

PRRT2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11641

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q7Z6L0
Other Accession	NP_001243371 , 374253783
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	34945
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	PRRT2 Antibody can be used for detection of PRRT2 by Western blot at 1 μ g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	112476
Other Names	Proline-rich transmembrane protein 2, Dispanin subfamily B member 3, DSPB3, PRRT2
Target/Specificity	PRRT2; Multiple isoforms of PRRT2 are known to exist.
Reconstitution & Storage	PRRT2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.
Precautions	PRRT2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PRRT2
Function	As a component of the outer core of AMPAR complex, may be involved in synaptic transmission in the central nervous system. In hippocampal neurons, in presynaptic terminals, plays an important role in the final steps of neurotransmitter release, possibly by regulating Ca(2+)-sensing. In the cerebellum, may inhibit SNARE complex formation and down-regulate short-term facilitation.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:E9PUL5}. Presynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:E9PUL5}; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:E9PUL5}. Synapse {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:E9PUL5} Cell projection, axon. Cytoplasmic vesicle,

secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:D3ZFB6}. Postsynaptic density membrane
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:D3ZFB6}. Cell projection, dendritic spine
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:D3ZFB6}

Background

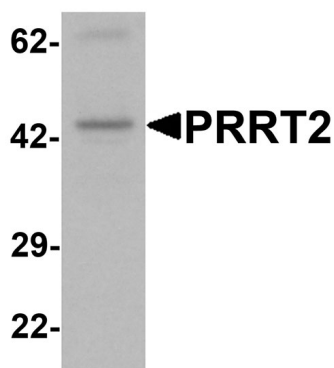
PRRT2 Antibody: The proline-rich transmembrane protein 2 (PRRT2) contains a proline-rich domain in its N-terminal half and is predominantly expressed in brain and spinal cord in embryonic and postnatal stages. While little is known of the function of this protein, mutations in PRRT2 have been shown to be the causative gene of paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia, which is characterized by recurrent, brief attacks of abnormal involuntary movements induced by sudden voluntary movements. Recent studies have shown that PRRT2 may also be involved in some forms of benign familial infantile epilepsy (BFIE), an autosomal dominant epilepsy syndrome.

References

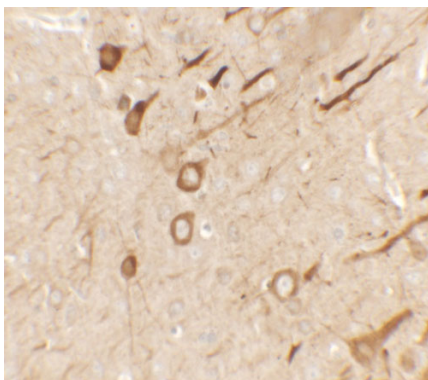
Wang JL, Cao L, Li XH, et al. Identification of PRRT2 as the causative gene of paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesias. *Brain* 2011; 134:3493-501.

Scheffer IE, Grinton BE, Heron SE, et al. PRRT2 phenotypic spectrum includes sporadic and fever-related infantile seizures. *Neurology* 2012; epub.

Images

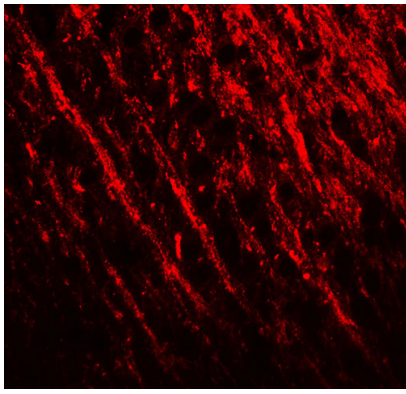


Western blot analysis of PRRT2 in mouse brain tissue lysate with PRRT2 antibody at 1 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of PRRT2 in rat brain tissue with PRRT2 antibody at 2.5 µg/ml.

Immunofluorescence of PRRT2 in rat brain tissue with PRRT2 antibody at 20 µg/ml.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.