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Product no AS11 1746

DHAR1 | Dehydroascorbate Reductase 1

Product information

Background	**DHAR1 (Dehydroascorbate Reductase 1**) the protein is induced by jasmonic acid and oxidative chemical stresses and is a key component of the ascorbate recycling system. Involved in redox homeostasis under biotic and abiotic inducers. Localized in mitochondria. Synonymes: glutathione-dependent dehydroascorbate reductase 1, chloride intracellular channel homolog 1, CLIC homolog 1, glutathione-dependent dehydroascorbate reductase 1, AtDHAR1, GSH-dependent dehydroascorbate reductase 1, mtDHAR, AT1G19570.
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide derived from known DHAR1 sequence of *Arabidopsis thaliana* Q9FWR4, At1g19570
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Affinity purified serum
Format	Lyophilized
Quantity	200 µg
Reconstitution	For reconstitution add 200 µl of sterile water.
Storage	Store lyophilized/reconstituted at -20°C; once reconstituted make aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Please, remember to spin tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from lyophilized material adhering to the cap or sides of the tubes.
Tested applications	Western blot (WB)
Related products	AS11 1747 | Anti-DHAR2, rabbit antibodies Plant and algal protein extraction buffer Secondary antibodies

Application information

Recommended dilution	1 : 5000 (WB)
Expected | apparent MW	23.6 | 23.4 kDa
Confirmed reactivity	*Arabidopsis thaliana, Kandelia candel, Solanum lycopersicum*
Predicted reactivity	*Nicotiana tabacum, Populus trichocarpa, Ricinus communis, Solanum tuberosum, Triticum aestivum, Zinnia elegans* Species of your interest not listed? Contact us
Not reactive in	No confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known.
Selected references	Szymańska et al. (2019). SNF1-Related Protein Kinases SnRK2.4 and SnRK2.10 Modulate ROS Homeostasis in Plant Response to Salt Stress. Int J Mol Sci. 2019 Jan 2;20(1). pii: E143. doi: 10.3390/ijms20010143. Witzel et al. (2017). Temporal impact of the vascular wilt pathogen Verticillium dahliae on tomato root proteome. J Proteomics. 2017 Oct 3;169:215-224. doi: 10.1016/j.jprot.2017.04.008. Wang et al. (2014). Proteomic analysis of salt-responsive proteins in the leaves of mangrove Kandelia candel during short-term stress. PLoS One. 2014 Jan 8;9(1):e83141. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0083141. eCollection 2014.

For high resolution images, please visit the specific product page at www.agrisera.com

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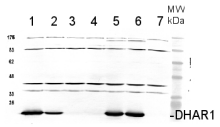
application example



1cm2 of a leaf from *Arabidopsis thaliana* Col-0 **(1)** and or t-DNA insertion lines dhar1-1 **(2)**, dhar1-2 **(3)**, dhar1-3 **(4)**, dhar2-1 **(5)**, dhar2-2 **(6)**, dhar1-3 EOS-DHAR1 **(7)**, was extracted using 200µl Lyse&Load-Buffer (Grefen et al. 2009). 10 µl were separated on a 15% SDS-PAGE and blotted 1h to PVDF (using Bjerrum Buffer in a semidry blot). Blots were blocked with 5% Milk in 1xTBS-Tween20 (1%) for 1h at room temperature (RT) with agitation. Blot was incubated in the primary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 (in 5% Milk 1xTBS-Tween20 (1%) + 0.01 % NaN3) ON at 4°C with agitation. The antibody solution was decanted and the blot was washed 3 times for 10 minutes with 1x TBS-Tween20 at RT with agitation. Blot was incubated in secondary antibody BioRad anti-rabbit IgG AP-conjugate (#170-6518) diluted to 1:2000 in 5% Milk 1xTBS-Tween20 (1%) + 0.01 % NaN3 for 1h at RT with agitation. The blot was washed as above, equilibrated in staining buffer (100mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, 5mM MgCl2, see Grefen et al. 2009) and developed for 5-15 min. with staining solution (Nitro blue tetrazolium chloride (NBT) and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoylphosphate-p-toluidin (BCIP) in staining buffer).

Courtesy Dr. Chrisopher Grefen, UK