

Anti-Prion protein antibody, mouse monoclonal (2C5-5)

Product code	69-901
Size	50 μg
Storage	-20°C
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml
Buffer	PBS- with 50% glycerol
Purity	Purified IgG fraction with protein A from hybridoma cell culture medium.
Immunogen	Recombinant human PrP lacking GPI anchor expressed and purified from rabbit
	kidney cell line RK13.
Isotype	Mouse IgG1κ
Reactivity	Reacts with human Prion but not with mouse Prion.
	Other species have not been tested.
Special notes	N/A
Application	1. Western blotting (~0.5 μg/ml)
	2. ELISA (most suitable)
	Other applications have not been tested.
Background	Prion protein PrP is a membrane glycosylphosphatidylinositol(GPI) anchored
	glycoprotein highly expressed in neuron and glia cells as well as immune and
	reproductive cells. Mutations in the octapeptide repeat regions as well as
	elsewhere in this gene have been associated with neurodegenerative diseases
	such as Creutzfeldt Jakob disease, fatal familial insomnia, Gerstmann
	Straussler disease, Huntington disease like 1, and kuru. The infectious
	isoform of PrP ^C , known as PrP ^{Sc} , is able to convert normal PrP ^C proteins into
	the infectious isoform, which is insoluble amyloid aggregate, by changing their
	conformation (1).
	Mature PrP protein in human consists of 209 amino acids. Several topological
	forms exist; one cell surface form anchored via glycolipid and two
	transmembrane forms, therefore multiple bands are observed in SDS-PAGE
	(Fig 1).
	The hybridoma clone 2C5-5 was established in the laboratory of Prof. K. Ikuta
	at Osaka University.
Data Link	UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot <u>P04156</u> (PRIO_HUMAN)
Please note: All products are FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC	
PROCEDURES. NOT FOR MILITARY USE.	



Data Images: 69-901 Anti-Prion protein antibody, mouse monoclonal (2C5-5)

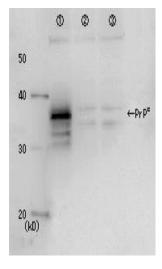


Fig.1 Identification of Prion protein in crude cell extract by Western blotting using the monoclonal antibody 2C5-5.

Lane 1: Extract of rabbit kidney cells RK13 over-expressing prion protein

Lane 2: Negative control; extract of the vector infected cells

Lane 3: Negative control; extract of RK13 cells

Reference:

1. Sakudo A *et al* "Recent developments in prion disease research: diagnostic tools and in vitro cell culture models" *J Vet Med Sci* 69:329-337 (2007) Review PMID: <u>17485919</u>

Related Products

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