

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 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.