G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ PAR4 Monoclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITM0504
Product Description	Immunotag™ PAR4 Monoclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PAR4
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of PAR4 (aa1-330) expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	PAR4 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PAR4 protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Form	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PAWR
Accession No.	Q96IZ0 Q925B0
Alternate Names	PAWR; PAR4; PRKC apoptosis WT1 regulator protein; Prostate apoptosis response 4 protein; Par-4
Description	pro-apoptotic WT1 regulator(PAWR) Homo sapiens The tumor suppressor WT1 represses and activates transcription. The protein encoded by this gene is a WT1-interacting protein that itself functions as a transcriptional repressor. It contains a putative leucine zipper domain which interacts with the zinc finger DNA binding domain of WT1. This protein is specifically upregulated during apoptosis of prostate cells. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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Protein Expression	Blood,Kidney,
Subcellular Localization	nuclear chromatin,nucleus,cytoplasm,actin filament,plasma membrane,actin cytoskeleton,
Protein Function	domain:The leucine-zipper domain is not essential for apoptosis, but is required for sensitization of cells to exogenous apoptotic insults and for interaction with its partners.,domain:The SAC domain is a death-inducing domain selective for apoptosis induction in cancer cells. This domain is essential for nuclear entry, Fas activation, inhibition of NF-kappa-B activity and induction of apoptosis in cancer cells.,function: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.,induction:By apoptosis.,PTM:Preferentially phosphorylated at the Thr-163 by PKC in cancer cells.,subcellular location: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.,subunit:Interacts with WT1, via the C-terminal region. Homooligomer. Interacts also with a wide variety of proteins, such as atypical PKCs, p62, DAPK3 kinase and THAP1. Interacts with actin, AATF, BACE1, SPSB1, SPSB2 AND SPSB4. Component of a ternary complex composed of SQSTM1 and PRKCZ.,tissue specificity: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.,
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