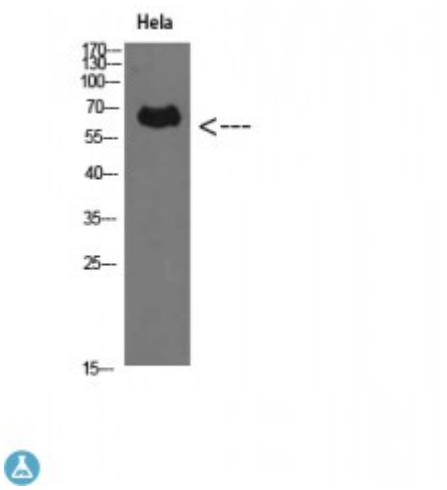
Anti-Perforin 1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Perforin 1.

Model	STJ98623
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from Perforin 1
Immunogen Region	451-500 aa
Gene ID	5551
Gene Symbol	PRF1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	Perforin 1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Perforin 1
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Perforin-1 P1 Cytolysin Lymphocyte pore-forming protein PFP
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:9360OMIM:170280
Alternative Names	Perforin-1 P1 Cytolysin Lymphocyte pore-forming protein PFP
Function	Plays a key role in secretory granule-dependent cell death, and in defense against virus-infected or neoplastic cells. Plays an important role in killing other cells that are recognized as non-self by the immune system, e.g. in transplant rejection or some forms of autoimmune disease. Can insert into the membrane of target cells in its calcium-bound form, oligomerize and form large pores. Promotes cytolysis and apoptosis of target cells by facilitating the uptake of cytotoxic granzymes.
Sequence and Domain Family	The C2 domain mediates calcium-dependent binding to lipid membranes. A subsequent conformation change leads to membrane insertion of beta-hairpin structures and pore formation. The pore is formed by transmembrane beta-strands.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic granule lumen. Secreted. Cell membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome lumen. Stored in cytoplasmic granules of cytolytic T-lymphocytes and secreted into the cleft between T-lymphocyte and target cell. Inserts into the cell membrane of target cells and forms pores. Membrane insertion and pore formation requires a major conformation change. May be taken up via endocytosis involving clathrin-coated vesicles and accumulate in a first time in large early endosomes.
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated.