

**PRDM1 Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO2131a**

**Specification**

**PRDM1 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | <b>E, WB, IF</b>       |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O75626</a> |
| Reactivity        | <b>Human</b>           |
| Host              | <b>Mouse</b>           |
| Clonality         | <b>Monoclonal</b>      |
| Isotype           | <b>IgG2a</b>           |
| Calculated MW     | <b>91.7kDa KDa</b>     |

**Description**

This gene encodes a protein that acts as a repressor of beta-interferon gene expression. The protein binds specifically to the PRDI (positive regulatory domain I element) of the beta-IFN gene promoter. Transcription of this gene increases upon virus induction. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been reported.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human PRDM1 (AA: 690-825) expressed in E. Coli.

**Formulation**

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

**PRDM1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 639

**Other Names**

PR domain zinc finger protein 1, 2.1.1.-, BLIMP-1, Beta-interferon gene positive regulatory domain I-binding factor, PR domain-containing protein 1, Positive regulatory domain I-binding factor 1, PRDI-BF1, PRDI-binding factor 1, PRDM1, BLIMP1

**Dilution**

E~~1/10000  
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000  
IF~~1/100 - 1/500

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PRDM1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PRDM1 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** PRDM1

**Synonyms** BLIMP1

**Function**

Transcription factor that mediates a transcriptional program in various innate and adaptive immune tissue-resident lymphocyte T cell types such as tissue-resident memory T (Trm), natural killer (trNK) and natural killer T (NKT) cells and negatively regulates gene expression of proteins that promote the egress of tissue-resident T-cell populations from non-lymphoid organs. Plays a role in the development, retention and long-term establishment of adaptive and innate tissue-resident lymphocyte T cell types in non-lymphoid organs, such as the skin and gut, but also in other nonbarrier tissues like liver and kidney, and therefore may provide immediate immunological protection against reactivating infections or viral reinfection (By similarity). Binds specifically to the PRDI element in the promoter of the beta- interferon gene (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1851123" target="\_blank">1851123</a>). Drives the maturation of B- lymphocytes into Ig secreting cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12626569" target="\_blank">12626569</a>). Associates with the transcriptional repressor ZNF683 to chromatin at gene promoter regions (By similarity). Binds to the promoter and acts as a transcriptional repressor of IRF8, thereby promotes transcription of osteoclast differentiation factors such as NFATC1 and EEIG1 (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm

**PRDM1 Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)