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PRDM1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98923

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	O75626
Other Accession	O75626
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Rabbit, Chicken, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	91771
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PRDM1
Epitope Specificity	501-600/825
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 4 C2H2-type zinc fingers.Contains 1 SET domain.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with PRMT5.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a protein that acts as a repressor of beta-interferon gene expression. The protein binds specifically to the PRDI (positive regulatory domain I element) of the beta-IFN gene promoter. Transcription of this gene increases upon virus induction. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	639
Other Names	BLIMP-1; BLIMP1; PRDI-BF1; PRDM1_HUMAN; PRDM1; Beta-interferon gene positive regulatory domain I-binding factor; PR domain-containing protein 1; Positive regulatory domain I-binding factor 1 (PRDI-BF1 | PRDI-binding factor 1); 2.1.1.-; PR/SET domain 1; PR domain containing 1, with ZNF domain; PR domain 1; B lymphocyte-induced maturation protein 1
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:50-200
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	PRDM1
Synonyms	BLIMP1
Function	Transcription factor that mediates a transcriptional program in various innate and adaptive immune tissue-resident lymphocyte T cell types such as tissue-resident memory T (Trm), natural killer (trNK) and natural killer T (NKT) cells and negatively regulates gene expression of proteins that promote the egress of tissue-resident T-cell populations from non-lymphoid organs. Plays a role in the development, retention and long-term establishment of adaptive and innate tissue- resident lymphocyte T cell types in non-lymphoid organs, such as the skin and gut, but also in other nonbarrier tissues like liver and kidney, and therefore may provide immediate immunological protection against reactivating infections or viral reinfection (By similarity). Binds specifically to the PRDI element in the promoter of the beta- interferon gene (PubMed:1851123). Drives the maturation of B- lymphocytes into Ig secreting cells (PubMed:12626569). Associates with the transcriptional repressor ZNF683 to chromatin at gene promoter regions (By similarity). Binds to the promoter and acts as a transcriptional repressor of IRF8, thereby promotes transcription of osteoclast differentiation factors such as NFATC1 and EEIG1 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm

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