SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

S-antigen (PFS-2): sc-52209



BACKGROUND

Plasmodium falciparum is a protozoan parasite that causes malaria. It exhibits considerable antigenic heterogeneity which may be a major problem in developing an effective vaccine against malaria. The S-antigen of *Plasmodium falciparum* is a highly diverse, heat stable protein that is located in the parasitophorous vacuole of the mature asexual intraerythrocytic parasite. The S-antigen gene consists of multiple alleles that originate from the same chromosome site. The amino acid sequence of each allele contains a large central section of tandemly arranged, nearly identical peptides that are specific to each allele. Thus, antibodies directed against the repeat region of a particular allele can be used to define the serotype of an S-antigen. Flanking the central repeat block are two short regions of nonrepetitive sequence which occur in four different forms, each of which is utilized to define a single S-antigen family. Comparison of the four S-antigen families reveals that they differ considerably from each other with variation being most pronounced in the C-terminal-flanking region.

REFERENCES

- Saint, R.B., Coppel, R.L., Cowman, A.F., Brown, G.V., Shi, P.T., Barzaga, N., Kemp, D.J. and Anders, R.F. 1987. Changes in repeat number, sequence and reading frame in S-antigen genes of *Plasmodium falciparum*. Mol. Cell. Biol. 7: 2968-2973.
- Brown, H., Kemp, D.J., Barzaga, N., Brown, G.V., Anders, R.F. and Coppel, R.L. 1988. Sequence variation in S-antigen genes of *Plasmodium falciparum*. Mol. Biol. Med. 4: 365-376.
- Mattei, D., Langsley, G., Braun-Breton, C., Guillotte, M., Dubremetz, J.F. and Mercereau-Puijalon, O. 1988. The S-antigen of *Plasmodium falciparum* Palo Alto represents a new S-antigen serotype. Mol. Biochem. Parasitol. 27: 171-180.
- Nicholls, S.C., Hillman, Y., Lockyer, M.J., Odink, K.G. and Holder, A.A. 1988. An S-antigen gene from *Plasmodium falciparum* contains a novel repetitive sequence. Mol. Biochem. Parasitol. 28: 11-19.
- Forsyth, K.P., Anders, R.F., Cattani, J.A. and Alpers, M.P. 1989. Small area variat in villages of Madang, Papua New Guinea. m. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 40: 344-350.
- Culvenor, J.G. and Crewther, P.E. 1990. S-antigen localization in the erythrocytic stages of *Plasmodium falciparum*. J. Protozool. 37: 59-65.
- 7. Perkins, M.E. and Rocco, L.J. 1990. Chemical crosslinking of *Plasmodium falciparum* glycoprotein, Pf200 (190-205 kDa), to the S-antigen at the merozoite surface. Exp. Parasitol. 70: 207-216.
- 8. Bickle, Q. and Coppel, R.L. 1993. A fourth family of the *Plasmodium falciparum* S-antigen. Mol. Biochem. Parasitol. 56: 141-150.
- Bickle, Q., Anders, R.F., Day, K. and Coppel, R.L. 1994. The S-antigen of *Plasmodium falciparum*: repertoire and origin of diversity. Mol. Biochem. Parasitol. 61: 189-196.

SOURCE

S-antigen (PFS-2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to the S-antigen of *Plasmodium falciparum* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 $\mu g~lgG_1$ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

S-antigen (PFS-2) is recommended for detection of S-antigen of *P. falciparum* of *Plasmodium falciparum* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Molecular Weight of S-antigen: 48 kDa.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.