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PDIR (h): 293T Lysate: sc-158835

BACKGROUND

Oxidoreductase-protein disulfide isomerase (PDI) is a homodimer that catalyzes thiol-disulfide exchange, mediates folding of newly synthesized proteins and functions as a molecular chaperone. PDIR (protein disulfide isomerase-related protein), also known as PDIA5 (protein disulfide-isomerase A5), is a 519 amino acid protein that catalyzes the rearrangement of sulfur-sulfur bonds in various proteins. Localized to the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), PDIR has an oxidative refolding activity that is specific for α 1-antitrypsin (AAT) and aids in the formation of disulfide bonds in the ER lumen. PDIR contains one ER retention signal at its C-terminus and three thioredoxin (CXXC) motifs which mediate the substrate-specific isomerase, chaperone and redox activity of PDIR.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PDIA5 (human) mapping to 3q21.1.

PRODUCT

PDIR (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human PDIR transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

PDIR (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive PDIR antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.