

Rabbit anti-Human PIR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PIR antibody

Anti-PIR Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

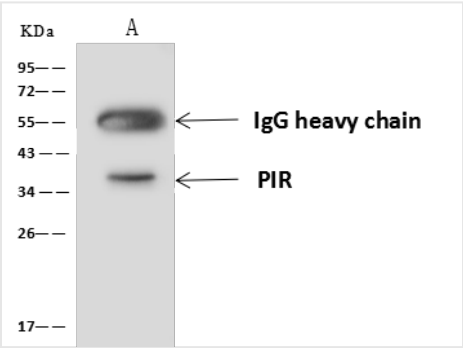
CATALOG # AAA256013	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

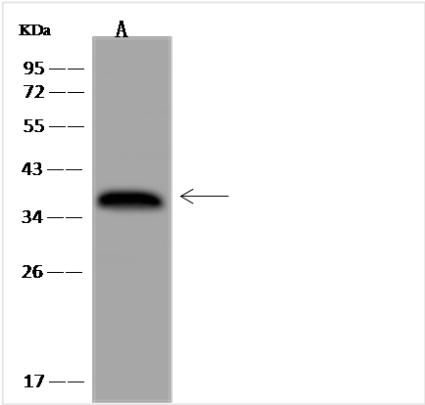
PIR; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-PIR Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; PIR Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; pirin (iron-binding nuclear protein); anti-PIR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human PIR
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-PIR antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human PIR fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human PIR fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IP (Immunoprecipitation)
PIR was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg HeLa Whole Cell Lysate, 4 μ L anti-PIR rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 μ g of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti-PIR rabbit polyclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 32 kDa. Observed band size: 36 kDa.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-PIR rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. Lane A: HeLa Whole Cell Lysate. Lane B: NCI-H460 Whole Cell Lysate. Lysates/proteins at 30 μ g per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 32 kDa. Observed band size: 36 kDa.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PIR antibody	Pirin (PIR) protein belongs to the superfamily of cupin and is highly conserved between eukaryotic and prokaryotic organisms. The Pirin, a product of the PIR gene, is an iron-binding protein acting as a transcriptional coregulator implicated in the regulation of the NF-kappaB-related transcription via interaction with RelA (p65), as well as BCL3 and NF-kappaB1 (p50) proteins. It has been reported that PIR is upregulated in various tumors and involved in tumorigenesis. Alterations in Pirin expression were observed in various tumors and under oxidative stress conditions. PIR is a potential druggable target for the therapy of cancers with a high expression level of PIR. PIR might be a promising marker for HSPC and CRPC. Furthermore, CRPC treatment strategies targeting PIR may be possible in the future. Identification of antitumor miRNAs, including miRNA passenger strands, may contribute to the development of new markers and therapeutic strategies for CRPC.
Product Categories/Family for anti-PIR antibody	B Cell Receptor Signaling Pathway
References	Suleman M, et al. (2019) Pir promotes tumorigenesis of breast cancer by upregulating cell cycle activator e2f1. Cell Cycle 18 (21): 2914-2927. Brzoska K, et al. (2014) Basal pir expression in hela cells is driven by nrf2 via evolutionary conserved antioxidant response element. Mol Cell Biochem 389 (1-2): 99-111. Arai T, et al. (2019) Pirin: A potential novel therapeutic target for castration-resistant prostate cancer regulated by mir-455-5p. Mol Oncol 13 (2): 322-337.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.