

**Mouse Anti-Selenoprotein P/SEPP1 [B9]: MC0240, MC0240RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Selenium is an essential trace element that is incorporated as selenocysteine into the primary structure of selenoproteins. Nutritional deficiency of selenium decreases selenoprotein concentrations and leads to pathologic conditions. Selenoprotein P (SEPP1) is a major selenoprotein that is not a member of those families. It is an extracellular glycoprotein that is present in several isoforms and is the only selenoprotein known to contain multiple selenocysteine residues. A growing body of evidence relates selenium to cancer prevention, immune system function, male fertility, cardiovascular disorder, control of the aging and neurodegeneration process. Selenoproteins are thought to be responsible for the majority of these biomedical effects of selenium. It has been also implicated in the regulation of signaling pathways through catalysis of thiol/disulfide exchange.

**Specifications:**

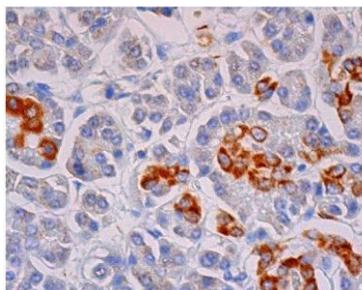
Clone: B9  
 Source: Mouse  
 Isotype: IgG1k  
 Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat  
 Immunogen: Human Selenoprotein P C-terminus aa 82-381  
 Localization: Cytoplasm  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC, ELISA, IF, IP, WB  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Selenoprotein P/SEPP1 Concentrated	MC0240	1 ml
Selenoprotein P/SEPP1 Prediluted	MC0240RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue: Pancreas  
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

\* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human pancreas stained with anti-SEPP1 using DAB showing cytoplasmic staining of subset of glandular cells

**References:**

1. Diphthamide affects selenoprotein expression: Diphthamide deficiency reduces selenocysteine incorporation, decreases selenite sensitivity and pre-disposes to oxidative stress. Mayer K, et al. Redox Biol 20:146-156, 2019.
2. The phosphatidylinositol 3'-kinase p85alpha gene is an oncogene in human ovarian and colon tumors. A J Philp, et al., Cancer Res. Oct 15;61(20):7426-9, 2001.
3. Apolipoprotein J is a hepatokine regulating muscle glucose metabolism and insulin sensitivity. Ji A Seo, et al. Nat Commun. Apr 24;11(1):2024, 2000.

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Rev. A

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