

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PAWR in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PAWR Arg2-Ala121 Accession # CAD88640
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Immunocytochemistry Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

PAWR (PRKC Apoptosis WT1 Regulator protein; also PAR-4) is an intracellular, 38-42 kDa pro-apoptotic protein. It is widely expressed, and serves multiple functions. WT1 protein is both a transcriptional activator and repressor. When complexed to PAWR, WT1 activation function is repressed, while its repressor activity is enhanced. Thus, PAWR generates transcriptional repression. PAWR also binds to the atypical λ PKC and ζ PKC isoforms. Such binding inhibits PKC activity, blocks cell division and MAPK activation, and promotes Fas-mediated cell apoptosis. Finally, in neurons, PAWR binds to BACE1, promoting the cleavage of APP. Human PAWR is 340 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an Ala-rich region (aa 49-120), an NLS (aa 145-161), one coiled-coil region (aa 186-206), and a Leu-zipper domain (aa 300-340). There are at least five utilized Ser/Thr phosphorylation sites. PAWR forms noncovalent homodimers and is reported to homooligomerize. There is one potential splice form that shows a three aa substitution for aa 173-340, and a P-P-A-R substitution for A102P103. Full-length PAWR shares 78% aa identity with mouse PAWR.

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