

Anti-Peroxiredoxin 1 Antibody
Catalog # ABO11079**Specification**

Anti-Peroxiredoxin 1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q06830
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Peroxiredoxin-1 (PRDX1) detection. Tested with WB in Human; Mouse; Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Peroxiredoxin 1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5052

Other Names

Peroxiredoxin-1, 1.11.1.15, Natural killer cell-enhancing factor A, NKEF-A, Proliferation-associated gene protein, PAG, Thioredoxin peroxidase 2, Thioredoxin-dependent peroxide reductase 2, PRDX1, PAGA, PAGB, TDPX2

Calculated MW

22110 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm . Melanosome . Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

Protein Name

Peroxiredoxin-1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Peroxiredoxin 1 (185-199aa KPDVQKSKEYFSKQK), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by one amino acid.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the AhpC/TSA family.

Anti-Peroxiredoxin 1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name PRDX1

Synonyms PAGA, PAGB, TDPX2

Function

Thiol-specific peroxidase that catalyzes the reduction of hydrogen peroxide and organic hydroperoxides to water and alcohols, respectively. Plays a role in cell protection against oxidative stress by detoxifying peroxides and as sensor of hydrogen peroxide-mediated signaling events. Might participate in the signaling cascades of growth factors and tumor necrosis factor-alpha by regulating the intracellular concentrations of H(2)O(2) (PubMed:9497357). Reduces an intramolecular disulfide bond in GDPD5 that gates the ability to GDPD5 to drive postmitotic motor neuron differentiation (By similarity).

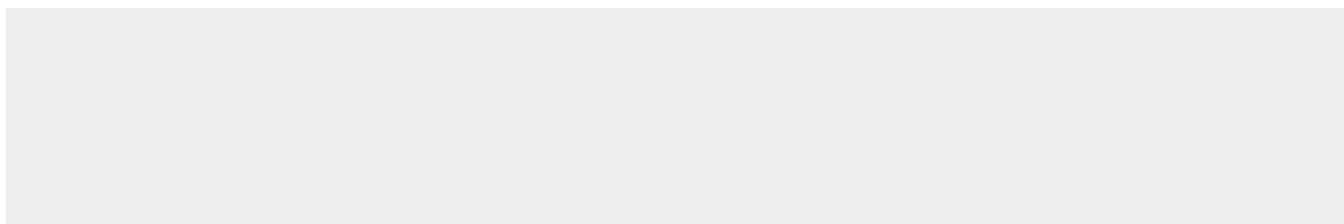
Cellular Location

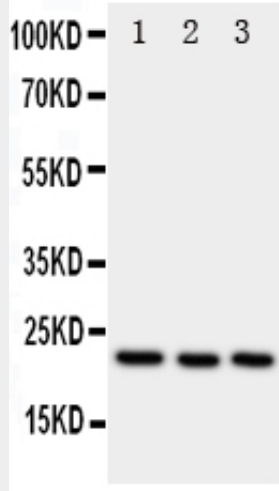
Cytoplasm. Melanosome Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV

Anti-Peroxiredoxin 1 Antibody - 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](#)

Anti-Peroxiredoxin 1 Antibody - Images



Anti-Peroxiredoxin 1 antibody, ABO11079, Western blotting All lanes: Anti Peroxiredoxin 1 (ABO11079) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 2: 563T Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 3: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Predicted bind size: 22KD
Observed bind size: 22KD

Anti-Peroxiredoxin 1 Antibody - Background

PRDX1(Peroxiredoxin 1), also called PRX1, PAGA or NKEFA, is a thiol reductase that plays critical roles in oxidative and thermal stress defense mechanisms through its abilities to metabolize H₂O₂ and act as a molecular chaperone, respectively. This gene encodes a member of the peroxiredoxin family of antioxidant enzymes, which reduce hydrogen peroxide and alkyl hydroperoxides. The PRDX1 gene is mapped on 1p34.1. Prdx1 was expressed in differentiating motor neuron cells in developing embryonic chicken and mouse spinal cords. Immunoprecipitation analysis showed that GDE2 interacted directly with PRDX1 in embryonic chicken spinal cord extracts and in transfected HEK293T cells. This protein may have a proliferative effect and play a role in cancer development or progression. In differentiating spinal cord, Prdx1 was required to activate Gde2 by reducing an intramolecular cystine bridge between the Gde2 N- and C-terminal domains. An intramolecular disulfide bond between the GDE2 N- and C-terminal domains inhibits GDE2 function, and that reduction of this cystine by PRDX1 activates GDE2 for the induction of motor neuron differentiation.