

## Rabbit Anti-ERp29/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL5121R-Cy5

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-ERp29/Cy5
<b>Chinese Name</b>	Cy5 标记的内质网蛋白 29 抗体
<b>Alias</b>	Chromosome 12 open reading frame 8; Endoplasmic reticulum luminal protein ERp28; Endoplasmic reticulum protein 29; Endoplasmic reticulum protein 29 isoform 1; Endoplasmic reticulum protein ERp29; ERp28; ERp31; PDI-DB; C12orf8.
<b>Research Area</b>	Tumour Cell biology immunology transcriptional regulatory factor
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Rat(predicted:Human,Mouse,Dog,Pig,Cow,Sheep) IF=1:100-500
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	26kDa
<b>Form</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ERp29
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>Storage</b>	
<b>Product Detail</b>	<b>background:</b> This gene encodes a reticuloplasmin, a protein which resides in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). The protein shows sequence similarity to the protein disulfide isomerase family. However, it lacks the thioredoxin motif characteristic of this family, suggesting that this protein does not function as a disulfide isomerase. The protein dimerizes and is thought to play a role in the

processing of secretory proteins within the ER. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

**Function:**

Proper protein folding and post-translational modifications are essential for secretory protein export out of the endoplasmic reticulum. This task is accomplished by chaperone proteins such as protein disulfide isomerase (PDI), GRP94, and BiP. A recently characterized protein, designated ERp29, is closely related to these chaperone proteins and appears to be upregulated during ER stress conditions. ERp29 is a soluble 259-residue protein that is localized to the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum in all mammalian cells. Research has shown that there are two primary domains within ERp29. The first is the C-terminal region that is a novel, all helical, fold that is most likely involved with ERp29 retention to the ER. The second is the N-terminal region that resembles that of PDI's thioredoxin module. The protein shows sequence similarity to the protein disulfide isomerase family. However, it lacks the thioredoxin motif characteristic of this family, suggesting that this protein does not function as a disulfide isomerase. The protein dimerizes and is thought to play a role in the processing of secretory proteins within the ER.

**Subcellular Location:**

Endoplasmic reticulum

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 10961](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 613357](#) Cow

[Entrez Gene: 67397](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 117030](#) Rat

[Omim: 602287](#) Human

[SwissProt: P81623](#) Cow

[SwissProt: P30040](#) Human

[SwissProt: P57759](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P52555](#) Rat



[Unigene: 75841](#) Human

[Unigene: 154570](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 32904](#) Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.