

## P4HB Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

## General Information

Synonyms:	DSI;prolyl 4-hydroxylase, $\beta$ polypeptide;PDIA1;PDI;GIT;ERBA2L;P4Hbeta;prolyl 4-hydroxylase, beta polypeptide;PO4DB;PO4HB;P4H $\beta$ ;PHDB;PROHB
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human PH4B (NP_000909.2) corresponding to amino acid (Met 1-Lys 505) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag. Predicted N terminal: Asp 18
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P07237
Molecular Weight:	56.4 kDa (predicted); 60 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

## QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to promote aggregation of insulin in the presence of DTT. The specific activity is > 7.5 A650/min/mg
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ $\mu$ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 $\mu$ m filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

## Preparation and Storage

**Reconstitution:**  
Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.

**Stability & Storage:**

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

**Shipping:**

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

## Protein 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.

### Reference

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