Recombinant Human Major Prion Protein/PRP/CD230 Protein

Catalog Number:PKSH032729

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

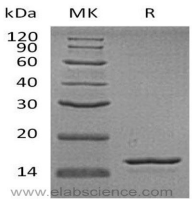
Description

Synonyms	Major Prion Protein; PrP; ASCR; PrP27-30; PrP33-35C; CD230; PRNP; PRIP; PRP
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Gln91-Ser231
Accession	P04156
Calculated Molecular Weight	16.3 kDa
Observed molecular weight	15 kDa

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20℃, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7℃ for 2-7 days.Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature.Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 5mM PB, 200mM NaCl, pH 7.5.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Background

Major Prion Protein is unique in its ability to reproduce on its own and become infectious. The discovery of prion proteins as infectious agents began in the 1980s with an outbreak of mad cow disease in the United Kingdom. They are found in high quantity in the brain of humans and animals infected with neurodegenerative diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies or prion diseases. They can occur in two forms called PrP-sen and PrP-res. The normal, monomeric form has a mainly alpha-helical structure. The disease-associated, protease-resistant form forms amyloid fibrils containing a cross-beta spine, formed by a steric zipper of superposed beta-strands. Disease mutations may favor intermolecular contacts via short beta strands, and may thereby trigger oligomerization. Contains an N-terminal region composed of octamer repeats. Diseases caused by prions are known as spongiform diseases, because the brain tissue in infected individuals is filled with holes, giving it a sponge-like appearance. Although prions are found throughout the brain, the symptoms of spongiform diseases vary according to the regions. There are currently no effective treatments for spongiform diseases and all are fatal. Prions cannot be destroyed by boiling, alcohol, acid, standard autoclaving

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methods, or radiation. In fact, infected brains that have been sitting in formaldehyde for decades can still transmit spongiform disease.

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