

Product datasheet

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ARG42776 anti-P4HB antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes P4HB

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat

Tested Application FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name P4HB

Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide derived from Human P4HB.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names Cellular thyroid hormone-binding protein; CLCRP1; PHDB; GIT; p55; P4Hbeta; PDIA1; ERBA2L; PROHB;

PDI; DSI; Protein disulfide-isomerase; PO4DB; EC 5.3.4.1; Prolyl 4-hydroxylase subunit beta; PO4HB

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:50
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:100 - 1:500
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HepG2	
Observed Size	~ 53 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid	
Purification	Affinity purified.	
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.	
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide	
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol	
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw	

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol

P4HB

Gene Full Name

prolyl 4-hydroxylase, beta polypeptide

Background

This gene encodes the beta subunit of prolyl 4-hydroxylase, a highly abundant multifunctional enzyme that belongs to the protein disulfide isomerase family. When present as a tetramer consisting of two alpha and two beta subunits, this enzyme is involved in hydroxylation of prolyl residues in preprocollagen. This enzyme is also a disulfide isomerase containing two thioredoxin domains that catalyze the formation, breakage and rearrangement of disulfide bonds. Other known functions include its ability to act as a chaperone that inhibits aggregation of misfolded proteins in a concentration-dependent manner, its ability to bind thyroid hormone, its role in both the influx and efflux of S-nitrosothiol-bound nitric oxide, and its function as a subunit of the microsomal triglyceride transfer protein complex. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function

This multifunctional protein catalyzes the formation, breakage and rearrangement of disulfide bonds. At the cell surface, seems to act as a reductase that cleaves disulfide bonds of proteins attached to the cell. May therefore cause structural modifications of exofacial proteins. Inside the cell, seems to form/rearrange disulfide bonds of nascent proteins. At high concentrations, functions as a chaperone that inhibits aggregation of misfolded proteins. At low concentrations, facilitates aggregation (antichaperone activity). May be involved with other chaperones in the structural modification of the TG precursor in hormone biogenesis. Also acts a structural subunit of various enzymes such as prolyl 4-hydroxylase and microsomal triacylglycerol transfer protein MTTP. Receptor for LGALS9; the interaction retains P4HB at the cell surface of Th2 T helper cells, increasing disulfide reductase activity at the plasma membrane, altering the plasma membrane redox state and enhancing cell migration (PubMed:21670307). [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

57 kDa

Cellular Localization

ER, ER lumen. Melanosome. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Highly abundant. In some cell types, seems to be also secreted or associated with the plasma membrane, where it undergoes constant shedding and replacement from intracellular sources (Probable). Localizes near CD4-enriched regions on lymphoid cell surfaces. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. Colocalizes with MTTP in the ER. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42776 anti-P4HB antibody WB image

Western blot: HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG42776 anti-P4HB antibody.