

PIR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7619b**Specification**

PIR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O00625](#)**PIR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8544**Other Names**

Pirin, Probable quercetin 2, 3-dioxygenase PIR, Probable quercetinase, PIR

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7619b](/products/AP7619b) was selected from the C-term region of human PIR. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PIR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** PIR**Function**

Transcriptional coregulator of NF-kappa-B which facilitates binding of NF-kappa-B proteins to target kappa-B genes in a redox- state-dependent manner. May be required for efficient terminal myeloid maturation of hematopoietic cells. Has quercetin 2,3-dioxygenase activity (in vitro).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=Predominantly localized in dot-like subnuclear structures Cytoplasmic localization of PIR seems to positively correlate with melanoma progression.

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in a subset of melanomas. Detected at very low levels in most tissues (at protein level). Expressed in all tissues, with highest level of expression in heart and liver

PIR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PIR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PIR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

PIR is a member of the cupin superfamily. The protein is an Fe(II)-containing nuclear protein expressed in all tissues of the body and concentrated within dot-like subnuclear structures. Interactions with nuclear factor I/CCAAT box transcription factor as well as B cell lymphoma 3-encoded oncoprotein suggest the protein may act as a transcriptional cofactor and be involved in the regulation of DNA transcription and replication.

PIR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Zeng,Q., Li,X. Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr. 59 (PT 8), 1496-1498 (2003)Pang,H., Bartlam,M. J. Biol. Chem. 279 (2), 1491-1498 (2004)Wendler,W.M., Kremmer,E. J. Biol. Chem. 272 (13), 8482-8489 (1997)