

Human P4HB ELISA Kit | P4HB elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA258394

REACTIVITY
Human

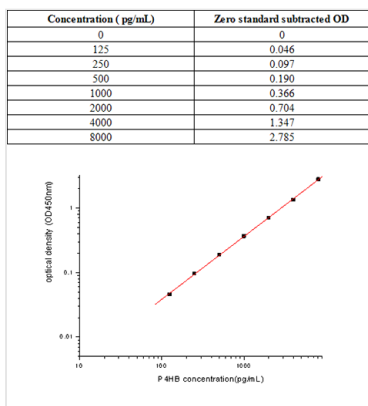
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

P4HB; Human P4HB ELISA Kit; P4HB ELISA Kit; Human; prolyl 4-hydroxylase; beta polypeptide; DSI ELISA Kit; ERBA2L ELISA Kit; GIT ELISA Kit; P4Hbeta ELISA Kit; PDI ELISA Kit; PDIA1 ELISA Kit; PHDB ELISA Kit; PO4DB ELISA Kit; PO4HB ELISA Kit; PROHB ELISA Kit; P4HB elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	For the quantitative determination of Human P4HB concentration in cell lysate.
Assay Type	Solid Phase Sandwich ELISA (quantitative)
Sample Types	Lysate
Detection Range	125-8000pg/mL
Sensitivity	42.02pg/mL
Conjugation	HRP
Materials Provided	1. 96 well microplate coated with Capture Antibody 2. Detection Antibody conjugated to HRP 3. Standards 4. Wash Buffer Concentrate 5. Dilution Buffer Concentrate 6. Color Reagent A 7. Color Reagent B 8. Stop Solution

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for P4HB elisa kit	This P4HB ELISA Kit, Human is an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human P4HB protein in Lysate. It contains recombinant Human P4HB, and antibodies raised against the recombinant protein. This ELISA kit is complete and ready-to-use. Background: Protein disulfide-isomerase, also known as Cellular thyroid hormone-binding protein, Prolyl 4-hydroxylase subunit beta, p55 and P4HB, is a peripheral membrane protein that belongs to the protein disulfide isomerase family. P4HB is highly abundant. In some cell types, it seems to be also secreted or associated with the plasma membrane, where it undergoes constant shedding and replacement from intracellular sources. P4HB localizes near CD4-enriched regions on lymphoid cell surfaces. It is identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. P4HB reduces and may activate fusogenic properties of HIV-1 gp12 surface protein, thereby enabling HIV-1 entry into the cell. P4HB catalyzes the formation, breakage and rearrangement of disulfide bonds. At the cell surface, it seems to act as a reductase that cleaves disulfide bonds of proteins attached to the cell. P4HB may therefore cause structural modifications of exofacial proteins. Inside the cell, it seems to form/rearrange disulfide bonds of nascent proteins. At high concentrations, P4HB functions as a chaperone that inhibits aggregation of misfolded proteins. At low concentrations, it facilitates aggregation (anti-chaperone activity). P4HB may be involved with other chaperones in the structural modification of the TG precursor in hormone biogenesis. It also acts as a structural subunit of various enzymes such as prolyl 4-hydroxylase and microsomal triacylglycerol transfer protein MTTP.
References	Kivirikko KI, et al., 1989, FASEB J., 3 (5): 1609-17. Pihlajaniemi T, et al., 1991, J Hepatol., 13, Suppl 3: S2 Fenouillet E., et al., 2001, J. Infect. Dis. 183:744-752. Gevaert K., et al., 2003, Nat. Biotechnol. 21:566-569. Barbouche R., et al., 2003, J. Biol. Chem. 278:3131-3136.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.