



Datasheet for ABIN2486779
anti-P4HB antibody (AA 409-509) (PerCP)



[Go to Product page](#)

3 Images

Overview

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Quantity: | 100 µL |
| Target: | P4HB |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 409-509 |
| Reactivity: | Rat |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This P4HB antibody is conjugated to PerCP |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC) |

Product Details

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Immunogen: | Rat PDI synthetic peptide (409-509 aa C-terminal) conjugated to KLH |
| Specificity: | Detects ~58 kDa. |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Hamster, Human, Mollusca, Mouse, Pig, Rat, Sheep, Xenopus laevis |
| Purification: | Peptide Affinity Purified |

Target Details

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Target: | P4HB |
| Alternative Name: | PDI (P4HB Products) |
| Background: | The three dimensional structure of many extracellular proteins is stabilized by the formation of |

Target Details

disulphide bonds. Studies suggest that a microsomal enzyme known as Protein Disulphide Isomerase (PDI) is involved in disulphide-bond formation via its oxidase activity and isomerization via its isomerase activity, as well as the reduction of disulphide bonds in proteins (1). Studies suggest BiP and PDI work together sequentially to increase oxidation of these proteins (2, 3). PDI has also been found to function as a chaperone to prevent the aggregation of unfolded substrates, and serves as a subunit of prolyl 4-hydroxylase and microsomal triglyceride transferase (4, 5). PDI is an abundant 55 kDa protein located primarily in the ER, however studies have also proved its presence in the cytosol (1). PDI has the ability to reside in the ER permanently due to the highly conserved KDEL sequence at its carboxy-terminus (6). It uses carboxy-terminal KDEL as a retention signal, and this appears to be sufficient to reduce the secretion of proteins from the ER. This retention is reported to be mediated by a KDEL receptor (7).

Gene ID: 287164

NCBI Accession: [NP_001099245](#)

UniProt: [P04785](#)

Pathways: [Maintenance of Protein Location](#), [Cell RedoxHomeostasis](#), [Lipid Metabolism](#)

Application Details

Application Notes:

- WB (1:1000)
- ICC/IF (1:100)
- optimal dilutions for assays should be determined by the user.

Comment: A 1:1000 dilution of ABIN2486779 was sufficient for detection of PDI in 20 µg of HeLa cell lysate by ECL immunoblot analysis.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1 mg/mL

Buffer: PBS pH 7.4, 50 % glycerol, 0.09 % sodium azide, Storage buffer may change when conjugated

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which

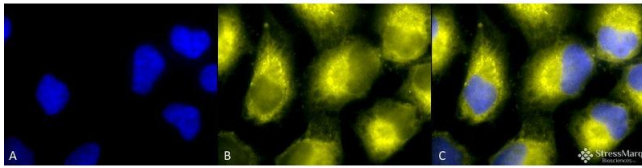
Handling

should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: 4 °C

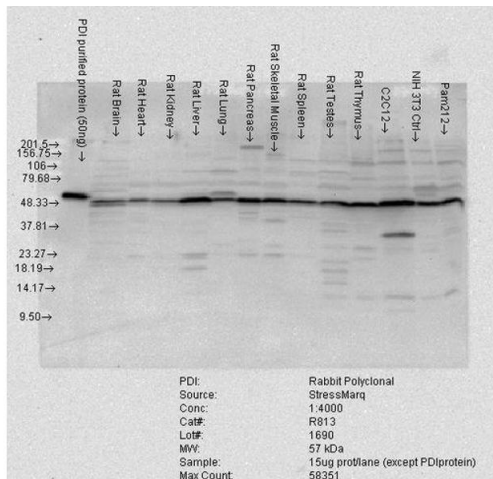
Storage Comment: Conjugated antibodies should be stored at 4°C

Images



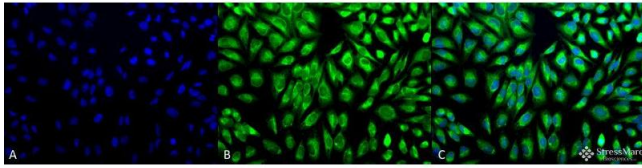
Immunofluorescence (fixed cells)

Image 1. Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-PDI Polyclonal Antibody . Tissue: HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-PDI Polyclonal Antibody at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: R-PE Goat Anti-Rabbit (yellow) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Endoplasmic reticulum lumen. Melanosome. Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-PDI Antibody. (C) Composite.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of Rat tissue mix showing detection of PDI protein using Rabbit Anti-PDI Polyclonal Antibody . Load: 15 µg protein. Block: 1.5% BSA. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-PDI Polyclonal Antibody at 1:4000 for 2 hours at RT. Secondary Antibody: Donkey Anti-Rabbit IgG: HRP for 1 hour at RT.



Immunofluorescence (fixed cells)

Image 3. Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-PDI Polyclonal Antibody . Tissue: HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-PDI Polyclonal Antibody at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rabbit (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Endoplasmic reticulum lumen. Melanosome. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-PDI Antibody. (C) Composite.