

## PPIL6 (E-14): sc-169007

### BACKGROUND

PPIL6 (peptidylprolyl isomerase (cyclophilin)-like 6), also known as PPlase (peptidyl-prolyl *cis-trans* isomerase-like 6), cyclophilin-like protein PPIL6 or rotamase PPIL6, is a 311 amino acid protein that contains one PPlase cyclophilin-type domain and belongs to the cyclophilin-type PPlase family. Similar to other PPlases, PPIL6 accelerates the folding of proteins and catalyzes the *cis-trans* isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides. However, PPIL6, along with Cyp60 and SDCCAG-10, occur as a small set of human cyclophilins that are unable to bind cyclosporin and tetrapeptide, and are divergent from other family members in terms of *in vitro* activity. Encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 6q21, PPIL6 is 38% identical to RSP12, another cyclophilin-type PPlase family member, which in addition to protein folding, may function as a regulatory protein. PPIL6 is a proposed candidate gene for prostate cancer progression.

### REFERENCES

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- Nebert, D.W., et al. 2004. Cyclophilin nomenclature problems, or, "a visit from the sequence police". *Hum. Genomics* 1: 381-388.
- Galat, A. 2004. Function-dependent clustering of orthologues and paralogues of cyclophilins. *Proteins* 56: 808-820.
- Yang, P., et al. 2006. Radial spoke proteins of *Chlamydomonas flagella*. *J. Cell Sci.* 119: 1165-1174.
- Kim, J.H., et al. 2007. Integrative analysis of genomic aberrations associated with prostate cancer progression. *Cancer Res.* 67: 8229-8239.
- Birk, E., et al. 2010. SOBP is mutated in syndromic and nonsyndromic intellectual disability and is highly expressed in the brain limbic system. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 87: 694-700.
- Davis, T.L., et al. 2010. Structural and biochemical characterization of the human cyclophilin family of peptidyl-prolyl isomerases. *PLoS Biol.* 8: e1000439.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PPIL6 (human) mapping to 6q21.

### SOURCE

PPIL6 (E-14) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of PPIL6 of human origin.

### STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-169007 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

### APPLICATIONS

PPIL6 (E-14) is recommended for detection of PPIL6 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with other PPIL family members.

Suitable for use as control antibody for PPIL6 siRNA (h): sc-95629, PPIL6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-95629-SH and PPIL6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-95629-V.

Molecular Weight of PPIL6: 35 kDa.

### RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

### RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.