

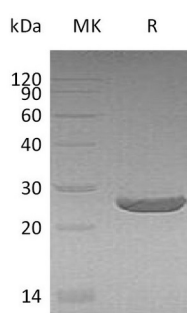
Product Name: Recombinant Human PRDX1 (N, C-6His)
Catalog #: PEH1309



Summary

Name	Peroxiredoxin-1/PRDX1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Peroxiredoxin-1 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Lys199 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus, 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q06830
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	25.3 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 10% Glycerol, 0.1mM DTT, pH 6.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Alternative Names	Peroxiredoxin-1;Natural killer cell-enhancing factor A;NKEF-A;Proliferation-associated gene protein;PAG;Thioredoxin peroxidase 2;Thioredoxin-dependent peroxide reductase 2;PAGA; PAGB; TDPX2
Background	Peroxiredoxin-1(PRDX1) contains 1 thioredoxin domain and belongs to the

Product Name: Recombinant Human PRDX1 (N, C-6His)
Catalog #: PEH1309



AhpC/TSA family. PRDX1 constitutively expressed in most human cells and it is induced to higher levels upon serum stimulation in untransformed and transformed cells. PRDX1 is involved in redox regulation of the cell. It reduces peroxides with reducing equivalents provided through the thioredoxin system but not from glutaredoxin and play an important role in eliminating peroxides generated during metabolism. PRDX1 might participate in the signaling cascades of growth factors and tumor necrosis factor-alpha by regulating the intracellular concentrations of H₂O₂. It reduces an intramolecular disulfide bond in GPD5 that gates the ability to GPD5 to drive postmitotic motor neuron differentiation. It may contribute to the antiviral activity of CD8(+) T-cells and have a proliferative effect in cancer development or progression.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.