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Anti-MEFV Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12353

Specification

Anti-MEFV Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	O15553
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Pyrin(MEFV) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.

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

Anti-MEFV Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4210

Other Names
Pyrin, Marenostrin, MEFV, MEF, TRIM20 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:26347139}

Calculated MW
86444 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat

Subcellular Localization
Isoform 1: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, ruffle. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Nucleus. Cytoplasm . Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome . Associated with microtubules and with the filamentous actin of perinuclear filaments and peripheral lamellar ruffles. In pre-apoptotic cells, colocalizes with PYCARD/ASC in large specks (inflammasomes). In migrating monocytes, strongly polarized at the leading edge of the cell where it colocalizes with polymerizing actin and PYCARD/ASC.

Tissue Specificity
Expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, particularly in mature granulocytes and to a lesser extent in monocytes but not in lymphocytes. Detected in spleen, lung and muscle, probably as a result of leukocyte infiltration in these tissues. Not expressed in thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon, heart, brain, placenta, liver, kidney, pancreas. Expression detected in several myeloid leukemic, colon cancer, and prostate cancer cell lines. .

Protein Name
Pyrin

Contents

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

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human MEFV(5-39aa PSDHLLSTLEELVPYDFEKFKFKLQNTSVQKEHSR), different from the related mouse sequence by eight amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by eleven amino acids.

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.**

Anti-MEFV Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name MEFV {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11115844, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6998}

Function
Involved in the regulation of innate immunity and the inflammatory response in response to IFNG/IFN-gamma (PubMed:10807793, PubMed:11468188, PubMed:16037825, PubMed:16785446, PubMed:17431422, PubMed:17964261, PubMed:18577712, PubMed:19109554, PubMed:19584923, PubMed:26347139, PubMed:27030597, PubMed:28835462). Organizes autophagic machinery by serving as a platform for the assembly of ULK1, Beclin 1/BECN1, ATG16L1, and ATG8 family members and recognizes specific autophagy targets, thus coordinating target recognition with assembly of the autophagic apparatus and initiation of autophagy (PubMed:16785446, PubMed:17431422, PubMed:26347139). Acts as an autophagy receptor for the degradation of several inflammasome components, including CASP1, NLRP1 and NLRP3, hence preventing excessive IL1B- and IL18-mediated inflammation (PubMed:16785446, PubMed:17431422, PubMed:26347139). However, it can also have a positive effect in the inflammatory pathway, acting as an innate immune sensor that triggers PYCARD/ASC specks formation, caspase-1 activation, and IL1B and IL18 production (PubMed:16037825, PubMed:27030597, PubMed:28835462). Together with AIM2, also acts as a mediator of pyroptosis, necroptosis and apoptosis (PANoptosis), an integral part of host defense against pathogens, in response to bacterial infection (By

similarity). It is required for PSTPIP1-induced PYCARD/ASC oligomerization and inflammasome formation (PubMed:10807793, PubMed:11468188, PubMed:17964261, PubMed:18577712, PubMed:19109554, PubMed:19584923). Recruits PSTPIP1 to inflammasomes, and is required for PSTPIP1 oligomerization (PubMed:10807793, PubMed:11468188, PubMed:17964261, PubMed:18577712, PubMed:19109554, PubMed:19584923).

Cellular Location
[Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, ruffle. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Note=Associated with microtubules and with the filamentous actin of perinuclear filaments and peripheral lamellar ruffles (PubMed:11468188). In pre- apoptotic cells, colocalizes with PYCARD/ASC in large specks (inflammasomes) (PubMed:11468188). In migrating monocytes, strongly polarized at the leading edge of the cell where it colocalizes with polymerizing actin and PYCARD/ASC (PubMed:11468188)

Tissue Location
Expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, particularly in mature granulocytes and to a lesser extent in monocytes but not in lymphocytes. Detected in spleen, lung and muscle, probably as a result of leukocyte infiltration in these tissues. Not expressed in thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon, heart, brain, placenta, liver, kidney, pancreas. Expression detected in several myeloid leukemic, colon cancer, and prostate cancer cell lines

Anti-MEFV Picoband 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-MEFV Picoband Antibody - Images

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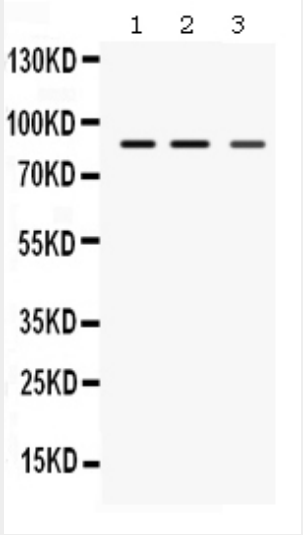

Anti- MEFV Picoband antibody, ABO12353, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti MEFV (ABO12353) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Spleen Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Rat Lung Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: HEPA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 86KDObserved bind size: 86KD

Anti-MEFV Picoband Antibody - Background

MEFV (Mediterranean fever) is a human gene that provides instructions for making a protein called pyrin (also known as marenostrin). Pyrin is produced in certain white blood cells (neutrophils, eosinophils and monocytes) that play a role in inflammation and in fighting infection. Inside these white blood cells, pyrin is found with thecytoskeleton, the structural framework that helps to define the shape, size, and movement of a cell. Pyrin's protein structure also allows it to interact with other molecules involved in fighting infection and in the inflammatory response. Although pyrin's function is not fully understood, it likely assists in keeping the inflammation process under control. Research indicates that pyrin helps regulate inflammation by interacting with the cytoskeleton. And Pyrin may direct the migration of white blood cells to sites of inflammation and stop or slow the inflammatory response when it is no longer needed.