

Product datasheet for **AR09608PU-L**

PDI / P4HB (18-508, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	PDI / P4HB (18-508, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH</u> <u>SSGLVPRGSH</u> <u>MDAPEEEDHV</u> LVLRKSNTAE ALAAHKYLLV EYAPWCGHC KALAPEYAKA AGKLAEGSE IRLAKVDATE ESDLAQQYGV RGYPTIKFFR NGDTASPKEY TAGREADDIV NWLKKRTGPA ATTLPDGAAA ESLVESSEVA VIGFFKDVES DSAKQFLQAA EAIDDIPFGI TSNSDVFSKY QLDKDGWVLF KKFDEGRNMF EGEVTKENLL DFIKHNQLPL VIEFTEQTAP KIFGGEIKTH ILLFLPKSVS DYDGKLSNFK TAAESFKGKI LFIFIDSDHT DNQRILEFFG LKKEECPAVR LITLEEEMTK YKPESEELTA ERITEFCHRF LEGKIKPHLM SQELPEDWDK QPVKVLVGKN FEDVAFDEKK NVFVEFYAPW CGHCKQLAPI WDKLGETYKD HENIVIAKMD STANEVEAVK VHSFPTLKFF PASADRTVID YNGERTLDGF KKFLES GGQD GAGDDDDLED LEEAEPPDME EDDDQKAVKD EL
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	57.5 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS-PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) containing 10% Glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human P4HB protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_000909</u>
Locus ID:	5034
UniProt ID:	<u>P07237</u> , <u>A0A024R8S5</u>



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Cytogenetics: 17q25.3

Synonyms: CLCRP1; DSI; ERBA2L; GIT; P4Hbeta; PDI; PDIA1; PHDB; PO4DB; PO4HB; PROHB

Summary: This gene encodes the beta subunit of prolyl 4-hydroxylase, a highly abundant multifunctional enzyme 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 procollagen. 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 S-nitrosothiol-bound nitric oxide, and its function as a subunit of the microsomal triglyceride transfer protein complex. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Product images:

