

Product name:	Peroxin 5 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN15988
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from Peroxin 5 . at AA range: 540-620
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300
Molecular Weight:	70kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

The product of this gene binds to the C-terminal PTS1-type tripeptide peroxisomal targeting signal (SKL-type) and plays an essential role in peroxisomal protein import. Peroxins (PEXs) are proteins that are essential for the assembly of functional peroxisomes. The peroxisome biogenesis disorders (PBDs) are a group of genetically heterogeneous autosomal recessive, lethal diseases characterized by multiple defects in peroxisome function. The peroxisomal biogenesis disorders are a heterogeneous group with at least 14 complementation groups and with more than 1 phenotype being observed in cases falling into particular complementation groups. Although the clinical features of PBD patients vary, cells from all PBD patients exhibit a defect in the import of one or more classes of peroxisomal matrix proteins into the organelle. Defects in this gene are a cause of neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy (NALD) disease: Defects in PEX5 are a cause of adrenoleukodystrophy neonatal (NALD) [MIM:202370]. NALD is a peroxisome biogenesis disorder (PBD) characterized by the accumulation of very long-chain fatty acids, adrenal insufficiency and mental retardation. Inheritance is autosomal recessive. disease: Defects in PEX5 are a cause of Zellweger syndrome (ZWS) [MIM:214100]. ZWS is a fatal peroxisome biogenesis disorder characterized by dysmorphic facial features, hepatomegaly, ocular abnormalities, renal cysts, hearing impairment, profound psychomotor retardation, severe hypotonia and neonatal seizures. Death occurs within the first year of life. disease: Defects in PEX5 may be a cause of infantile Refsum disease (IRD) [MIM:266510]. IRD is a mild peroxisome biogenesis disorder (PBD). Clinical features include early onset, mental retardation, minor facial dysmorphism, retinopathy, sensorineural hearing deficit, hepatomegaly, osteoporosis, failure to thrive, and hypocholesterolemia. The biochemical abnormalities include accumulation of phytanic acid, very long chain fatty acids (VLCFA), di- and trihydroxycholestanoic acid and pipercolic acid. function: Binds to the C-terminal PTS1-type tripeptide peroxisomal targeting signal (SKL-type) and plays an essential role in peroxisomal protein import. similarity: Belongs to the peroxisomal targeting signal receptor family. similarity: Contains 7 TPR repeats. subcellular location: Its distribution appears to be dynamic. It is probably a cycling receptor found mainly in the cytoplasm and as well associated to the peroxisomal membrane through a docking factor (PEX13). subunit: Interacts with PEX7 and PEX13 (By similarity). Interacts with PEX12 and PEX14. tissue specificity: Detected in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.