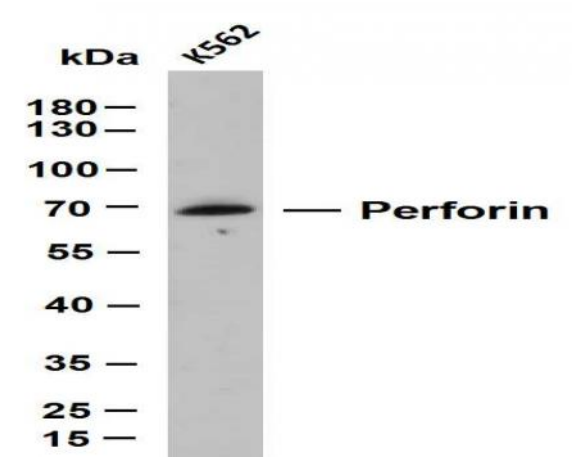
Best Tools for immunology Research

Perforin (ABT355) mouse mAb

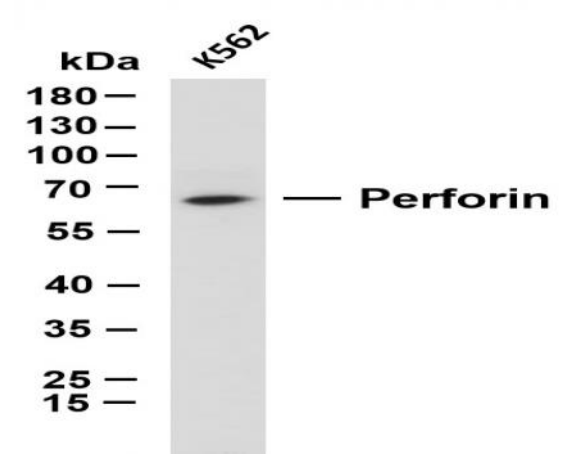
Catalog No :	YM6965
Reactivity :	Human;
Applications :	IHC;WB;ELISA
Target :	Perforin
Fields :	>>Apoptosis;>>Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;>>Type I diabetes mellitus;>>Autoimmune thyroid disease;>>Allograft rejection;>>Graft-versus-host disease;>>Viral myocarditis
Gene Name :	PRF1 PFP
Protein Name :	Cytolysin;FLH2;HPLH2;Lymphocyte pore-forming protein;P1;PERF_HUMAN;perforin 1 (pore forming protein);Perforin 1;Perforin-1;PFP;PGFL;PIGF;PIGF-2;PLGF;Pore forming protein;prf1;SHGC-10760
Human Gene Id :	5551
Human Swiss Prot No :	P14222
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P10820
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P35763
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Perforin AA range: 1-100
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Perforin protein.
Formulation :	PBS, pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300
Source :	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-400, WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	Protein G

Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	61kD
Observed Band :	70kD
Cell Pathway :	TGF pathway; RTK pathway
Background :	The protein encoded by this gene has structural and functional similarities to complement component 9 (C9). Like C9, this protein creates transmembrane tubules and is capable of lysing non-specifically a variety of target cells. This protein is one of the main cytolytic proteins of cytolytic granules, and it is known to be a key effector molecule for T-cell- and natural killer-cell-mediated cytolysis. Defects in this gene cause familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis type 2 (HPLH2), a rare and lethal autosomal recessive disorder of early childhood. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	disease:Defects in PRF1 are the cause of familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis type 2 (FHL2) [MIM:603553]; also known as HPLH2. Familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (FHL) is a genetically heterogeneous, rare autosomal recessive disorder. It is characterized by immune dysregulation with hypercytokinemia and defective natural killer cell function. The clinical features of the disease include fever, hepatosplenomegaly, cytopenia, hypertriglyceridemia, hypofibrinogenemia, and neurological abnormalities ranging from irritability and hypotonia to seizures, cranial nerve deficits, and ataxia. Hemophagocytosis is a prominent feature of the disease, and a non-malignant infiltration of macrophages and activated T lymphocytes in lymph nodes, spleen, and other organs is also found.,function:In the presence of calcium, perforin polymerizes into transmembrane tubules and is capable of lys
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasmic, Membranous
Expression :	Spleen

Products Images



Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Perforin (ABT355)antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: K562 Predicted band size: 61kDa Observed band size: 70kDa



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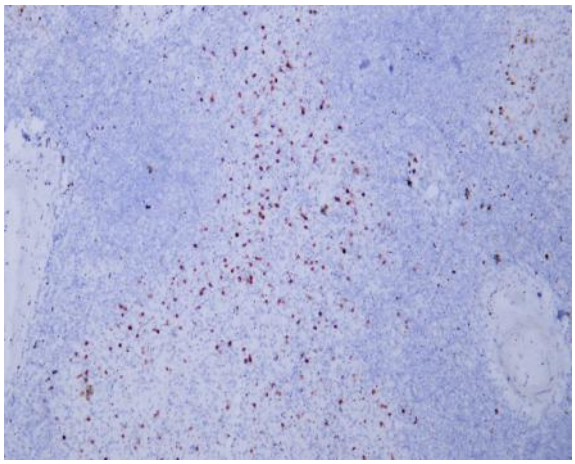
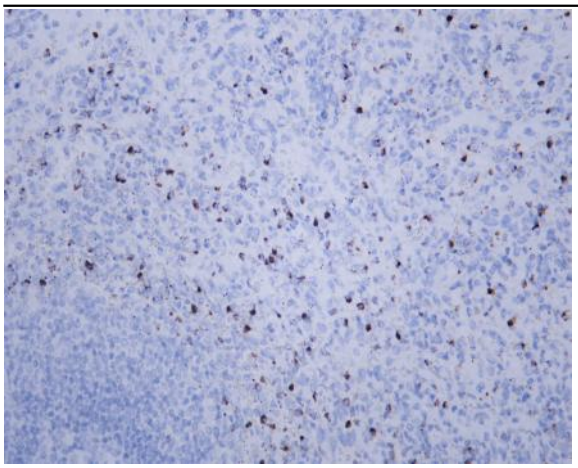


Human spleen tissue was stained with Anti-Perforin (ABT355) Antibody



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