

Human recombinant protein Cyclophilin E
Human Recombinant Cyclophilin E
Catalog # PBV10552r**Specification****Human recombinant protein Cyclophilin E - Product info**

Primary Accession	O9UNP9
Concentration	1
Calculated MW	37.5 kDa KDa

Human recombinant protein Cyclophilin E - Additional Info

Gene ID	10450
Gene Symbol	PPIE
Other Names	
Peptidylprolyl isomerase E isoform 1, PPIE, CYP-33, Cyclophilin E, PPlase E, Rotamase E	

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	N/A;
Recombinant	Yes
Sequence	MRGSHHHHHH GMASMTGGQQ MGRDLYDDDD KDRWGSMATT KRVLYVGGLA EEVDDKVLHA AFIPFGDITD IQIPLDYETE KHRGFADFVEF ELAEDAAAAI DNMNESELF RTIRVNLAKP MRIKEGSSRP VWSDDDWLKK FSGKTLEENK EEGSEPPKA ETQEGEPIAK KARSNPQVYM DIKIGNKPAG RIQMLLRSDV VPMTAENFRC LCTHEKGFGF KGSSFHRIIP QFMCQGGDFT NHNGTGKSI YGKKFDDENF ILKHTGPGLL SMANSGPNTN GSQFFLTCDK TDWLDGKHVV FGEVTEGLDV LRQIEAQGSK DGKPKQKVII ADCGEYV

Format
Liquid**Storage**
-80°C; 1 mg/ml solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0)**Human recombinant protein Cyclophilin E - 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](#)

Human recombinant protein Cyclophilin E - Images

Human recombinant protein Cyclophilin E - Background

Cyclophilins possess the activity of peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase (PPIase) and are involved in cellular protein folding and protein interactions. PPIE contains two RNA binding domains at the N-terminal region and a PPIase domain at the C-terminal region. The cellular and physiological roles of PPIE are still not known.

Human recombinant protein Cyclophilin E - References

Kim J.-O.,et al.Oncogene 17:1019-1026(1998).
Slater C.,et al.Submitted (JAN-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Zhou G.,et al.Submitted (AUG-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).