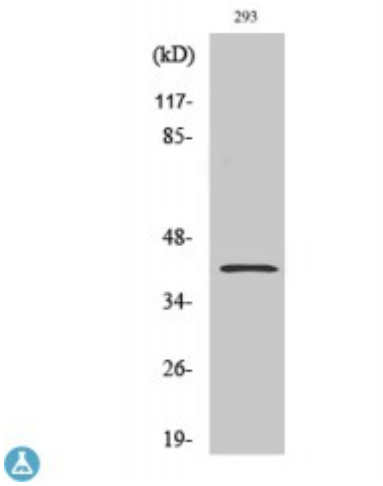
Anti-PAR4 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PAR4.

Model	STJ94952
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PAR4
Immunogen Region	260-340 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	5074
Gene Symbol	PAWR
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	PAR4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PAR4 protein.
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.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	PRKC apoptosis WT1 regulator protein Prostate apoptosis response 4 protein Par-4
Molecular Weight	45/36 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:8614OMIM:601936
Alternative Names	PRKC apoptosis WT1 regulator protein Prostate apoptosis response 4 protein Par-4
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.
Sequence and Domain Family	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. 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 .
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. 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 . Nuclear localization includes nucleoplasm and PML nuclear bodies.
Post-translational Modifications	Preferentially phosphorylated at the Thr-163 by PKC in cancer cells.