

**CyPA Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP73380****Specification**

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**CyPA Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P62937</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**CyPA Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5478**Other Names**

PPIA; CYPA; Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase A; PPIase A; Cyclophilin A; Cyclosporin A-binding protein; Rotamase A

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**CyPA Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PPIA**Synonyms** CYPA**Function**

Catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2001362" target="\_blank">2001362</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20676357" target="\_blank">20676357</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21245143" target="\_blank">21245143</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21593166" target="\_blank">21593166</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25678563" target="\_blank">25678563</a>). 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/22347431" target="\_blank">22347431</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30328013" target="\_blank">30328013</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

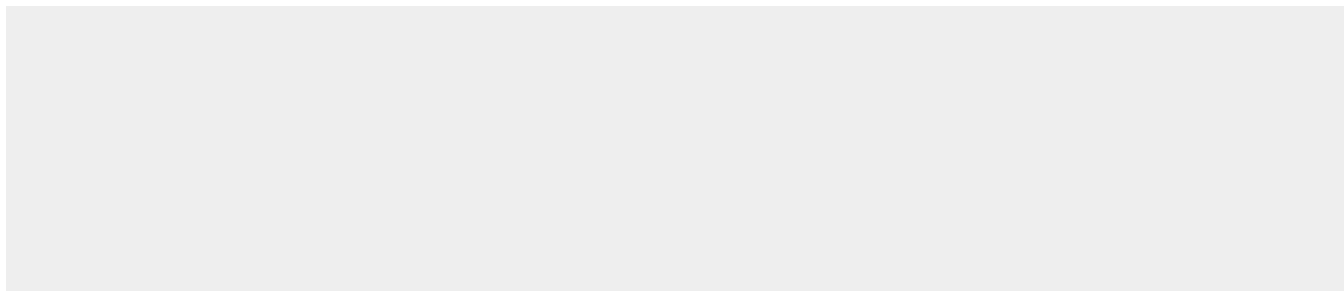
Cytoplasm. Secreted. Nucleus Note=Secretion occurs in response to oxidative stress in vascular smooth muscle through a vesicular secretory pathway that includes Rho GTPase signaling, actin remodeling, and myosin II activation

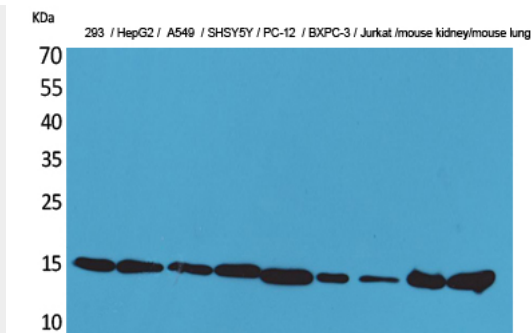
#### **CyPA Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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

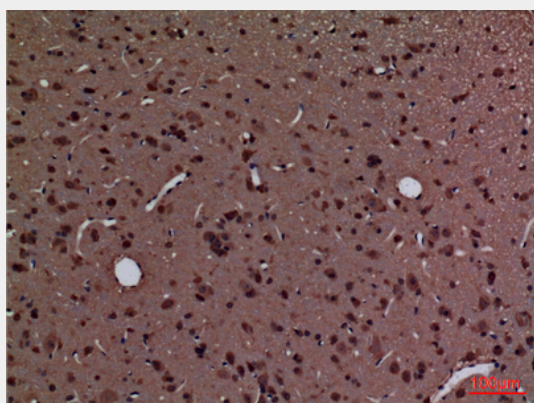
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **CyPA Polyclonal Antibody - Images**

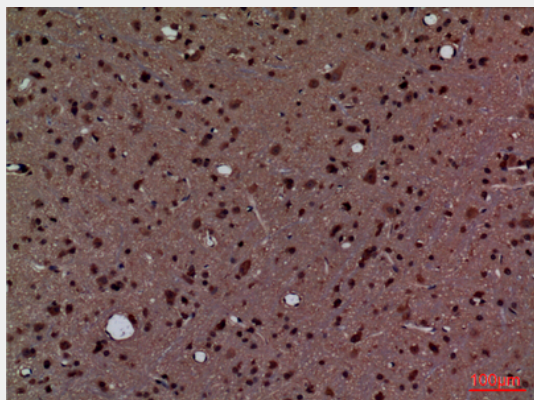




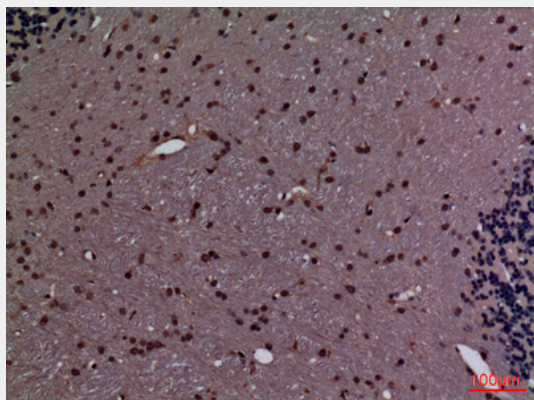
Western Blot analysis of 293, HepG2, A549, SHSY5Y, PC-12, BXP-3, Jurkat, mouse kidney, mouse lung cells using CyPA Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



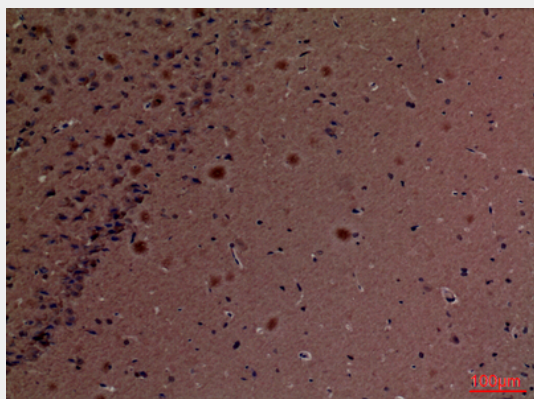
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



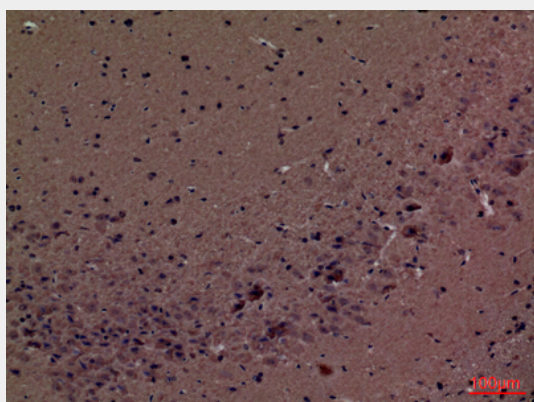
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



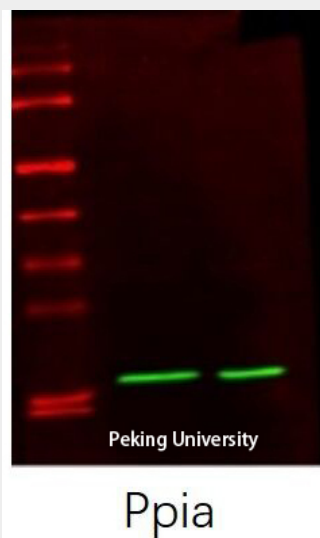
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



The picture was kindly provided by our customer

#### **CyPA Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

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