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PRDM5 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP57729

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9NQX1
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Dog, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	73090
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PRDM5
Epitope Specificity	1-100/630
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Nucleus.
DISEASE	The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Disease description:A disorder characterized by extreme corneal thinning resulting in corneal rupture after minor trauma, blue sclerae, keratoconus or keratoglobus, hyperelasticity of the skin, and hypermobile joints.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene is a transcription factor of the PR-domain protein family. It contains a PR-domain and multiple zinc finger motifs. Transcription factors of the PR-domain family are known to be involved in cell differentiation and tumorigenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	11107
Other Names	PR domain zinc finger protein 5, 2.1.1.-, PR domain-containing protein 5, PRDM5, PFM2
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	PRDM5
Synonyms	PFM2
Function	Sequence-specific DNA-binding transcription factor. Represses transcription at least in part by recruitment of the histone methyltransferase EHMT2/G9A and histone deacetylases such as HDAC1. Regulates hematopoiesis-associated protein-coding and microRNA (miRNA) genes. May regulate the expression of proteins involved in extracellular matrix development and maintenance, including fibrillar collagens, such as COL4A1 and COL11A1, connective tissue components, such as HAPLN1, and molecules regulating cell migration and adhesion, including EDIL3 and TGFB2. May cause G2/M arrest and apoptosis in cancer cells.
Cellular Location	Nucleus
Tissue Location	Widely expressed with highest levels in colon and ovary. Tends to be silenced in breast, colorectal, gastric and liver cancer tissues.

Background

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