

P4HB rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005034-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human P4HB peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human P4HB is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human P4HB peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — P4HB

Entrez GeneID	5034
GeneBank Accession#	P4HB
Gene Name	P4HB
Gene Alias	DSI, ERBA2L, GIT, P4Hbeta, PDI, PDIA1, PHDB, PO4DB, PO4HB, PROHB
Gene Description	prolyl 4-hydroxylase, beta polypeptide
Omim ID	176790
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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 procollagen. 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]
Other Designations	collagen prolyl 4-hydroxylase beta glutathione-insulin transhydrogenase procollagen-proline, 2-oxo glutarate 4-dioxygenase (proline 4-hydroxylase), beta polypeptide prolyl 4-hydroxylase, beta subunit protein disulfide isomerase family A, member 1 protein d

Disease

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