

Product Name: PRX I Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab16568



Summary

Production Name	PRX I Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PRDX1 PRDX1; PAGA; PAGB; TDPX2; Peroxiredoxin-1; Natural killer cell-enhancing factor A;
Alternative Names	NKEF-A; Proliferation-associated gene protein; PAG; Thioredoxin peroxidase 2; Thioredoxin-dependent peroxide reductase 2
Gene ID	5052.0
SwissProt ID	Q06830.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human PRDX1. AA range:31-80

Application

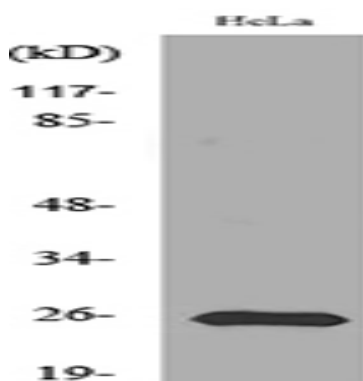
Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC-P 1:100-1:300, ELISA 1:20000, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:50-200
Molecular Weight	21kDa

Background

This gene encodes a member of the peroxiredoxin family of antioxidant enzymes, which reduce hydrogen peroxide and alkyl hydroperoxides. The encoded protein may play an antioxidant protective role in cells, and may contribute to the antiviral activity of CD8(+) T-cells. This protein may have a proliferative effect and play a role in cancer development or progression. Four transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011], catalytic activity: $2 \text{ R}'\text{-SH} + \text{ROOH} = \text{R}'\text{-S-S-R}' + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{ROH}$, function: Involved in redox regulation of the cell. Reduces peroxides with reducing equivalents provided through the thioredoxin system but not from glutaredoxin. May play an important role in eliminating peroxides generated during metabolism. Might participate in the signaling cascades of growth factors and tumor necrosis factor- α by regulating the intracellular concentrations of H_2O_2 , induction: Constitutively expressed in most human cells; is induced to higher levels upon serum stimulation in untransformed and transformed cells, miscellaneous: Inactivated upon oxidative stress by overoxidation of Cys-52 to Cys-SO(2)H and Cys-SO(3)H. Cys-SO(2)H is retroreduced to Cys-SOH after removal of H_2O_2 , while Cys-SO(3)H may be irreversibly oxidized, miscellaneous: The active site is the redox-active Cys-52 oxidized to Cys-SOH. Cys-SOH rapidly reacts with Cys-173-SH of the other subunit to form an intermolecular disulfide with a concomitant homodimer formation. The enzyme may be subsequently regenerated by reduction of the disulfide by thioredoxin, PTM: Phosphorylated on Thr-90 during the M-phase, which leads to a more than 80% decrease in enzymatic activity, similarity: Belongs to the ahpC/TSA family, similarity: Contains 1 thioredoxin domain, subcellular location: Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV, subunit: Homodimer; disulfide-linked, upon oxidation (By similarity). May form heterodimers with AOP2,

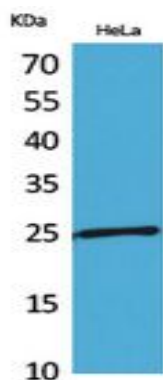
Research Area

Image Data

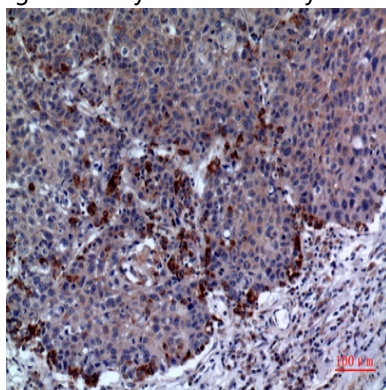


Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cells, using PRDX1 Antibody.

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Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using PRX I Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100

Note

For research use only.