

Product datasheet for **TA388712M**

HSPA1B Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Recommended dilution: WB:1:1000-1:5000, IF:1:50-1:200
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1B protein (418-641AA)
Formulation:	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	>95%, Protein G purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Stability:	1 year from dispatch.
Database Link:	<u>P0DMV9</u>

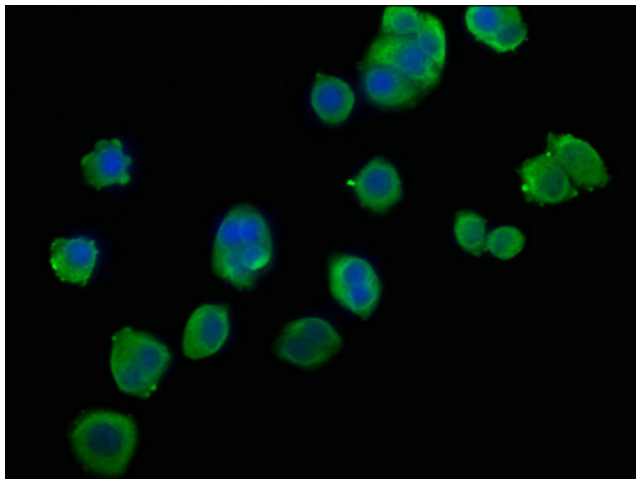


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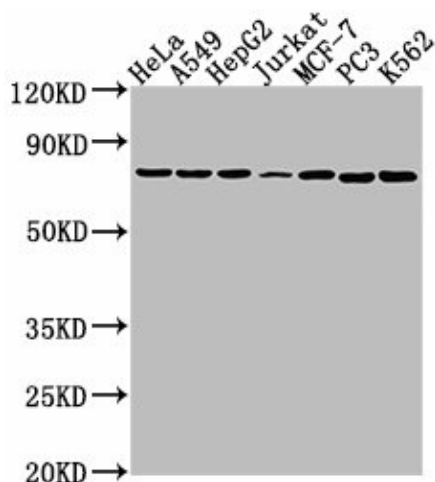
Background:

Molecular chaperone implicated in a wide variety of cellular processes, including protection of the proteome from stress, folding and transport of newly synthesized polypeptides, activation of proteolysis of misfolded proteins and the formation and dissociation of protein complexes. Plays a pivotal role in the protein quality control system, ensuring the correct folding of proteins, the re-folding of misfolded proteins and controlling the targeting of proteins for subsequent degradation. This is achieved through cycles of ATP binding, ATP hydrolysis and ADP release, mediated by co-chaperones. The co-chaperones have been shown to not only regulate different steps of the ATPase cycle, but they also have an individual specificity such that one co-chaperone may promote folding of a substrate while another may promote degradation. The affinity for polypeptides is regulated by its nucleotide bound state. In the ATP-bound form, it has a low affinity for substrate proteins. However, upon hydrolysis of the ATP to ADP, it undergoes a conformational change that increases its affinity for substrate proteins. It goes through repeated cycles of ATP hydrolysis and nucleotide exchange, which permits cycles of substrate binding and release. The co-chaperones are of three types: J-domain co-chaperones such as HSP40s (stimulate ATPase hydrolysis by HSP70), the nucleotide exchange factors (NEF) such as BAG1/2/3 (facilitate conversion of HSP70 from the ADP-bound to the ATP-bound state thereby promoting substrate release), and the TPR domain chaperones such as HOPX and STUB1 (PubMed:24012426, PubMed:26865365, PubMed:24318877). Maintains protein homeostasis during cellular stress through two opposing mechanisms: protein refolding and degradation. Its acetylation/deacetylation state determines whether it functions in protein refolding or protein degradation by controlling the competitive binding of co-chaperones HOPX and STUB1. During the early stress response, the acetylated form binds to HOPX which assists in chaperone-mediated protein refolding, thereafter, it is deacetylated and binds to ubiquitin ligase STUB1 that promotes ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation (PubMed:27708256). Regulates centrosome integrity during mitosis, and is required for the maintenance of a functional mitotic centrosome that supports the assembly of a bipolar mitotic spindle (PubMed:27137183). Enhances STUB1-mediated SMAD3 ubiquitination and degradation and facilitates STUB1-mediated inhibition of TGF-beta signaling (PubMed:24613385). Essential for STUB1-mediated ubiquitination and degradation of FOXP3 in regulatory T-cells (Treg) during inflammation (PubMed:23973223).

Product images:



Immunofluorescence staining of PC3 cells with [TA388712] at 1:106, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde, permeabilized using 0.2% Triton X-100 and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4°C. The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L).



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: HeLa whole cell lysate, A549 whole cell lysate, HepG2 whole cell lysate, Jurkat whole cell lysate, MCF-7 whole cell lysate, PC3 whole cell lysate, K562 whole cell lysate

All lanes: HSPA1B antibody at 1:2000

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 71 kDa

Observed band size: 71 kDa