

Catalog No. LF-PA0012

POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY



Anti-Thioredoxin II

Background : Thioredoxins (Trx) are small, multi-functional proteins with oxidoreductase activity and are ubiquitous in essentially all living cells. Trx contains a redox-active disulfide/dithiol group within the conserved Cys-Gly-Pro-Cys active site. The two cystein residues in the conserved active centers can be oxidized to form intramolecular disulfide bonds (1). Reduction of the active site disulfide in oxidized Trx is catalyzed by Trx reductase with NADPH as the electron donor. The reduced Trx is a hydrogen donor for ribonucleotide reductase, the essential enzyme for DNA synthesis, and a potent general protein disulfide reductase with numerous functions in growth and redox regulations (2). Specific protein disulfide targets for reduction by Trx include protein disulfide -isomerase (PDI) (3) and a number of transcription factors such as p53 (4), NF- κ B (5) and AP-1 (T1-151). Trx is also capable of removing H_2O_2 , particularly when it is coupled with either methionine sulfoxide reductase or several isoforms of peroxiredoxins (6-7).

Immunogen : Recombinant human protein purified from *E.coli*

Host : Rabbit

Size : 100 μ l

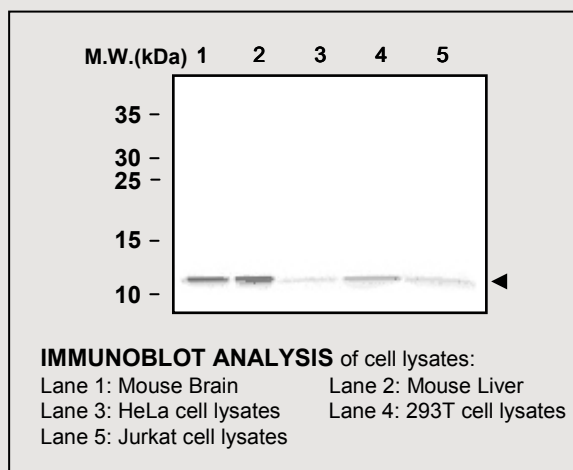
Composition : PBS coating 50% glycerol

Positive control : HeLa cell lysates

Storage : Store for 1 year at $-20^{\circ}C$ from date of shipment

Species cross reactivity

Human	Mouse	Rat
+	+	NT



Application :

Western blotting (1:1000)

Immunohistochemistry

Background Reference :

- 1) Andoh, T. et al. (2002) J. Biol. Chem. 277, 9655-9660.
- 2) Arner, E. S. and Holmgren, A. (2000) Eur. J. Biochem. 267, 6102-6109.
- 3) Lundstrom, J. and Holmgren, A. (1990) J. Biol. Chem. 265, 1994-9120.
- 4) Nordberg, J. and Arner, E. S. J. (2001) Free Radic. Biol. Med. 31, 1287-1312
- 5) Matthews, J. R. et al. (1992) Nucleic Acids Res. 20, 3821-3830.
- 6) Wei, S. J. (2000) Cancer Res. 60, 6688-6695.
- 7) Chae, H. Z. (1999) Methods Enzymol. 300, 219-226.