

Anti-P4HB Antibody (1Y42)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	1Y42
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of human P4HB in human small intestine with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:30, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).
	2. Immunochemical staining of human P4HB in human liver with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:30, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).
	3. Immunochemical staining of human P4HB in human brain with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:30, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).
Application:	ELISA,ELISA(Det),IHC-P
Recommended	ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000; IHC-P: 1:20-1:80; ELISA(Det): 1:1000-1:10000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human P4HB protein (TMPY-01012)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	prolyl 4-hydroxylase, β polypeptide;Pdia1;prolyl 4-hydroxylase, beta polypeptide;Thbp;PDI; ERp59

Research Background

Protein disulfide-isomerase, also known as Cellular thyroid hormone-binding protein, Prolyl 4-hydroxylase subunit beta, p55 and P4HB, is a peripheral membrane protein that belongs to the protein disulfide isomerase family. P4HB is highly abundant. In some cell types, it seems to be also secreted or associated with the plasma membrane, where it undergoes constant shedding and replacement from intracellular sources. P4HB localizes near CD4-enriched regions on lymphoid cell surfaces. It is identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. P4HB reduces and may activate fusogenic properties of HIV-1 gp12 surface protein, thereby enabling HIV-1 entry into the cell. P4HB catalyzes the formation, breakage and rearrangement of disulfide bonds. At the cell surface, it seems to act as a reductase that cleaves disulfide bonds of proteins attached to the cell. P4HB may therefore cause structural modifications of exofacial proteins. Inside the cell, it seems to form/rearrange disulfide bonds of nascent proteins. At high concentrations, P4HB functions as a chaperone that inhibits aggregation of misfolded proteins. At low concentrations, it facilitates aggregation (anti-chaperone activity). P4HB may be involved with other chaperones in the structural modification of the TG precursor in hormone biogenesis. It also acts as a structural subunit of various enzymes such as prolyl 4-hydroxylase and microsomal triacylglycerol transfer protein

MTTP.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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