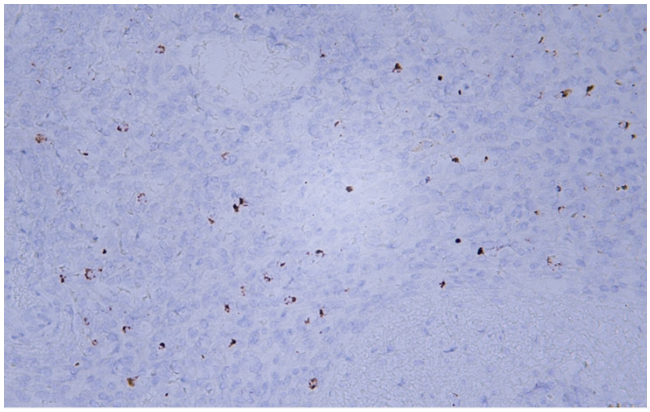
Perforin (ABT365) Mouse mAb

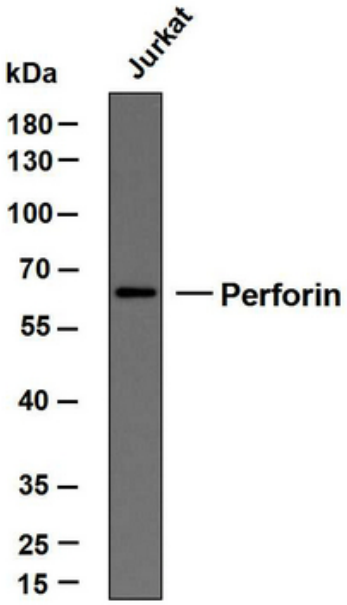
Catalog No	BYab-15198
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC,WB
Gene Name	PRF1 PFP
Protein Name	Cytolysin;FLH2;HPLH2;Lymphocyte pore-forming protein;P1;PERF_HUMAN;perforin 1 (pore forming protein);Perforin 1;Perforin-1;PFP;PGFL;PIGF;PIGF-2;PLGF;Pore forming protein;prf1;SHGC-10760
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Perforin
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human Perforin protein. In western blotting of Jurkat cell lysate, the antibody can label a 61 kDa band corresponding to Perforin.
Formulation	PBS, pH7.2, 0.03% Porcolin 300, containing stabilizing protein
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:200-400,WB: 500-1000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Cytolysin;FLH2;HPLH2;Lymphocyte pore-forming protein;P1;PERF_HUMAN;perforin 1 (pore forming protein);Perforin 1;Perforin-1;PFP;PGFL;PIGF;PIGF-2;PLGF;Pore forming protein;prf1;SHGC-10760
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic, Membranous
Tissue Specificity	Spleen
Function	disease:Defects in PRF1 are the cause of familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis type 2 (FHL2) [MIM:603553]; also known as HPLH2. Familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (FHL) is a genetically heterogeneous, rare autosomal recessive disorder. It is characterized by immune dysregulation with hypercytokinemia and defective natural killer cell function. The clinical features of

	the disease include fever, hepatosplenomegaly, cytopenia, hypertriglyceridemia, hypofibrinogenemia, and neurological abnormalities ranging from irritability and hypotonia to seizures, cranial nerve deficits, and ataxia. Hemophagocytosis is a prominent feature of the disease, and a non-malignant infiltration of macrophages and activated T lymphocytes in lymph nodes, spleen, and other organs is also found.,function:In the presence of calcium, perforin polymerizes into transmembrane tubules and is capable of lys
Background	The protein encoded by this gene has structural and functional similarities to complement component 9 (C9). Like C9, this protein creates transmembrane tubules and is capable of lysing non-specifically a variety of target cells. This protein is one of the main cytolytic proteins of cytolytic granules, and it is known to be a key effector molecule for T-cell- and natural killer-cell-mediated cytolysis. Defects in this gene cause familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis type 2 (HPLH2), a rare and lethal autosomal recessive disorder of early childhood. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Human spleen tissue was stained with Anti-Perforin (ABT365) Antibody



Whole cell lysates of Jurkat were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Perforin antibody . The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Predicted band size: 61 kDa