10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-HSPA5 / GRP78 / BiP Antibody (C-Terminus)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS18255

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P11021
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	72333
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	3309
Alias Symbol	HSPA5
Other Names	HSPA5, BIP, Heat shock 70 kDa protein 5, MIF2, GRP-78, GRP78
Target/Specificity	Recognizes endogenous levels of GRP78 protein.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-HSPA5 / GRP78 / BiP Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HSPA5 (HGNC:5238)
Function	Endoplasmic reticulum chaperone that plays a key role in protein folding and quality control in the endoplasmic reticulum lumen (PubMed:2294010, PubMed:23769672, PubMed:23990668, PubMed:28332555). Involved in the correct folding of proteins and degradation of misfolded proteins via its interaction with DNAJC10/ERdj5, probably to facilitate the release of DNAJC10/ERdj5 from its substrate (By similarity). Acts as a key repressor of the EIF2AK3/PERK and ERN1/IRE1- mediated unfolded protein response (UPR) (PubMed:11907036, PubMed:1550958, PubMed:19538957, PubMed:36739529). In the unstressed endoplasmic reticulum, recruited by DNAJB9/ERdj4 to the luminal region of ERN1/IRE1, leading to disrupt the dimerization of ERN1/IRE1, thereby inactivating ERN1/IRE1 (By similarity). Also binds and inactivates EIF2AK3/PERK in unstressed cells (PubMed:11907036). Accumulation of misfolded protein in the endoplasmic reticulum causes release of HSPA5/BiP from ERN1/IRE1 and EIF2AK3/PERK, allowing their homodimerization and subsequent activation (PubMed:11907036). Plays an

	auxiliary role in post-translational transport of small presecretory proteins across endoplasmic reticulum (ER). May function as an allosteric modulator for SEC61 channel-forming translocon complex, likely cooperating with SEC62 to enable the productive insertion of these precursors into SEC61 channel. Appears to specifically regulate translocation of precursors having inhibitory residues in their mature region that weaken channel gating. May also play a role in apoptosis and cell proliferation (PubMed:26045166).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum lumen. Melanosome. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20029}. Cell surface Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:12643545). Localizes to the cell surface of epithelial cells in response to high levels of free iron (PubMed:20484814, PubMed:24355926, PubMed:27159390)