

Thioredoxin Reductase 1 (TXNRD1) Antibody

ALTERNATE NAMES: Thioredoxin Reductase, GRIM-12, MGC9145, TR, TR1, TRXR1, TXNR.

CATALOG NO: 7005-30T 30 µg (Trial size)
7005-100 100 µg

HOST: Rabbit

IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide of human TXNRD1 from the middle region

INTERNAL ID: BV-P61

PURIFICATION: Affinity purified rabbit IgG

FORM: Liquid

FORMULATION: 0.5 mg/ml of antibody in PBS pH 7.2, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % ProClin® and 50 % glycerol.

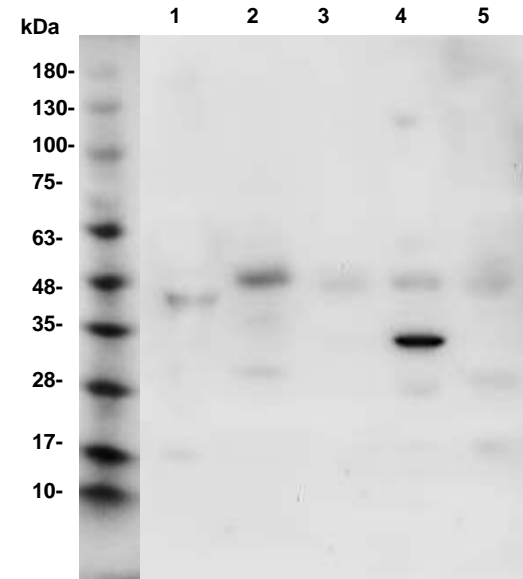
SPECIES REACTIVITY: Human, Mouse, Rat

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

DESCRIPTION: Thioredoxin reductase 1 is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the TXNRD1 gene. This gene encodes a member of the family of pyridine nucleotide oxidoreductases. This protein reduces thioredoxins as well as other substrates, and plays a role in selenium metabolism and protection against oxidative stress. The functional enzyme is thought to be a homodimer which uses FAD as a cofactor. Inhibition of TXNRD1 activity may provide for potential treatments of cancer, AIDS and other autoimmune diseases as well as bacterial infections and parasitic diseases.

APPLICATION: Western blot: 1-4 µg

Note: This information is only intended as a guide. The optimal dilutions must be determined by the user.



Western blot with human TXNRD1 antibody:
 Lane 1: 22 µg human serum
 Lane 2: 60 µg 3T3 cell lysate
 Lane 3: 22 µg mouse muscle
 Lane 4: 60 µg rat kidney
 Lane 5: 80 µg rat liver

RELATED PRODUCTS:

- Thioredoxin Reductase 1 (19A1) Monoclonal Antibody (Cat. No. 6164-100)
- Thioredoxin 1 (3A1) Monoclonal Antibody (Cat. No. 6166-100)
- Thioredoxin Reductase 2 (7B2) Monoclonal Antibody (Cat. No. 6165-100)
- Thioredoxin 2 (4C5) Monoclonal Antibody (Cat. No. 6167-100)
- Thioredoxin Reductase Assay kit (Cat. No. K763-100)
- Human Recombinant Thioredoxin 1 (Cat. No. 6305-100)
- Human Recombinant Thioredoxin 2 (Cat. No. 6318-100)
- E. Coli Recombinant Thioredoxin 1 (Cat. No. 6329-50)
- E. Coli Recombinant TRXB (Cat. No. 6331-100)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.