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TMX1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20365b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9H3N1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Canine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB42836
Calculated MW	31791
Antigen Region	239-267

Additional Information

Gene ID	81542
Other Names	Thioredoxin-related transmembrane protein 1, Thioredoxin domain-containing protein 1, Transmembrane Trx-related protein, TMX1, TMX, TXNDC, TXNDC1
Target/Specificity	This TMX1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 239-267 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TMX1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TMX1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

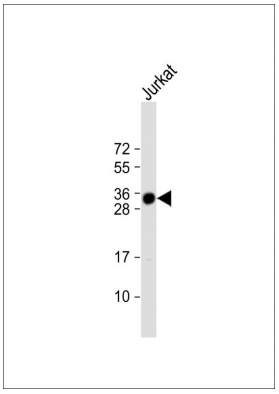
Name	TMX1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:37648867, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:15487}
Function	Thioredoxin domain-containing protein that participates in various redox reactions through the reversible oxidation of its active center dithiol to a

	disulfide and catalyze dithiol-disulfide exchange reactions (PubMed:11152479, PubMed:37648867). Acts as a key inhibitor of the alternative triglyceride biosynthesis pathway by inhibiting the activity of TMEM68/DIESL at the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby restricting accumulation of triacylglycerol (PubMed:37648867). The alternative triglyceride biosynthesis pathway mediates formation of triacylglycerol from diacylglycerol and membrane phospholipids (PubMed:37648867). Acts as a protein disulfide isomerase by catalyzing formation or reduction of disulfide bonds (PubMed:22228764, PubMed:29932915). Specifically mediates formation of disulfide bonds of transmembrane proteins at the endoplasmic reticulum membrane (PubMed:22228764). Involved in endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) via its protein disulfide isomerase activity by acting on folding-defective polypeptides at the endoplasmic reticulum membrane (PubMed:29932915). Acts as a negative regulator of platelet aggregation following secretion in the extracellular space (PubMed:30425049). Acts as a regulator of endoplasmic reticulum- mitochondria contact sites via its ability to regulate redox signals (PubMed:27502484, PubMed:31304984). Regulates endoplasmic reticulum- mitochondria Ca(2+) flux (PubMed:27502484).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Mitochondrion membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted. Note=Predominantly found in the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:11152479). Secreted in the extracellular space following thrombin stimulation (PubMed:30425049). Localizes to mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum membrane (MAM); palmitoylation is required for MAM localization (PubMed:22045338, PubMed:27502484, PubMed:31304984).
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous (PubMed:11152479). Highly expressed in kidney, liver, placenta and lung (PubMed:11152479)

Background

May participate in various redox reactions through the reversible oxidation of its active center dithiol to a disulfide and catalyze dithiol-disulfide exchange reactions.

Images



Anti-TMX1 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 32 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.