

## P4HB

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC FC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**57kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human P4HB

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

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**Synonym:**

P4HB;DSI;ERBA2L;GIT;P4Hbeta;PDI;PDIA1;PHDB;PO4DB;PO4HB;PROHB;

**Catalog #:**A0709

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**5034

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P07237

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

During their synthesis, secretory proteins translocate into the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) where they are post-translationally modified and properly folded. To reach their native conformation, many secretory proteins require the formation of intra- or inter-molecular disulfide bonds (1). This process is called oxidative protein folding. Protein disulfide isomerase (PDI) catalyzes the formation and isomerization of these disulfide bonds (2). Studies on mechanisms of oxidative folding suggest that molecular oxygen oxidizes the ER-protein Ero1, which in turn oxidizes PDI through disulfide exchange (3). This event is then followed by PDI-catalyzed disulfide bond formation in folding proteins (3).

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