

**PDIA5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP14120b****Specification**

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**PDIA5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q14554](#)

**PDIA5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 10954

**Other Names**

Protein disulfide-isomerase A5, Protein disulfide isomerase-related protein, PDIA5, PDIR

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14120b was selected from the C-term region of PDIA5. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PDIA5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** PDIA5

**Synonyms** PDIR

**Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum lumen {ECO:0000255|PROSITE- ProRule:PRU10138}

**PDIA5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**PDIA5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

**PDIA5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

PDIR (Protein disulfide isomerase related) are endoplasmic reticulum (ER) resident proteins that catalyze formation, reduction, and isomerization of disulfide bonds in proteins and are thought to play a role in folding of disulfide-bonded proteins.

**PDIA5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Kozlov, G., et al. FEBS J. 277(19):3924-3936(2010) Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) : Wang, A.G., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 345(3):1022-1032(2006) Horibe, T., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(6):4604-4611(2004) Hayano, T., et al. FEBS Lett. 372 (2-3), 210-214 (1995) :