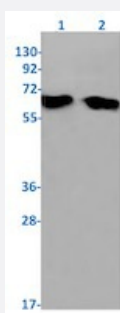


RecomAb™

P4HB recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R07-3H3

Catalog # RAB02033 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: K562 and Lane 2: C6 lysates with P4HB recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R07-3H3 (Cat # RAB02033).

Specification

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Product Description | Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human P4HB. |
| Antibody Species | Rabbit |
| Immunogen | Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human P4HB. |
| Theoretical MW (kDa) | Calculated MW: 57 kD |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Recommend Usage | Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| Storage Buffer | In 50 mM Tris-Glycine, pH 7.4 (0.15 M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA) |

Storage Instruction

Store at -20 °C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: K562 and Lane 2: C6 lysates with P4HB recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R07-3H3 (Cat # RAB02033).

- Immunohistochemistry

- Immunofluorescence

Gene Info — P4HB

Entrez GeneID

[5034](#)

Protein Accession#

[P07237](#)

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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