

**PRX I Polyclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT5455
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Prdx1
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Peroxisome;>>Amoebiasis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	PRDX1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Peroxisredoxin-1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	5052
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q06830
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	18477
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P35700
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	117254
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q63716
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human PRDX1. AA range:31-80
<b>Specificity :</b>	PRX I Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PRX I protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

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<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	21kD
<b>Background :</b>	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],
<b>Function :</b>	<p>catalytic activity:2 R'-SH + ROOH = R'-S-S-R' + H(2)O + 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-alpha by regulating the intracellular concentrations of H(2)O(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(2)O(2), while Cys-SO(3)H may be irreversibly oxidized.,miscellaneous:The active site is the redox-active Cys-52 oxidized to Cys-SOH.</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cytoplasm . Melanosome . Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.
<b>Expression :</b>	Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Fetal brain cortex,Urinary bladder,

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