FKBP1A/B Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-10837
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	
Protein Name	FKBP1A/B
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human FKBP1A/B AA range: 26-75
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human FKBP1A/B
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	130kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytosol . Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side .
Tissue Specificity	Lung,PCR rescued clones,Placenta,Platelet,
Function	catalytic activity:Peptidylproline (omega=180) = peptidylproline (omega=0).,enzyme regulation:Inhibited by both FK506 and rapamycin.,function:May play a role in modulation of ryanodine receptor isoform-1 (RYR-1), a component of the calcium release channel of skeletal muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum. There are four molecules of FKBP12 per skeletal muscle RYR. PPIases accelerate the folding of proteins. It catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides.,similarity:Belongs to the FKBP-type PPIase family.,similarity:Belongs to the FKBP-type PPIase family. FKBP1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 PPIase FKBP-type domain.,
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the immunophilin protein family, which play a role in immunoregulation and basic cellular processes

	involving protein folding and trafficking. The protein is a cis-trans prolyl isomerase that binds the immunosuppressants FK506 and rapamycin. It interacts with several intracellular signal transduction proteins including type I TGF-beta receptor. It also interacts with multiple intracellular calcium release channels, and coordinates multi-protein complex formation of the tetrameric skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor. In mouse, deletion of this homologous gene causes congenital heart disorder known as noncompaction of left ventricular myocardium. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified. The human genome contains five pseudogenes related to this gene, at least one of which is transcribed. [provided b
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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