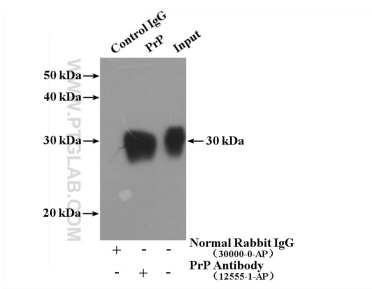
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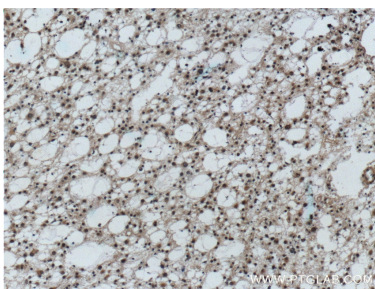
Selected Validation Data



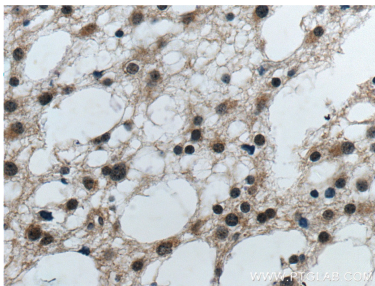
mouse brain tissue were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 12555-1-AP (PrP Antibody) at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



IP result of anti-PrP (IP:12555-1-AP, 4ug; Detection:12555-1-AP 1:1000) with mouse brain tissue lysate 4000ug.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human gliomas tissue slide using 12555-1-AP (PrP Antibody) at dilution of 1:200 (under 10x lens).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human gliomas tissue slide using 12555-1-AP (PrP Antibody) at dilution of 1:200 (under 40x lens).