PDI Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN5749

Key Features

Host Species	Reactivity	Applications
• Rabbit	• Human,Mouse,Rat	• WB

MW	Isotype
• 56kD (Calculated)	• IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PDI
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of PDI at Human, Mouse,Rat

Target Information

Gene name	P4HB ERBA2L PDI PDIA1 PO4DB

Protein Name Protein disulfide-isomerase (PDI) (Cellular thyroid hormone-binding protein) (Prolyl 4-hydroxylase subunit beta) (p55)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	5034;	P07237;
Mouse	18453;	P09103;
Rat	25506;	P04785;

Cellular Localization Endoplasmic reticulum . Endoplasmic reticulum lumen . Melanosome . Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Highly abundant. In some cell types, seems to be also secreted or associated with the plasma membrane, where it undergoes constant shedding and replacement from intracellular sources (Probable). Localizes near CD4-enriched regions on lymphoid cell surfaces (PubMed:11181151). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:10636893). Colocalizes with MTTP in the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:23475612). .

Function This multifunctional protein catalyzes the formation, breakage and rearrangement of disulfide bonds. At the cell surface, seems to act as a reductase that cleaves disulfide bonds of proteins attached to the cell. May therefore cause structural modifications of exofacial proteins. Inside the cell, seems to form/rearrange disulfide bonds of nascent proteins. At high concentrations, functions as a chaperone that inhibits aggregation of misfolded proteins. At low concentrations, facilitates aggregation (anti-chaperone activity). May be involved with other chaperones in the structural modification of the TG precursor in hormone biogenesis. Also acts a structural subunit of various enzymes such as prolyl 4-hydroxylase and microsomal triacylglycerol transfer protein MTTP. Receptor for LGALS9; the interaction retains P4HB at the cell surface of Th2 T helper cells, increasing disulfide reductase activity at the plasma membrane, altering the plasma membrane redox state and enhancing cell migration .

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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