

## Product datasheet for TP720965M

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

## Peroxiredoxin 3 (PRDX3) (NM\_006793) Human Recombinant Protein

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Purified recombinant protein of Human peroxiredoxin 3 (PRDX3), nuclear gene encoding

mitochondrial protein, transcript variant 1

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

Pro63-Gln256

Tag: Tag Free
Predicted MW: 21.6 kDa

Purity: >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: Supplied as a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM TrisHCl, pH 8.0.

**Endotoxin:** Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)

Storage: Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Stability: Stable for at least 3 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling

conditions.

**RefSeq:** NP 006784

**Locus ID:** 10935

UniProt ID: <u>P30048</u>, <u>A0A384MTR2</u>

RefSeq Size: 1641

Cytogenetics: 10q26.11

RefSeq ORF: 768

Synonyms: AOP-1; AOP1; HBC189; MER5; PRO1748; prx-III; SP-22





## Peroxiredoxin 3 (PRDX3) (NM\_006793) Human Recombinant Protein - TP720965M

**Summary:** 

This gene encodes a mitochondrial protein with antioxidant function. The protein is similar to the C22 subunit of Salmonella typhimurium alkylhydroperoxide reductase, and it can rescue bacterial resistance to alkylhydroperoxide in E. coli that lack the C22 subunit. The human and mouse genes are highly conserved, and they map to the regions syntenic between mouse and human chromosomes. Sequence comparisons with recently cloned mammalian homologs suggest that these genes consist of a family that is responsible for the regulation of cellular proliferation, differentiation and antioxidant functions. This family member can protect cells from oxidative stress, and it can promote cell survival in prostate cancer. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. Related pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 1, 3, 13 and 22. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2014]

**Protein Families:** 

**Transcription Factors**