

## PRF1

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 61kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human PRF1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

PRF1; FLH2; HPLH2; MGC65093; P1; PFN1; PFP

**Catalog #:** A0093

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 5551

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P14222

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Granzymes are a family of serine proteases expressed by cytotoxic T lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells and are key components of immune responses to pathogens and transformed cells (1). Granzymes are synthesized as zymogens and are processed into mature enzymes by cleavage of a leader sequence. They are released by exocytosis in lysosome-like granules containing perforin, a membrane pore-forming protein. Granzyme B has the strongest apoptotic activity of all the granzymes as a result of its caspase-like ability to cleave substrates at aspartic acid residues thereby activating procaspases directly and cleaving downstream caspase substrates (2,3). Perforin is a pore-forming protein that facilitates the entry of cytotoxic serine proteases, such as granzymes, into target cells (4). Perforin is primarily expressed in cytotoxic T lymphocytes and NK cells.

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