PRF1 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C32003



 Package Size:
 #C32003-AF350 100ul
 #C32003-AF405 100ul
 #C32003-AF488 100ul

 #C32003-AF555 100ul
 #C32003-AF594 100ul
 #C32003-AF647 100ul

 #C32003-AF680 100ul
 #C32003-AF750 100ul
 #C32003-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

| Product Name | PRF1 Conjugated Antibody |
|-----------------------|---|
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of total PRF1 protein. |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein of human PRF1. |
| Conjugates | Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750 |
| Other Names | PRF1;FLH2;HPLH2;MGC65093;P1 |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#:P14222NCBI Gene ID:5551 |
| Uniprot | P14222 |
| GeneID | 5551; |
| Excitation Emission | AF350: 346nm/442nm |
| | AF405: 401nm/421nm |
| | AF488: 493nm/519nm |
| | AF555: 555nm/565nm |
| | AF594: 591nm/614nm |
| | AF647: 651nm/667nm |
| | AF680: 679nm/702nm |
| | AF750: 749nm/775nm |
| Calculated MW | 61 |
| Formulation | 0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide |
| Storage | Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months |
| | |

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

| AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250 | | |
|---|--|--|
| AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250 | | |
| AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250 | | |
| AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250 | | |
| AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250 | | |
| AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250 | | |
| AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250 | | |
| AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250 | | |
| Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000 | | |

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Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Background

Granzymes are a family of serine proteases expressed by cytotoxic T lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells and are key components of immune responses to pathogens and transformed cells (1). Granzymes are synthesized as zymogens and are processed into mature enzymes by cleavage of a leader sequence. They are released by exocytosis in lysosome-like granules containing perforin, a membrane pore-forming protein. Granzyme B has the strongest apoptotic activity of all the granzymes as a result of its caspase-like ability to cleave substrates at aspartic acid residues thereby activating procaspases directly and cleaving downstream caspase substrates (2,3).

Perforin is a pore-forming protein that facilitates the entry of cytotoxic serine proteases, such as granzymes, into target cells (4). Perforin is primarily expressed in cytotoxic T lymphocytes and NK cells.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only