

PRAME Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99029

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P78395
Other Accession	P78395
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	57890
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PRAME
Epitope Specificity	151-250/509
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the PRAME family.Contains 4 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with RARA (via the ligand-binding domain); the interaction is direct and ligand (retinoic acid)-dependent. Interacts with EZH2; required to repress RAR signaling.
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 an antigen that is predominantly expressed in human melanomas and that is recognized by cytolytic T lymphocytes. It is not expressed in normal tissues, except testis. This expression pattern is similar to that of other CT antigens, such as MAGE, BAGE and GAGE. However, unlike these other CT antigens, this gene is also expressed in acute leukemias. Five alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	23532
Other Names	CT130; MAPE; OIP-4; OIP4; PRAME_HUMAN; PRAME; Opa-interacting protein 4 (OIP-4); Preferentially expressed antigen of melanoma; PRAME nuclear receptor transcriptional regulator; preferentially expressed antigen in melanoma; cancer/testis antigen 130
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=0.2ug/Test
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	PRAME {ECO:0000303 PubMed:9047241, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:9336}
Function	Substrate-recognition component of a Cul2-RING (CRL2) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex, which mediates ubiquitination of target proteins, leading to their degradation (PubMed: 21822215 , PubMed: 26138980). The CRL2(PRAME) complex mediates ubiquitination and degradation of truncated MSRB1/SEPX1 selenoproteins produced by failed UGA/Sec decoding (PubMed: 26138980). In the nucleus, the CRL2(PRAME) complex is recruited to epigenetically and transcriptionally active promoter regions bound by nuclear transcription factor Y (NFY) and probably plays a role in chromatin regulation (PubMed: 21822215). Functions as a transcriptional repressor, inhibiting the signaling of retinoic acid through the retinoic acid receptors RARA, RARB and RARG; prevents retinoic acid-induced cell proliferation arrest, differentiation and apoptosis (PubMed: 16179254).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm Golgi apparatus. Cell membrane. Note=Associates with chromatin; specifically enriched at transcriptionally active promoters that are also bound by nuclear transcription factor Y (composed of NFYA, NFYB and NFYC) and at enhancers (PubMed:21822215). Recruited to the Golgi apparatus in response to interferon gamma (IFNG) treatment (PubMed:23460923).
Tissue Location	Expressed in testis. Detected in samples of kidney, brain and skin.

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