

**PPIA / Cyclophilin A Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS17151**

### Specification

#### PPIA / Cyclophilin A Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P62937</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">5478</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	18012

#### PPIA / Cyclophilin A Antibody - Additional Information

##### Gene ID 5478

##### Other Names

PPIA, Cyclophilin, Cyclosporin A-binding protein, Cyclophilin A, PPIase A, Rotamase A, CYPH, T cell cyclophilin

##### Target/Specificity

Human PPIA / Cyclophilin A

##### Reconstitution & Storage

PBS, pH 7.4, 0.03% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol. Aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

##### Precautions

PPIA / Cyclophilin A Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### PPIA / Cyclophilin A Antibody - Protein Information

##### Name PPIA

##### Synonyms CYPA

##### Function

Catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides (PubMed:[2001362](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2001362), PubMed:[20676357](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20676357), PubMed:[21245143](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21245143), PubMed:[25678563](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25678563), PubMed:[21593166](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21593166)). Exerts a strong chemotactic effect on leukocytes partly through activation of one of its membrane

receptors BSG/CD147, initiating a signaling cascade that culminates in MAPK/ERK activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11943775" target="\_blank">11943775</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21245143" target="\_blank">21245143</a>). Activates endothelial cells (ECs) in a pro-inflammatory manner by stimulating activation of NF-kappa-B and ERK, JNK and p38 MAP-kinases and by inducing expression of adhesion molecules including SELE and VCAM1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15130913" target="\_blank">15130913</a>). Induces apoptosis in ECs by promoting the FOXO1-dependent expression of CCL2 and BCL2L11 which are involved in EC chemotaxis and apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31063815" target="\_blank">31063815</a>). In response to oxidative stress, initiates proapoptotic and antiapoptotic signaling in ECs via activation of NF-kappa-B and AKT1 and up-regulation of antiapoptotic protein BCL2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23180369" target="\_blank">23180369</a>). Negatively regulates MAP3K5/ASK1 kinase activity, autophosphorylation and oxidative stress-induced apoptosis mediated by MAP3K5/ASK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26095851" target="\_blank">26095851</a>). Necessary for the assembly of TARDBP in heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein (hnRNP) complexes and regulates TARDBP binding to RNA UG repeats and TARDBP-dependent expression of HDAC6, ATG7 and VCP which are involved in clearance of protein aggregates (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25678563" target="\_blank">25678563</a>). Plays an important role in platelet activation and aggregation (By similarity). Regulates calcium mobilization and integrin ITGA2B:ITGB3 bidirectional signaling via increased ROS production as well as by facilitating the interaction between integrin and the cell cytoskeleton (By similarity). Binds heparan sulfate glycosaminoglycans (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11943775" target="\_blank">11943775</a>). Inhibits replication of influenza A virus (IAV) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19207730" target="\_blank">19207730</a>). Inhibits ITCH/AIP4-mediated ubiquitination of matrix protein 1 (M1) of IAV by impairing the interaction of ITCH/AIP4 with M1, followed by the suppression of the nuclear export of M1, and finally reduction of the replication of IAV (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30328013" target="\_blank">30328013</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22347431" target="\_blank">22347431</a>).

### Cellular Location

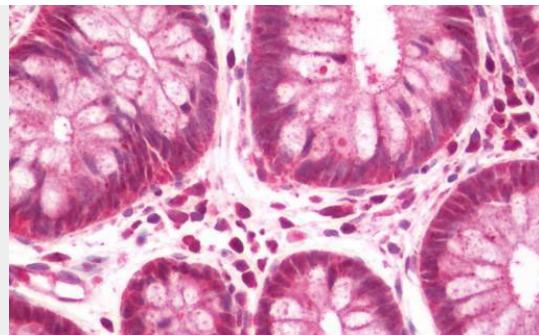
Cytoplasm. Secreted. Nucleus Note=Secretion occurs in response to oxidative stress in vascular smooth muscle through a vesicular secretory pathway that includes Rho GTPase signaling, actin remodeling, and myosin II activation

### PPIA / Cyclophilin A Antibody - Protocols

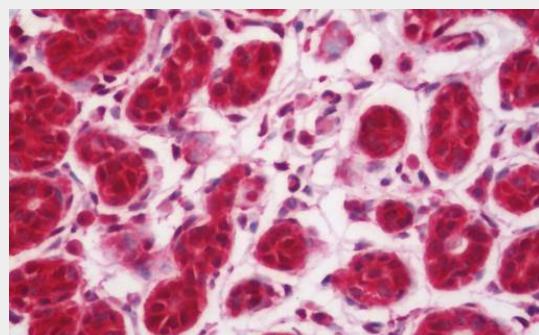
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

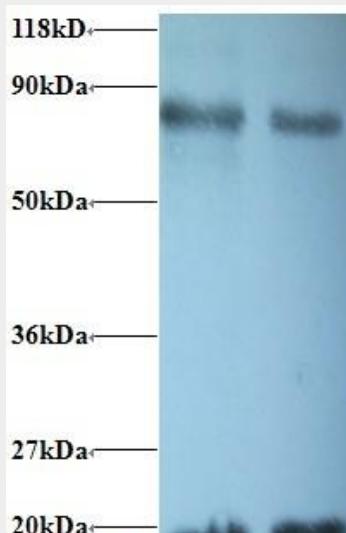
### PPIA / Cyclophilin A Antibody - Images



Human Colon: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)



Human Breast: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)



Western blot of Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase A antibody at 2 ug/ml.

### PPIA / Cyclophilin A Antibody - Background

PPIases accelerate the folding of proteins. It catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides.

### PPIA / Cyclophilin A Antibody - References

- Haendler B., et al. EMBO J. 6:947-950(1987).
- Haendler B., et al. Eur. J. Biochem. 190:477-482(1990).
- Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
- Ebert L., et al. Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Goshima N., et al. Nat. Methods 5:1011-1017(2008).

