



### Antibody to Saporin, Affinity-Purified CHICKEN POLYCLONAL

**Catalog Number:** AB-17AP  
**Quantity:** 50 micrograms  
**Format:** PBS (0.14 M Sodium Chloride; 0.003 M Potassium Chloride; 0.002 M Potassium Phosphate; 0.01 M Sodium Phosphate; pH 7.4), no preservative.  
**Host:** Chicken  
**Immunogen:** Saporin

**Background:** Saporin is obtained from the seeds of the Soapwort plant (*Saponaria officinalis*), a plant that grows wild in Britain and other parts of Europe. Saporin is a plant enzyme with N-glycosidase activity that deurinates a specific nucleotide in the ribosomal RNA 28S, thus irreversibly blocking protein synthesis. It belongs to the well-characterized family of ribosome-inactivating proteins (RIPs). There are two types of RIPs: type I, which are much less cytotoxic due to the lack of the B chain and type II, which are distinguished from type I RIPs by the presence of the B chain and their ability to enter cells on their own. However, type I RIPs can still be internalized by fluid-phase endocytosis. Upon internalization, the ribosomes are inactivated, resulting in cell death.

**Specificity & Preparation:** This antibody recognizes native and recombinant saporin. It was developed in chicken using saporin and was purified from chicken egg yolk. The antibody is routinely tested by western blot.

**Usage:** Applications include immunoblotting (ATS in-house; 0.5 µg/ml), ELISA (ATS in-house; 1 µg/well), and flow cytometry<sup>1</sup> (1:50). Goat Anti-Saporin is suggested as positive control.

**Storage:** Store the antibody at 4°C for one month or -20°C in undiluted aliquots for one year. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Gently spin down material 5-10 seconds in a microfuge before use.



#### Selected References:

1. Gerashchenko D, Kohls MD, Greco M, Waleh NS, Salin-Pascual R, Kilduff TS, Lappi DA, Shiromani PJ (2001) Hypocretin-2-saporin lesions of the lateral hypothalamus produce narcoleptic-like sleep behavior in the rat. *J Neurosci* 21(18):7273-7283.

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