PRX I/II (H-40): sc-33571



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The peroxiredoxin (PRX) family comprises six antioxidant proteins, PRX I, II, III, IV, V and VI, which protect cells from reactive oxygen species (ROS) by preventing the metal-catalyzed oxidation of enzymes. The PRX proteins primarily utilize thioredoxin as the electron donor for antioxidation, although they are fairly promiscuous with regard to the hydroperoxide substrate. In addition to protection from ROS, peroxiredoxins are also involved in cell proliferation, differentiation and gene expression. PRX I, II, IV and VI show diffuse cytoplasmic localization, while PRX III and V exhibit distinct mitochondrial localization. The human PRX I gene encodes a protein that is expressed in several tissues, including liver, kidney, testis, lung and nervous system. PRX II is expressed in testis, while PRX III shows expression in lung. PRX I, II and III are overexpressed in breast cancer and may be involved in its development or progression. Upregulated protein levels of PRX I and II in Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Down syndrome (DS) indicate the involvement of PRX I and II in their pathogenesis. The human PRX IV gene is abundantly expressed in many tissues. PRX IV exists as a precursor protein, which is only detected in testis, and a processed secreted form. PRX V also exists as two forms, designated long and short. Like PRX IV, the long form of PRX V is highly expressed in testis. The short form of PRX V is more widely expressed, with high expression in liver, kidney, heart and lung. PRX VI, a 1-Cys peroxiredoxin (also known as antioxidant protein 2 or AOP2), is highly expressed in most tissues, particularly in epithelial cells. Localized to the cell cytosol, PRX VI functions independently of other peroxiredoxins and antioxidant proteins, specializing in antioxidant defense, lung phospholipid metabolism and protection of keratinocytes from cell death induced by reactive oxygen species.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PRDX1 (human) mapping to 1p34.1, PRDX2 (human) mapping to 1pp13.2; Prdx1 (mouse) mapping to 4 D1.

SOURCE

PRX I/II (H-40) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-40 mapping at the N-terminus of PRX I of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

PRX I/II (H-40) is recommended for detection of PRX I of mouse, rat and human origin and Prx II of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

PRX I/II (H-40) is also recommended for detection of PRX I and Prx II in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

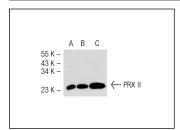
Suitable for use as control antibody for PRX I siRNA (m): sc-36178, Pag shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36178-SH or PRX I shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36178-V.

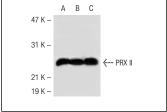
Molecular Weight of PRX II monomer: 25 kDa.

Molecular Weight of PRX II dimer: 50 kDa.

Positive Controls: PRX II (h): 293T Lysate: sc-117298 or MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206.

DATA





PRX I/II (H-40): sc-33571. Western blot analysis of PRX II expression in non-transfected 293T: sc-117752 (**A**), human PRX II transfected 293T: sc-117298 (**B**) and MCF7 (**C**) whole cell lysates.

PRX I/II (H-40): sc-33571. Western blot analysis of PRX II expression in non-transfected 293T: sc-117752 (A), human PRX II transfected 293T: sc-117298 (B) and MCF7 (C) whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Lokaj, K., et al. 2009. Quantitative differential proteome analysis in an animal model for human melanoma. J. Proteome Res. 8: 1818-1827.
- 2. Yakovlev, V.A., et al. 2010. Proteomic analysis of radiation-induced changes in rat lung: Modulation by the superoxide dismutase mimetic MnTE-2-PyP5+. Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys. 78: 547-554.

MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try **PRX (B-11):** sc-137222 or **PRX (E-7):** sc-271020, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to PRX I/II (H-40).

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