

anti-Selenoprotein P (Sepp1)

affinity purified rabbit antibody IG-617

Lot: 527

#0122-03

Data Sheet: 20180130



immunoGlobe
Antikörpertechnik GmbH

Antibody preparation and storage

30 µg of antibody (150 µg/ml in PBS, containing 0.02% [w/v] NaN₃) affinity purified on the peptide antigen. For repeated use store at 4°C (short term), stable for one year from date of shipment when stored at -20°C.

Antigen

Synthetic peptide derived from mouse Selenoprotein P (SePP; Sepp1; GenBank: EDL03405.1; NCBI Reference Sequence: NP_033181.3; Uniprot: P70274). Murine SePP is a glycoprotein rich in selenium with a calculated molecular mass of 40.6 kDa (mature protein without glycosylation).

Species cross-reactivity

Mouse, does not cross-react with human SePP, other species not tested.

Specificity

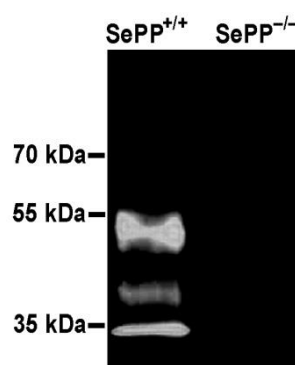
In mouse serum the antibody detects three bands of approximately 50 kDa, 40 kDa, and 34 kDa, which correspond in size to the glycosylated and non-glycosylated protein, and a putative degradation product, respectively. All of these bands are missing in serum of SePP^{-/-} knock-out mice, showing the specificity for SePP.

Applications

Western (immuno) blotting (dilution 1:200 – 1:2000; 75 ng/ml – 750 ng/ml)². The antibody should be titrated for each individual application.

Immunofluorescence / immunohistochemistry:
With paraffin sections²

Western Blot



Western blot analysis of wild type (SePP^{+/+}) and Selenoprotein P knock-out (SePP^{-/-}) mouse serum (0.7 µl per lane) with rabbit antibody IG-617 (0.75 µg/ml).

[Courtesy of Dr K. Renko, Charité, Berlin, Germany]

References

(*: paper referencing antibody IG-617)

- [1]* Renko K., Werner M., Renner-Müller I., Cooper T.G., Yeung C.H., Hollenbach, B. Scharpf M., Köhrle J., Schomburg L. [&] Schweizer U. Hepatic selenoprotein P (SePP) expression restores selenium transport and prevents infertility and motor-incoordination in Sepp-knockout mice. *Biochem. J.* **409**, 741-749 (2008) .
- [2]* Chiu-Ugalde J. , Theilig F., Behrends Th., Drebes J., Sieland C., Subbarayal P., Köhrle J., Hammes A., Schomburg L. & Schweizer U. Mutation of megalin leads to urinary loss of selenoprotein P and selenium deficiency in serum, liver, kidneys and brain. *Biochem J.* **431**(1):103-11 (2010).

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diagnostic, therapeutic or other uses