ERO1L Rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-18588
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ERO1L UNQ434/PRO865
Protein Name	ERO1-like protein alpha (ERO1-L) (ERO1-L-alpha) (Endoplasmic oxidoreductin-1-like protein) (Oxidoreductin-1-L-alpha)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ERO1L
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of ERO1L at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	51kD
Cell Pathway	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Lumenal side . The association with ERP44 is essential for its retention in the endoplasmic reticulum.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed at low level. Expressed at high level in upper digestive tract. Highly expressed in esophagus. Weakly expressed in stomach and duodenum.
Function	Oxidoreductase involved in disulfide bond formation in the endoplasmic reticulum. Efficiently reoxidizes P4HB/PDI, the enzyme catalyzing protein disulfide formation, in order to allow P4HB to sustain additional rounds of disulfide formation. Following P4HB reoxidation, passes its electrons to molecular oxygen via FAD, leading to the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in the cell. Required for the proper folding of immunoglobulins. Involved in the release of the unfolded cholera toxin from reduced P4HB/PDI in case of infection by V.cholerae, thereby playing a role in retrotranslocation of the toxin. Plays an important role in ER stress-induced, CHOP-dependent apoptosis by activating the inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor IP3R1.Oxidoreductase involved in disulfide bond formation in the endoplasmic reticulum. Efficiently reoxidizes P4HB/PDI, the enzyme catalyzing protein disulfide formation, in order to allow P4HB to sustain additional rounds of disulfide formation. Following P4HB reoxidation, passes its electrons to molecular oxygen via FAD, leading to the production of reactive

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Background	
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images