

PPIG

Reactivity: Human Mouse

Tested applications: WB IHC FC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:100 - 1:500 IHC 1:50 - 1:100 FC 1:20 - 1:50

Calculated MW: 89kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

A synthetic peptide of human PPIG

Storage Buffer:

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

j

Synonym:

PPIG; Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase G; CASP10; Clk-associating RS-cyclophilin; Cyclophilin G; Rotamase G;

Catalog #: A0428

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 9360

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: Q13427

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

PPIG belongs to a highly conserved class of cyclophilins that function as peptidyl-prolyl-isomerases (PPIases) to catalyze the conversion of cis-proline to trans-proline in a polypeptide chain (1-4). PPIG contains an amino-terminal cyclophilin domain followed by Nopp140 repeats that are involved in its function as a nuclear chaperone (5). The carboxy-terminal of PPIG contains a SR (arginine-serine dipeptide repeat) domain (3,4) that is involved in pre-mRNA splicing and processing (6). PPIG interacts with the carboxy-terminal domain of RNA polymerase II as well as several other SR family splicing factors. These interactions lead to changes in localization and conformation and suggest a regulatory role in transcription and pre-mRNA splicing in the elongating RNA polymerase complex (7,8). PPIG is found in the nuclear matrix and nuclear speckles and is involved in the regulation of gene expression. PPIG shows a predominantly diffuse cytoplasmic distribution at the onset of mitosis, and in late telophase the isomerase is recruited to the newly formed nuclei (9).

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