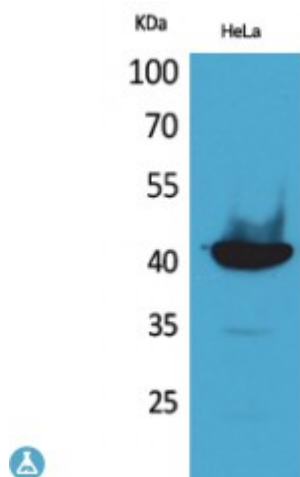


Anti-Cyclophilin D antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Cyclophilin D.
Model	STJ96509
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclophilin D.
Immunogen Region	321-370 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	5481
Gene Symbol	PPID
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Cyclophilin D Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cyclophilin D protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase D PPIase D 40 kDa peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase Cyclophilin-40 CYP-40 Cyclophilin-related protein Rotamase D
Molecular Weight	40 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:92570 MIM:601753
Alternative Names	Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase D PPIase D 40 kDa peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase Cyclophilin-40 CYP-40 Cyclophilin-related protein Rotamase D
Function	PPIases accelerate the folding of proteins. It catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides. Proposed to act as a co-chaperone in HSP90 complexes such as in unligated steroid receptors heterocomplexes. Different co-chaperones seem to compete for association with HSP90 thus establishing distinct HSP90-co-chaperone-receptor complexes with the potential to exert tissue-specific receptor activity control. May have a preference for estrogen receptor complexes and is not found in glucocorticoid receptor complexes. May be involved in cytoplasmic dynein-dependent movement of the receptor from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. May regulate MYB by inhibiting its DNA-binding activity. Involved in regulation of AHR signaling by promoting the formation of the AHR:ARNT dimer; the function is independent of HSP90 but requires the chaperone activity. Involved in regulation of UV radiation-induced apoptosis. Promotes cell viability in anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALK+ ALCL) cell lines. May be involved in hepatitis C virus (HCV) replication and release.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Nucleus, nucleolus Nucleus, nucleoplasm