



Anti-Saporin polyclonal antibody (DPAB3871)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Rabbit polyclonal to Saporin.
Antigen Description	Saporin is a ribosome-inactivating protein (RIP) of type I. This monomeric RNA N-glycosidase purified from seeds of the plant <i>Saponaria officinalis</i> also known as Soapwort, is capable of specific depurination of eukaryotic ribosomes thus arresting protein synthesis. No ligand has been identified in saporin hence its inability to transverse the cell membrane. Due to its toxicity and stability of the structure, saporin has proven extremely useful for construction of immunotoxins. The expected molecular weight of the purified saporin is 29.5 kDa.
Specificity	Confirmed to react with purified saporin.
Immunogen	Saporin, whole molecule.
Isotype	Whole serum
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	N/A
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IHC, IF, ELISA, WB
Reconstitution	Reconstitute in 100 µl of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
Format	Lyophilised
Size	100 µl
Preservative	None
Storage	After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20°C for a higher stability, and at 4°C with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for an

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Saporin is a protein that is useful in biological research applications, especially studies of behavior. Saporin is a so-called ribosome inactivating protein (RIP), due to its N-glycosidase activity, from the seeds of *Saponaria officinalis* (common name: soapwort). It was first described by Fiorenzo Stirpe and his colleagues in 1983 (Stirpe, Gasper-Campani et al. 1983) in an article that illustrated the unusual stability of the protein. Among the RIPs are some of the most toxic molecules known, including ricin and abrin (the latter is the poison preferred by the characters in *The Blue Lagoon*). These toxins contain second protein strand that inserts the RIP into a cell, making it able to enzymatically inactivate the ribosomes, shutting down protein synthesis and resulting in cell death, and eventually causing death of the victim. Saporin has no chain capable of inserting it into the cell. Thus it and the soapwort plant are safe to handle. This has aided its use in research.

Keywords

Saporin; RIP
