SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PrP (6G3): sc-52969

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Prion diseases or transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) are manifested as genetic, infectious or sporadic, lethal neurodegenerative disorders involving alterations of the prion protein (PrP). Characteristic of prion diseases, cellular PrP (PrPc) is converted to the disease form, PrPSc, through alterations in the protein folding conformations. PrPc is constitutively expressed in normal adult brain and is sensitive to proteinase K digestion, while the altered PrPSc conformation is resistant to proteases, resulting in a distinct molecular mass after PK treatment. Consistent with the transient infection process of prion diseases, incubation of PrPc with PrPSc both *in vitro* and *in vivo* produces PrPc that is resistant to protease degradation. Infectious PrPSc is found at high levels in the brains of animals affected by TSEs, including scrapie in sheep, BSE in cattle and Cruetzfeldt-Jacob disease in humans.

REFERENCES

1. Bessen, R.A., et al. 1992. Biochemical and physical properties of the prion protein from two strains of the transmissible mink encephalopathy agent. J. Virol. 66: 2096-2101.
2. Bessen, R.A., et al. 1995. Non-genetic propagation of strain-specific properties of scrapie prion protein. Nature 375: 698-700.
3. Weiss, S., et al. 1996. Recombinant prion protein rPrP27-30 from Syrian golden hamster reveals proteinase K sensitivity. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 219: 173-179.
4. Prusiner, S.B. 1998. Prions. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 13363-13383.
5. Lee, I.Y., et al. 1998. Complete genomic sequence and analysis of the prion protein gene region from three mammalian species. Genome Res. 8: 1022-1037.
6. Caughey, B., et al. 1998. Strain-dependent differences in β-sheet conformations of abnormal prion protein. J. Biol. Chem. 273: 32230-32235.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PRNP (human) mapping to 20p13; Prnp (mouse) mapping to 2 F2.

SOURCE

PrP (6G3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody rasied against amino acids 130-150 or PrP of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 µg IgG_1 in 0.5 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO 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.

APPLICATIONS

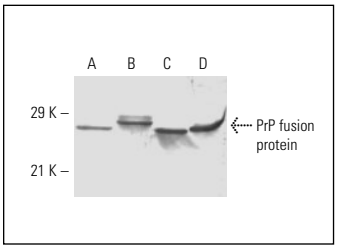
PrP (6G3) is recommended for detection of PrP of mouse, human, bovine, ovine and deer origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for PrP siRNA (h): sc-36318, PrP siRNA (m): sc-36319, PrP shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36318-SH, PrP shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36319-SH, PrP shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36318-V and PrP shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36319-V.

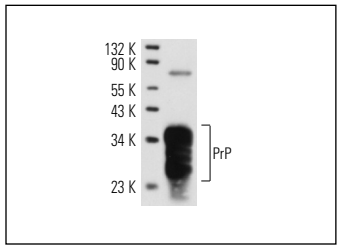
Molecular Weight of PrP: 30 kDa.

Positive Controls: mouse brain extract: sc-2253.

DATA



PrP (6G3): sc-52969. Western blot analysis of human (**A**), bovine (**B**), sheep (**C**) and deer (**D**) recombinant PrP fusion protein.



PrP (6G3): sc-52969. Western blot analysis of PrP expression in mouse brain tissue extract.

PROTOCOLS

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

CONJUGATES

See **PrP (5B2): sc-47730** for PrP antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor® 488 and Alexa Fluor® 647.