

Datasheet

FKBP4 monoclonal antibody, clone Hi52C (FITC)

Catalog Number: MAB11384

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of FKBP4.

Clone Name: Hi52C

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human FKBP4.

Host: Mouse

Reactivity: Dog, Hamster, Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications: IHC, IP, WB

(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at

<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Conjugation: FITC

Purification: Protein G purification

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Western Blot (1:2000)

Immunohistochemistry (1:250)

Immunoprecipitation (5 ug with 10-20 uL Protein A beads)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2288

Gene Symbol: FKBP4

Gene Alias: FKBP52, FKBP59, HBI, Hsp56, PPIase, p52

Gene Summary: 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. This encoded protein is a cis-trans prolyl isomerase that binds to the immunosuppressants FK506 and rapamycin. It has high structural and functional similarity to FK506-binding protein 1A (FKBP1A), but unlike FKBP1A, this protein does not have immunosuppressant activity when complexed with FK506. It interacts with interferon regulatory factor-4 and plays an important role in immunoregulatory gene expression in B and T lymphocytes. This encoded protein is known to associate with phytanoyl-CoA alpha-hydroxylase. It can also associate with two heat shock proteins (hsp90 and hsp70) and thus may play a role in the intracellular trafficking of hetero-oligomeric forms of the steroid hormone receptors. This protein correlates strongly with adeno-associated virus type 2 vectors (AAV) resulting in a significant increase in AAV-mediated transgene expression in human cell lines. Thus this encoded protein is thought to have important implications for the optimal use of AAV vectors in human gene therapy. The human genome contains several non-transcribed pseudogenes similar to this gene. [provided by RefSeq]