Recombinant P4HB/ERBA2L Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300349P

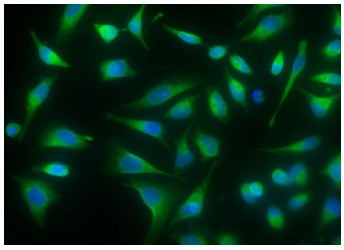
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

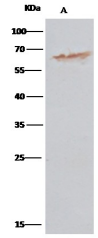
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human P4HB protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B271
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
IP	1-4 μL/mg of lysate

Data



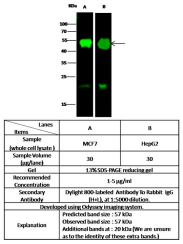
Immunofluorescence analysis of Human P4HB in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with Rabbit anti-Human P4HB monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to endoplasmic reticulum.



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 μL anti-P4HB Monoclonal Antibody and 15 μl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using P4HB Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:200. Lane A:0.5 mg MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:57 kDa

Calculated-MW:57 kDa



Western Blot with P4HB Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 dilution. Lane A: MCF7 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:57 kDa

Calculated-MW:57 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

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.

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