

KD-Validated Anti-Hsp90 beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1242

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	P08238
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	23GB 2770
Calculated MW	83264
Gene Name	HSP90AB1
Aliases	HSP90AB1; Heat Shock Protein 90 Alpha Family Class B Member 1; HSPC2; HSPCB; Heat Shock Protein 90kDa Alpha (Cytosolic), Class B Member 1; Heat Shock 90kD Protein 1, Beta; Heat Shock Protein HSP 90-Beta; Heat Shock 84 KDa; HSP90B; HSP84; Heat Shock Protein 90kDa Alpha Family Class B Member 1; Heat Shock 90kDa Protein 1, Beta; Heat Shock Protein 90 KDa; HSP90-Beta; D6S182; HSP 90; HSP 84
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Hsp90 beta

Additional Information

Gene ID	3326
Other Names	Heat shock protein HSP 90-beta, HSP 90, Heat shock 84 kDa, HSP 84, HSP84, Heat shock protein family C member 3, HSP90AB1 (HGNC:5258)

Protein Information

Name	HSP90AB1 (HGNC:5258)
Function	Molecular chaperone that promotes the maturation, structural maintenance and proper regulation of specific target proteins involved for instance in cell cycle control and signal transduction. Undergoes a functional cycle linked to its ATPase activity. This cycle probably induces conformational changes in the client proteins, thereby causing their activation. Interacts dynamically with various co-chaperones that modulate its substrate recognition, ATPase cycle and chaperone function (PubMed: 16478993 , PubMed: 19696785). Engages with a range of client protein classes via its interaction with various co-chaperone proteins or complexes, that act as adapters, simultaneously able to interact with the specific client and the central chaperone itself. Recruitment of ATP and co-chaperone followed by client protein forms a functional chaperone. After the completion of the chaperoning process, properly folded client protein and co-chaperone leave HSP90 in an

ADP-bound partially open conformation and finally, ADP is released from HSP90 which acquires an open conformation for the next cycle (PubMed:[26991466](#), PubMed:[27295069](#)). Apart from its chaperone activity, it also plays a role in the regulation of the transcription machinery. HSP90 and its co-chaperones modulate transcription at least at three different levels. They first alter the steady-state levels of certain transcription factors in response to various physiological cues. Second, they modulate the activity of certain epigenetic modifiers, such as histone deacetylases or DNA methyl transferases, and thereby respond to the change in the environment. Third, they participate in the eviction of histones from the promoter region of certain genes and thereby turn on gene expression (PubMed:[25973397](#)). Antagonizes STUB1- mediated inhibition of TGF-beta signaling via inhibition of STUB1- mediated SMAD3 ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:[24613385](#)). Promotes cell differentiation by chaperoning BIRC2 and thereby protecting from auto-ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasomal machinery (PubMed:[18239673](#)). Main chaperone involved in the phosphorylation/activation of the STAT1 by chaperoning both JAK2 and PRKCE under heat shock and in turn, activates its own transcription (PubMed:[20353823](#)). Involved in the translocation into ERGIC (endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment) of leaderless cargos (lacking the secretion signal sequence) such as the interleukin 1/IL-1; the translocation process is mediated by the cargo receptor TMED10 (PubMed:[32272059](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Melanosome Nucleus. Secreted. Cell membrane. Dynein axonemal particle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6AZV1}. Cell surface. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:17081065) Translocates with BIRC2 from the nucleus to the cytoplasm during differentiation (PubMed:18239673). Secreted when associated with TGFB1 processed form (LAP) (PubMed:20599762).

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