

**FKBP12 Antibody (Center)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7756c****Specification**

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**FKBP12 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P62942</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q62658</a> , <a href="#">P62943</a> , <a href="#">P26883</a> , <a href="#">P18203</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Predicted	<b>Bovine, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>11951</b>
Antigen Region	<b>43-74</b>

**FKBP12 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2280**Other Names**

Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase FKBP1A, PPIase FKBP1A, 12 kDa FK506-binding protein, 12 kDa FKBP, FKBP-12, Calstabin-1, FK506-binding protein 1A, FKBP-1A, Immunophilin FKBP12, Rotamase, FKBP1A, FKBP1, FKBP12

**Target/Specificity**

This FKBP12 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 43-74 amino acids from the Central region of human FKBP12.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

FKBP12 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FKBP12 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** FKBP1A

**Synonyms** FKBP1, FKBP12

**Function** Keeps in an inactive conformation TGFBR1, the TGF-beta type I serine/threonine kinase receptor, preventing TGF-beta receptor activation in absence of ligand. Recruits SMAD7 to ACVR1B which prevents the association of SMAD2 and SMAD3 with the activin receptor complex, thereby blocking the activin signal. May modulate the RYR1 calcium channel activity. PPIases accelerate the folding of proteins. It catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides.

**Cellular Location**

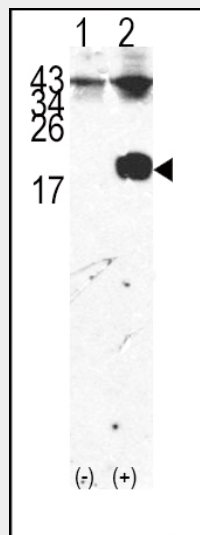
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62943}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62943}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62943}

**FKBP12 Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

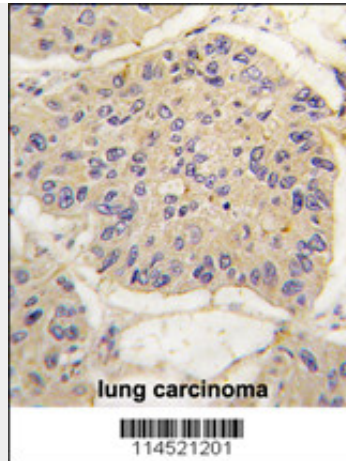
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**FKBP12 Antibody (Center) - Images**



Western blot analysis of FKBP12 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal FKBP12 Antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP7756c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the FKBP12 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with FKBP12 antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP7756c), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **FKBP12 Antibody (Center) - Background**

FKBP12 is a member of the immunophilin protein family, which play a role in immunoregulation and basic cellular processes involving protein folding and trafficking. The protein is a cis-trans prolyl isomerase that binds the immunosuppressants FK506 and rapamycin. It interacts with several intracellular signal transduction proteins including type I TGF-beta receptor. It also interacts with multiple intracellular calcium release channels, and coordinates multi-protein complex formation of the tetrameric skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor. In mouse, deletion of this homologous gene causes congenital heart disorder known as noncompaction of left ventricular myocardium.

#### **FKBP12 Antibody (Center) - References**

Gerard,M., J. Neurochem. 106 (1), 121-133 (2008)  
Shor,B., Cancer Res. 68 (8), 2934-2943 (2008)  
Jayaraman,T.,J. Biol. Chem. 267 (14), 9474-9477 (1992)