



Human PRF1 peptide (DAG-P1027)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	The protein encoded by this gene has structural and functional similarities to complement component 9 (C9). Like C9, this protein creates transmembrane tubules and is capable of lysing non-specifically a variety of target cells. This protein is one of the main cytolytic proteins of cytolytic granules, and it is known to be a key effector molecule for T-cell- and natural killer-cell-mediated cytotoxicity. Defects in this gene cause familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis type 2 (HPLH2), a rare and lethal autosomal recessive disorder of early childhood. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Purity	70 - 90% by HPLC.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the complement C6/C7/C8/C9 family. Contains 1 C2 domain. Contains 1 EGF-like domain. Contains 1 MACPF domain.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
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.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	PRF1 perforin 1 (pore forming protein) [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	PRF1
Synonyms	PRF1; perforin 1 (pore forming protein); P1; PFP; FLH2; PFN1; HPLH2; perforin-1; cytolyisin; lymphocyte pore forming protein; lymphocyte pore-forming protein;

Entrez Gene ID	5551
mRNA Refseq	NM_001083116.1
Protein Refseq	NP_001076585.1
UniProt ID	P14222
Chromosome Location	10q22
Pathway	Allograft Rejection, organism-specific biosystem; Allograft rejection, organism-specific biosystem; Allograft rejection, conserved biosystem; Apoptosis, organism-specific biosystem; Autoimmune thyroid disease, organism-specific biosystem; Autoimmune thyroid disease, conserved biosystem; Caspase cascade in apoptosis, organism-specific biosystem; Downstream signaling in naive CD8+ T cells, organism-specific biosystem; Graft-versus-host disease, organism-specific biosystem; Graft-versus-host diseases
Function	calcium ion binding; protein binding; wide pore channel activity;