

KD-Validated Anti-Prolyl 4-hydroxylase subunit beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1234

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	P07237
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	23GB 2890
Calculated MW	57116
Gene Name	P4HB
Aliases	Prolyl 4-Hydroxylase Subunit Beta; PDIA1; PDI; ERBA2L; PROHB; PO4HB; PO4DB; DSI; GIT; Procollagen-Proline, 2-Oxoglutarate 4-Dioxygenase (Proline 4-Hydroxylase), Beta Polypeptide; Protein Disulfide Isomerase Family A, Member; Protein Disulfide Isomerase-Associated; Cellular Thyroid Hormone-Binding Protein; Prolyl 4-Hydroxylase, Beta Polypeptide; Collagen Prolyl 4-Hydroxylase Beta; Protein Disulfide-Isomerase; EC 5.3.4.1; P4Hbeta; P55; Procollagen-Proline, 2-Oxoglutarate 4-Dioxygenase (Proline 4-Hydroxylase), Beta Polypeptide (Protein Disulfide Isomerase; Thyroid Hormone Binding Protein P55); Procollagen-Proline, 2-Oxoglutarate 4-Dioxygenase (Proline 4-Hydroxylase), Beta Polypeptide (Protein Disulfide Isomerase-Associated 1) Protein Disulfide Isomerase/Oxidoreductase; Glutathione-Insulin Transhydrogenase; Thyroid Hormone-Binding Protein P55; Testicular Secretory Protein Li 32; Protocollagen Hydroxylase; P4HBETA; CLCRP1; PHDB;
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human P4HB

Additional Information

Gene ID	5034
Other Names	Protein disulfide-isomerase, PDI, 5.3.4.1, Cellular thyroid hormone-binding protein, Prolyl 4-hydroxylase subunit beta, p55, P4HB, ERBA2L, PDI, PDIA1, PO4DB

Protein Information

Name	P4HB
Synonyms	ERBA2L, PDI, PDIA1, PO4DB
Function	This multifunctional protein catalyzes the formation, breakage and rearrangement of disulfide bonds. At the cell surface, seems to act as a

reductase that cleaves disulfide bonds of proteins attached to the cell. May therefore cause structural modifications of exofacial proteins. Inside the cell, seems to form/rearrange disulfide bonds of nascent proteins. At high concentrations and following phosphorylation by FAM20C, functions as a chaperone that inhibits aggregation of misfolded proteins (PubMed:[32149426](#)). At low concentrations, facilitates aggregation (anti-chaperone activity). May be involved with other chaperones in the structural modification of the TG precursor in hormone biogenesis. Also acts as a structural subunit of various enzymes such as prolyl 4-hydroxylase and microsomal triacylglycerol transfer protein MTTP. Receptor for LGALS9; the interaction retains P4HB at the cell surface of Th2 T helper cells, increasing disulfide reductase activity at the plasma membrane, altering the plasma membrane redox state and enhancing cell migration (PubMed:[21670307](#)).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum. Endoplasmic reticulum lumen. Melanosome. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Highly abundant. In some cell types, seems to be also secreted or associated with the plasma membrane, where it undergoes constant shedding and replacement from intracellular sources (Probable). Localizes near CD4-enriched regions on lymphoid cell surfaces (PubMed:11181151). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:10636893) Colocalizes with MTTP in the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:23475612) {ECO:0000269|PubMed:10636893, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11181151, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23475612, ECO:0000305}

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