

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects endogenous human and mouse PON1 in Western blots. In Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human (rh) PON2 or rhPON3.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 453223
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PON1 Ala30-Leu355 Accession # P27169
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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.

Western Blot 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

The paraoxonase (PON) gene family of antioxidant enzymes includes three known members located adjacent to each other on chromosome 7. Paraoxonase/arylesterase 1 (PON1, also known as serum paraoxonase) is a 355 amino acid, 43 kDa glycoprotein that is expressed in liver and is secreted into the bloodstream where it associates with high-density lipoproteins (HDL). Serum PON1 concentrations vary widely among normal individuals, in part due to differential expression of some polymorphisms. Sequence polymorphisms in this gene may be associated with coronary heart disease and a number of phenotypes related to diabetes. PON1 is primarily a lactonase (EC 3.1.8.1) that is thought to attenuate the oxidation of low-density lipoproteins (LDL). This may slow the initiation and progression of atherosclerosis. Human PON1 shares 83% and 81% aa identity with mouse and rat PON1, respectively.

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