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Rabbit Anti-Doppel antibody

SL11732R

Product Name:	Doppel
Chinese Name:	朊蛋白DPL抗体
Alias:	DPL; Dublet; MGC41841; Prion gene complex downstream; Prion like protein doppel; Prion protein 2 (dublet); Prion protein 2; Prion-like protein doppel; PRND; PRND_HUMAN; PrPLP.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	14kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Doppe1:51-120/176
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Prion diseases or transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) are manifested as genetic, infectious or sporadic, lethal neurodegenerative disorders involving alterations of the prion protein (PrP). Infectious PrPSc is highly expressed in the brain of animals affected by TSEs, including scrapie in sheep, BSE in cattle, and Cruetzfeldt-Jacob disease in humans. The PRND gene locus, located on human chromosome 20p, encodes

for the doppel protein (Dpl), which exhibits approximately 25% sequence homology with PrP. Dpl is characterized by an alpha-helical conformation, intramolecular disulfide bonds, and two N-linked oligosaccharides, and it is presented on the cell surface by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor. Dpl is highly expressed in adult testis and heart and is detectable in the brain of neonatal mice. Dpl does not appear to contribute to prion disease progression, but ectopic expression of Dpl is implicated in neuronal degeneration of ataxic PRP-deficient mice. Dpl is also thought to play a role in angiogenesis, specifically maturation of the blood-brain barrier.

Subcellular Location:
ell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in testis.

Similarity:
Belongs to the prion family.

SWISS:
Q9UKY0

Gene ID:
23627

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 23627 Human

Entrez Gene: 26434 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 113910 Rat

Omim: 604263 Human

SwissProt: Q9UKY0 Human

SwissProt: Q9QUG3 Mouse

Unigene: 406696 Human

Unigene: 180750 Mouse

Unigene: 94278 Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

	therapeutic or diagnostic applications.