PPID Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71224
Synonyms:	Peptidyl-Prolyl Cis-Trans Isomerase D; PPIase D; 40 kDa Peptidyl-Prolyl Cis-Trans Isomerase; Cyclophilin-40; CYP-40; Cyclophilin-Related Protein; Rotamase D; PPID; CYP40; CYPD
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q08752 (M1-A370)
Gene ID:	5481
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 43.85 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	M S H P S P Q A K P S N P S N P R V F F D V D I G G E R V G R I V L E L F A D I V P K T A E N F R A L C T G E K G I G H T T G K P L H F K G C P F H R I I K K F M I Q G G D F S N Q N G T G G E S I Y G E K F E D E N F H Y K H D R E G L L S M A N A G R N T N G S Q F F I T T V P T P H L D G K H V V F G Q V I K G I G V A R I L E N V E V K G E K P A K L C V I A E C G E L K E G D D G G I F P K D G S G D S H P D F P E D A D I D L K D V D K I L L I T E D L K N I G N T F F K S Q N W E M A I K K Y A E V L R Y V D S S K A V I E T A D R A K L Q P I A L S C V L N I G A C K L K M S N W Q G A I D S C L E A L E L D P S N T K A L Y R R A Q G W Q G L K E Y D Q A L A D L K K A Q G I A P E D K A I Q A E L L K V K Q K I K A Q K D K E K A V Y A K M F A
Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	N/A
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice

DESCRIPTION

Background	PPID Protein serves as a peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase (PPIase), catalyzing the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic

peptide bonds in oligopeptides and potentially aiding in protein folding processes. Proposed to act as a co-chaperone in HSP90 complexes, particularly in unligated steroid receptors heterocomplexes, PPID contributes to the dynamic regulation of HSP90-co-chaperone-receptor complexes. This involvement suggests a role in tissue-specific control of receptor activity, with a potential preference for estrogen receptor complexes over glucocorticoid receptor complexes. Moreover, PPID may participate in the cytoplasmic dynein-dependent movement of receptors from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. Notably, it is implicated in regulating MYB by inhibiting its DNA-binding activity and plays a role in AHR signaling by promoting the formation of the AHR:ARNT dimer, independently of HSP90 but requiring chaperone activity. Additionally, PPID is involved in the regulation of UV radiation-induced apoptosis and promotes cell viability in anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALK+ ALCL) cell lines. In the context of microbial infection, PPID may be associated with hepatitis C virus (HCV) replication and release.

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