

DESCRIPTION

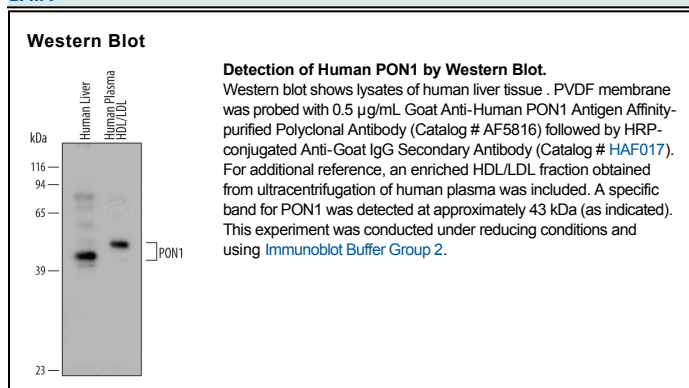
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PON1 in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PON1 Ala30-Leu355 Accession # P27169
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.5 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The paraoxonase (PON) gene family of antioxidant enzymes includes three known members located adjacent to each other on chromosome 7. Paraoxonase/arylesterase 1 (PON1, also known as serum paraoxonase) is a 355 amino acid, 43 kDa glycoprotein that is expressed in liver and is secreted into the bloodstream where it associates with high-density lipoproteins (HDL). Serum PON1 concentrations vary widely among normal individuals, in part due to differential expression of some polymorphisms. Sequence polymorphisms in this gene may be associated with coronary heart disease and a number of phenotypes related to diabetes. PON1 is primarily a lactonase (EC 3.1.8.1) that is thought to attenuate the oxidation of low-density lipoproteins (LDL). This may slow the initiation and progression of atherosclerosis. Human PON1 shares 83% and 81% aa identity with mouse and rat PON1, respectively.