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Thioredoxin (TRX) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP1337a

Specification

Thioredoxin (TRX) Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P10599
Other Accession	Q5T937
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**11737**
Antigen Region	**1-30**

Thioredoxin (TRX) Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 7295

Other Names
Thioredoxin, Trx, ATL-derived factor, ADF, Surface-associated sulphydryl protein, SASP, TXN, TRDX, TRX, TRX1

Target/Specificity
This Thioredoxin (TRX) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Thioredoxin (TRX).

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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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
Thioredoxin (TRX) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Thioredoxin (TRX) Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TXN

Synonyms TRDX, TRX, TRX1

Function Participates in various redox reactions through the reversible oxidation of its active center dithiol to a disulfide and catalyzes dithiol-disulfide exchange reactions (PubMed:17182577, PubMed:19032234, PubMed:2176490). Plays a role in the reversible S- nitrosylation of cysteine residues in target proteins, and thereby contributes to the response to intracellular nitric oxide. Nitrosylates the active site Cys of CASP3 in response to nitric oxide (NO), and thereby inhibits caspase-3 activity (PubMed:16408020, PubMed:17606900). Induces the FOS/JUN AP-1 DNA-binding activity in ionizing radiation (IR) cells through its oxidation/reduction status and stimulates AP-1 transcriptional activity (PubMed:11118054, PubMed:9108029).

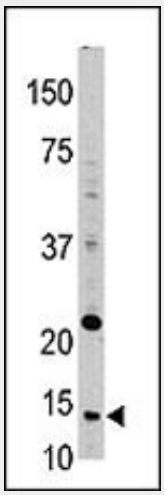
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Secreted Note=Translocates from the cytoplasm into the nucleus after phorbol 12- myristate 13-acetate induction (PMA) (PubMed:9108029). Predominantly in the cytoplasm in non irradiated cells (PubMed:11118054). Radiation induces translocation of TRX from the cytoplasm to the nucleus (PubMed:11118054). Secreted by a leaderless secretory pathway (PubMed:1332947).

Thioredoxin (TRX) Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Thioredoxin (TRX) Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-TrX Pab (AP1337a) in HL-60 cell line lysate. TrX(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

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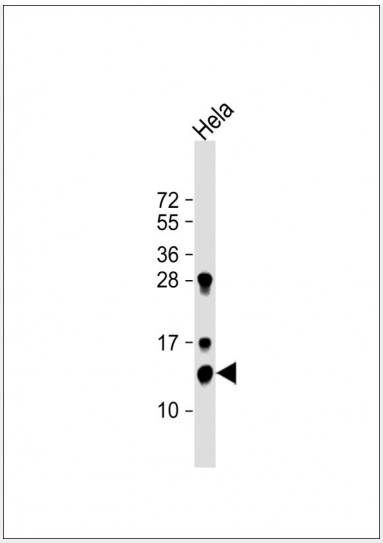

Anti-TrX Antibody (M1) at 1:1000 dilution + Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 12 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Thioredoxin (TRX) Antibody (N-term) - Background

Thioredoxins (Trx) are small, multi-functional proteins with oxidoreductase activity and are ubiquitous in essentially all living cells. Trx contains a redox active disulfide/dithiol group within the conserved Cys-Gly-Pro-Cys active site. The two cysteine residues in the conserved active centers can be oxidized to form intramolecular disulfide bonds. Reduction of the active site disulfide in oxidized Trx is catalyzed by Trx reductase with NADPH as the electron donor. The reduced Trx is a hydrogen donor for ribonucleotide reductase, the essential enzyme for DNA synthesis, and a potent general protein disulfide reductase with numerous functions in growth and redox regulations. Specific protein disulfide targets for reduction by Trx include protein disulfide □isomerase(PDI) and a number of transcription factors such as p53, NF-kB and AP-1.Trx is also capable of removing H2O2, particularly when it is coupled with either methionine sulfoxide reductase or several isoforms of peroxiredoxins.

Thioredoxin (TRX) Antibody (N-term) - References

Cell. Signal. 17 (8), 985-996 (2005)
Redox Rep. 29 (3), 281-286 (2005)
Blood 105 (4), 1598-1605 (2005)
Oncogene 23 (55), 8868-8875 (2004)
J. Biol. Chem. 279 (29), 30369-30374 (2004)