

Product datasheet

Human Peroxiredoxin 1 peptide ab41919

1 References

Overview

Product name Human Peroxiredoxin 1 peptide

Description

Nature Synthetic

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab41919** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications Western blot

Form Liquid

Additional notes

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Information available upon request.

General Info

Function Involved in redox regulation of the cell. Reduces peroxides with reducing equivalents provided

through the thioredoxin system but not from glutaredoxin. May play an important role in eliminating peroxides generated during metabolism. Might participate in the signaling cascades of growth factors and tumor necrosis factor-alpha by regulating the intracellular concentrations of H₂O₂. Reduces an intramolecular disulfide bond in GDPD5 that gates the ability to GDPD5 to drive postmitotic motor neuron differentiation.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the ahpC/TSA family.
Contains 1 thioredoxin domain.

Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylated on Thr-90 during the M-phase, which leads to a more than 80% decrease in enzymatic activity.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasm. Melanosome. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

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