

ARG23362 anti-Perforin antibody [B-D48] (azide free)

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Azide free Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B-D48] recognizes Perforin
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, IHC-Fr, WB
Specificity	This antibody recognizes human Perforin, a 70 kDa protein.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B-D48
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Perforin
Species	Human
Immunogen	Natural human Perforin
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FLH2; P1; PFN1; Cytolysin; HPLH2; PFP; Lymphocyte pore-forming protein; Perforin-1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	20 µg/ml
	WB	1 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification Note	Sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm.
Buffer	PBS
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	PRF1
Gene Full Name	perforin 1 (pore forming protein)
Background	<p>Perforin with structural similarities to complement component C9 that is important in immunity. This protein forms membrane pores that allow the release of granzymes and subsequent cytolysis of target cells. Whether pore formation occurs in the plasma membrane of target cells or in an endosomal membrane inside target cells is subject to debate. Mutations in this gene are associated with a variety of human disease including diabetes, multiple sclerosis, lymphomas, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS), aplastic anemia, and familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis type 2 (FHL2), a rare and lethal autosomal recessive disorder of early childhood. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]</p>
Function	<p>Perforin plays a key role in secretory granule-dependent cell death, and in defense against virus-infected or neoplastic cells. Plays an important role in killing other cells that are recognized as non-self by the immune system, e.g. in transplant rejection or some forms of autoimmune disease. Can insert into the membrane of target cells in its calcium-bound form, oligomerize and form large pores. Promotes cytolysis and apoptosis of target cells by facilitating the uptake of cytotoxic granzymes. [UniProt]</p>
Highlight	<p>Related products: Perforin antibodies; Perforin ELISA Kits; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies; Related news: Examining CTL/NK-mediated cytotoxicity by ELISA</p>
Calculated Mw	61 kDa
PTM	N-glycosylated. [UniProt]