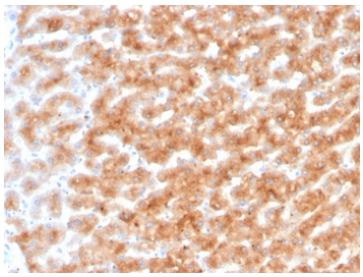
Paraoxonase 1 Antibody / PON1 [clone PON1/1351] (V5209)

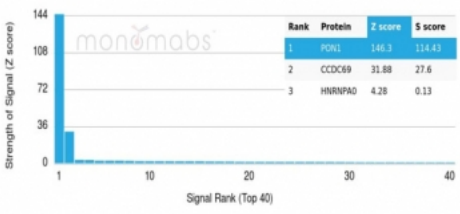
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5209-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5209-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5209SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

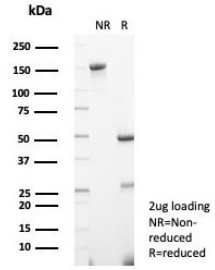
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2, kappa
Clone Name	PON1/1351
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P27169
Localization	Secreted, Extracellular space
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Paraoxonase 1 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human liver tissue with Paraoxonase 1 antibody (clone PON1/1351). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Analysis of a HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Paraoxonase 1 antibody (clone PON1/1351). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Paraoxonase 1 antibody (clone PON1/1351) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Paroxon is an organophosphorus anticholinesterase compound, used topically in the treatment of glaucoma. It is produced in vivo in mammals by microsomal oxidation of the insecticide parathion. Parathion is inert until transformed to paroxon. Paroxonase or PON is an arylesterase that is capable of hydrolyzing paroxon to produce p-nitrophenol. PONs are nonspecific and their classification is based not only on substrate specificity but also on tissue distribution, inhibition properties and physicochemical characteristics such as electrophoretic mobility and molecular weight. In contrast to PON1, which is expressed mainly in the liver, PON2 is expressed in a variety of mouse tissues, including the pancreas. PON3 is a associated with the high density lipoprotein fraction of serum. The genes which encode PON1-3 are physically linked and map to human chromosome 7q21.3.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Paraoxonase 1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 1-200) from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the Paraoxonase 1 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Paraoxonase 1 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.