DNAxPAb | Hard-to-Find Antibody

TXNRD1 DNAxPab

Catalog # H00007296-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a partial-length human TXNRD1 DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Extracellular membrane domain (ECD) human DNA
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — TXNRD1

Entrez GeneID	7296
GeneBank Accession#	BC018122
Gene Name	TXNRD1
Gene Alias	GRIM-12, MGC9145, TR, TR1, TRXR1, TXNR
Gene Description	thioredoxin reductase 1
Omim ID	601112
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a member of the family of pyridine nucleotide oxidoreductases. This protein reduces thioredoxins as well as other substrates, and plays a role in selenium metabolism and protection against oxidative stress. The functional enzyme is thought to be a homodimer which uses FAD as a cofactor. Each subunit contains a selenocysteine (Sec) residue which is required for catalytic activity. The selenocysteine is encoded by the UGA codon that normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTR of selenocysteine-containing genes have a common stem-loop structure, the sec insertion sequence (SECIS), that is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon rather than as a stop signal. Alternative splicing results in several transcript variants encoding the same or different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	KM-102-derived reductase-like factor|oxidoreductase|thioredoxin reductase GRIM-12

Pathway

- Pyrimidine metabolism

Disease

- Adenoma
- Alzheimer disease
- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- Arsenic Poisoning
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Cognition

- Colorectal Neoplasms
- DNA Damage
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Ovarian cancer