

DESCRIPTION

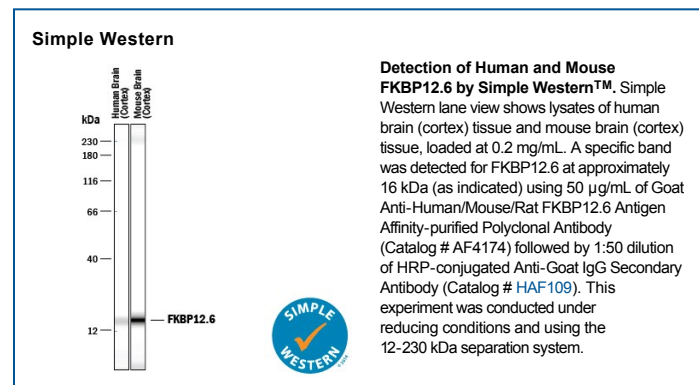
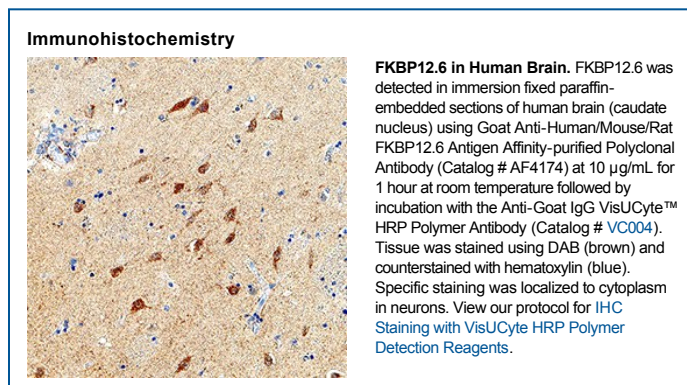
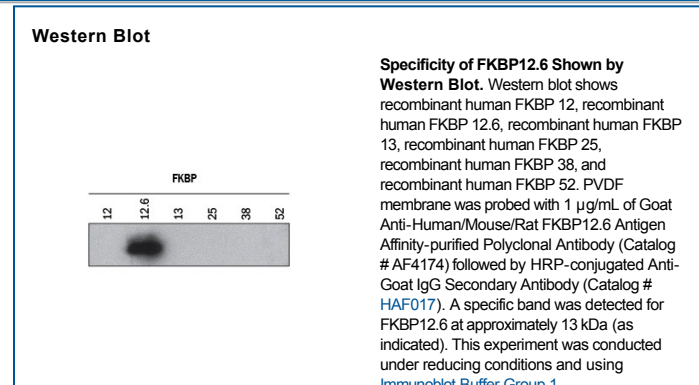
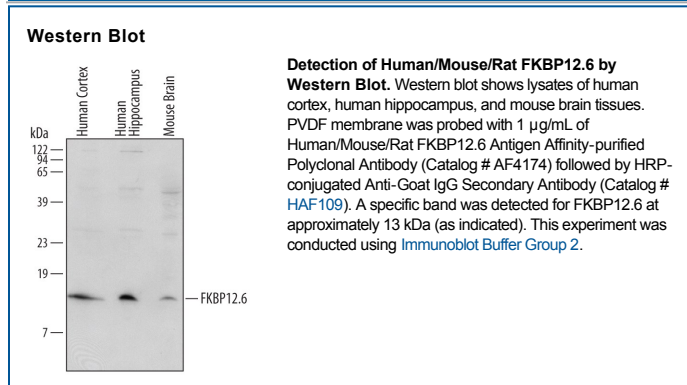
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat FKBP12.6 in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant human FKBP12 and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human FKBP13 and FKBP25 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human FKBP12.6 Met1-Glu108 Accession # P68106
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Simple Western	50 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

FK506 binding protein, 12.6 kDa molecular weight (FKBP12.6), also called FKBP1B, is a peptidyl-prolyl isomerase that catalyzes the transition between *cis*- and *trans*-proline residues critical for proper folding of proteins. The immunosuppressant FK506 is a potent inhibitor of FKBP12.6. FKBP12.6 is localized in the sarcoplasmic reticulum associated with the Ryanodine receptor RYR2. PKA-induced phosphorylation of RYR2 causes FKBP12.6 dissociation. In heart failure, RYR2 is hyperphosphorylated and has low levels of FKBP12.6 bound to it. Male FKBP12.6 knockout mice have cardiac hypertrophy and lethal exercise arrhythmias.