

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 | lgG |
| 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) |



Product Information

| 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 shoul d be handled by trained staff only. |

Applications

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- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence

| Gene Info — P4HB | |
|--------------------|--|
| Entrez GenelD | <u>5034</u> |
| Protein Accession# | <u>P07237</u> |
| Gene Name | P4HB |
| Gene Alias | DSI, ERBA2L, GIT, P4Hbeta, PDI, PDIA1, PHDB, PO4DB, PO4HB, PROHB |
| Gene Description | prolyl 4-hydroxylase, beta polypeptide |
| Omim ID | <u>176790</u> |
| Gene Ontology | <u>Hyperlink</u> |
| Gene Summary | This gene encodes the beta subunit of prolyl 4-hydroxylase, a highly abundant multifunctional enzy me 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 Snitrosothiol-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 subu nit protein disulfide isomerase family A, member 1 protein d |



Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema