

**SEPP1 Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP16986c****Specification**

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**SEPP1 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P49908</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_001078955.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_005401.3</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	233-262

**SEPP1 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6414**Other Names**

Selenoprotein P, SeP, SEPP1, SELP

**Target/Specificity**

This SEPP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 233-262 amino acids from the Central region of human SEPP1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

FC~~1:25

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

SEPP1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SEPP1 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information****Name** SELENOP {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27645994, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:10751}**Function** Might be responsible for some of the extracellular antioxidant defense properties of selenium or might be involved in the transport of selenium. May supply selenium to tissues such

as brain and testis.

#### Cellular Location

Secreted. Note=Passes from plasma into the glomerular filtrate where it is removed by endocytosis mediated by LRP2 in the proximal tubule epithelium.  
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70274}

#### Tissue Location

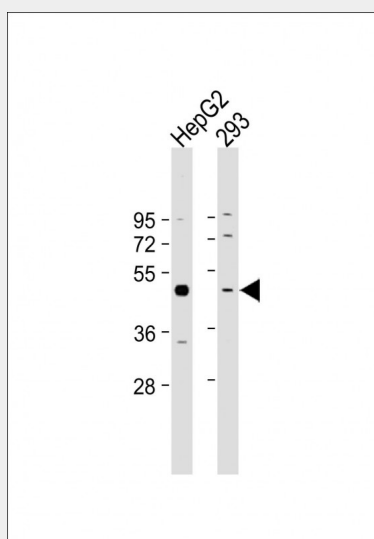
Made in the liver and heart and secreted into the plasma. It is also found in the kidney

### SEPP1 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

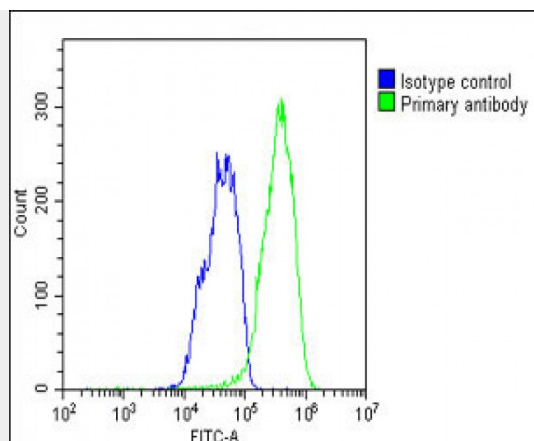
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### SEPP1 Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes : Anti-SEPP1 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: 293 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 43 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Overlay histogram showing HepG2 cells stained with AP16986c (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP16986c, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed (1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

#### SEPP1 Antibody (Center) - Background

This gene encodes a selenoprotein containing multiple selenocysteine (Sec) residues, which are encoded by the UGA codon that normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTR of selenoprotein genes have a common stem-loop structure, the sec insertion sequence (SECIS), which is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon rather than as a stop signal. This selenoprotein is an extracellular glycoprotein, and is unusual in that it contains 10 Sec residues per polypeptide. It is a heparin-binding protein that appears to be associated with endothelial cells, and has been implicated to function as an antioxidant in the extracellular space. Several transcript variants, encoding either the same or different isoform, have been found for this gene.

#### SEPP1 Antibody (Center) - References

Sun, W., et al. Br. J. Nutr. 104(9):1283-1287(2010)  
Roman, M., et al. Transl Res 156(4):242-250(2010)  
Meplan, C., et al. Carcinogenesis 31(6):1074-1079(2010)  
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)  
Takemoto, A.S., et al. Ethn Dis 20 (1 SUPPL 1), S1-S925 (2010) :