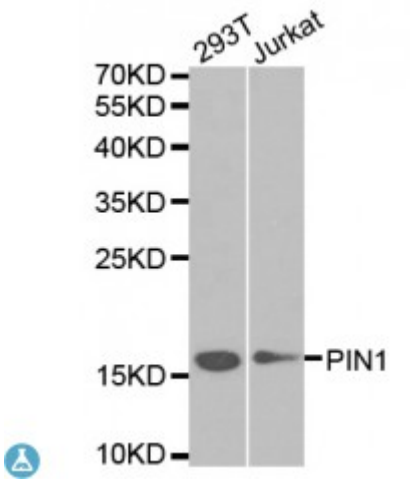
Anti-PIN1 Antibody



Description	Peptidyl-prolyl cis/trans isomerases (PPIases) catalyze the cis/trans isomerization of peptidyl-prolyl peptide bonds. This gene encodes one of the PPIases, which specifically binds to phosphorylated ser/thr-pro motifs to catalytically regulate the post-phosphorylation conformation of its substrates. The conformational regulation catalyzed by this PPIase has a profound impact on key proteins involved in the regulation of cell growth, genotoxic and other stress responses, the immune response, induction and maintenance of pluripotency, germ cell development, neuronal differentiation, and survival. This enzyme also plays a key role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease and many cancers. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

Model	STJ115621
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IF, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-163 of human PIN1 (NP_006212.1).
Gene ID	5300
Gene Symbol	PIN1
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IF 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	The phosphorylated form at Ser-71 is expressed in normal breast tissue cells but not in breast cancer cells

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase NIMA-interacting 1
Molecular Weight	18.243 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:8988OMIM:601052Reactome:R-HSA-1169408
Alternative Names	Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase NIMA-interacting 1
Function	Peptidyl-prolyl cis/trans isomerase (PPIase) that binds to and isomerizes specific phosphorylated Ser/Thr-Pro (pSer/Thr-Pro) motifs, By inducing conformational changes in a subset of phosphorylated proteins, acts as a molecular switch in multiple cellular processes ,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus,
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation at Ser-71 by DAPK1 results in inhibition of its catalytic activity, nuclear localization, and its ability to induce centrosome amplification, chromosome instability and cell transformation,