

## **Prostate Apoptosis Response protein-4 Antibody**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP50009

## **Specification**

## Prostate Apoptosis Response protein-4 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC Primary Accession Q96IZ0

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 37 KDa
Antigen Region 310-338

## Prostate Apoptosis Response protein-4 Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID 5074** 

#### **Other Names**

PRKC apoptosis WT1 regulator protein, Prostate apoptosis response 4 protein, Par-4, PAWR, PAR4

## **Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000 IHC~~1:50-1:100

#### **Format**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

# **Storage Conditions**

-20°C

#### Prostate Apoptosis Response protein-4 Antibody - Protein Information

#### **Name PAWR**

## Synonyms PAR4

## **Function**

Pro-apoptotic protein capable of selectively inducing apoptosis in cancer cells, sensitizing the cells to diverse apoptotic stimuli and causing regression of tumors in animal models. Induces apoptosis in certain cancer cells by activation of the Fas prodeath pathway and coparallel inhibition of NF-kappa-B transcriptional activity. Inhibits the transcriptional activation and augments the transcriptional repression mediated by WT1. Down-regulates the anti- apoptotic protein BCL2 via its interaction with WT1. Also seems to be a transcriptional repressor by itself. May be directly involved in regulating the amyloid precursor protein (APP) cleavage activity of BACE1.

## **Cellular Location**





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Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic in absence of apoptosis signal and in normal cells. Nuclear in most cancer cell lines. Nuclear entry seems to be essential but not sufficient for apoptosis (By similarity). Nuclear localization includes nucleoplasm and PML nuclear bodies.

#### **Tissue Location**

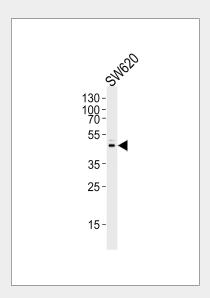
Widely expressed. Expression is elevated in various neurodegenerative diseases such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer, Parkinson and Huntington diseases and stroke. Down-regulated in several cancers.

## **Prostate Apoptosis Response protein-4 Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

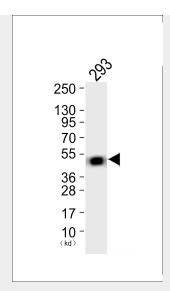
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Prostate Apoptosis Response protein-4 Antibody - Images

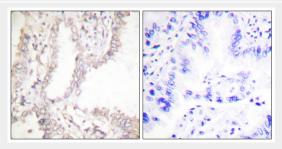


Western blot analysis of lysate from SW620 cell line, using Prostate Apoptosis Response protein-4 Antibody(C0309). C0309 was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.





Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells The lane on the left is treated with synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue using Prostate Apoptosis Response Protein-4 antibody .

# Prostate Apoptosis Response protein-4 Antibody - Background

Pro-apoptopic protein capable of selectively inducing apoptosis in cancer cells, sensitizing the cells to diverse apoptotic stimuli and causing regression of tumors in animal models. Induces apoptosis in certain cancer cells by activation of the Fas prodeath pathway and coparallel inhibition of NF-kappa-B transcriptional activity. Inhibits the transcriptional activation and augments the transcriptional repression mediated by WT1. Down- regulates the anti-apoptotic protein BCL2 via its interaction with WT1. Seems also to be a transcriptional repressor by itself. May be directly involved in regulating the amyloid precursor protein (APP) cleavage activity of BACE1.

## **Prostate Apoptosis Response protein-4 Antibody - References**

Johnstone R.W., et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 16:6945-6956(1996). Ebert L., et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Hsu S.-C., et al.Gene 295:109-116(2002). Chakraborty M., et al.Cancer Res. 61:7255-7263(2001). Chang S., et al.FEBS Lett. 510:57-61(2002).