

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Cyclophilin A in direct ELISAs and Western blots. Detects mouse and rat Cyclophilin in Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Cyclophilin E, less than 15% cross-reactivity with rh
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 817815
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Cyclophilin A Met1-Glu165 Accession # P62937
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Cyclophilin A, also called Peptidyl-prolyl Isomerase A, PPIA, CYPA, and CYPH, was originally characterized for its ability to catalyze the transition between cis- and trans- proline residues critical for proper folding of proteins (1). Cyclophilin is also incorporated into many viruses, including HIV-1, where it has been speculated to be involved in functions such as viral assembly and infectivity (2). The immunosuppressive activity of cyclosporins has been correlated with their ability to form complexes with cyclophilins that inhibit calcineurin phosphatase activity (3) and prevent incorporation of cyclophilin into viral particles (4). The cyclosporin/cyclophilin complex selectively binds and inactivates calcineurin (3, 5), making it a useful inhibitor for studying calcineurin activity.

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