

PRX VI (S-16): sc-55017

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 antioxidant, 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, III, 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.

REFERENCES

1. Iwahara, S., et al. 1995. Purification, characterization, and cloning of a heme-binding protein (23 kDa) in rat liver cytosol. *Biochemistry* 34: 13398-13406.
2. Butterfield, L.H., et al. 1999. From cytoprotection to tumor suppression: the multifactorial role of peroxiredoxins. *Antioxid. Redox Signal.* 1: 385-402.
3. Mizusawa, H., et al. 2000. Peroxiredoxin I (macrophage 23 kDa stress protein) is highly and widely expressed in the rat nervous system. *Neurosci. Lett.* 283: 57-60.
4. Noh, D.Y., et al. 2001. Overexpression of peroxiredoxin in human breast cancer. *Anticancer Res.* 21: 2085-2090.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PRDX6 (human) mapping to 1q25.1.

SOURCE

PRX VI (S-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of PRX VI of human origin.

STORAGE

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

PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-55017 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

PRX VI (S-16) is recommended for detection of PRX VI of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), 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).

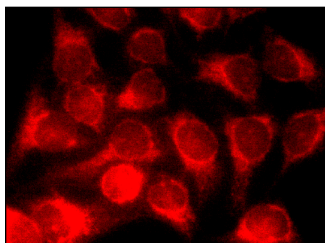
PRX VI (S-16) is also recommended for detection of PRX VI in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine, porcine and avian.

Suitable for use as control antibody for PRX VI siRNA (h): sc-62896, PRX VI shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-62896-SH and PRX VI shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-62896-V.

Molecular Weight of PRX VI: 25 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200, Caki-1 cell lysate: sc-2224 or A549 cell lysate: sc-2413.

DATA



PRX VI (S-16): sc-55017. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic localization.

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.



Try **PRX VI (D-9): sc-166454** or **PRX VI (G-7): sc-393025**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to PRX VI (S-16).