

DESCRIPTION

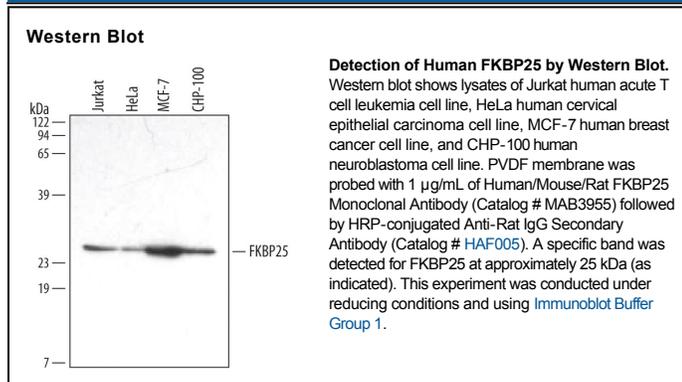
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects endogenous human, mouse, and rat FKBP25 in Western blots. In Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human FKBP12, FKBP12.6, FKBP13, FKBP38, FKBP51, or FKBP52.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 423325
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human FKBP25 Ala2-Asp224 Accession # Q00688
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 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

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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, 25 kDa molecular weight (FKBP25), also called FKBP3, is a peptidyl-prolyl isomerase that catalyzes the transition between *cis*- and *trans*-proline residues critical for proper folding of proteins. The macrolide immunosuppressant Rapamycin is a potent inhibitor of FKBP25. FKBP25 is localized in the nucleus, where it alters the activity of histone deacetylases and transcription factors. It is found in many tissues, including brain, thymus, and spleen.