

HSP27 (Phospho S78/82) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68182

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P04792
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	22783

Additional Information

Gene ID	3315
Other Names	Heat shock protein beta-1 (HspB1) (28 kDa heat shock protein) (Estrogen-regulated 24 kDa protein) (Heat shock 27 kDa protein) (HSP 27) (Stress-responsive protein 27) (SRP27)
Dilution	WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA(peptide)1:5000-20000 E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

Protein Information

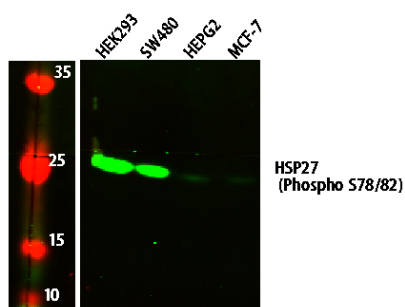
Name	HSPB1
Synonyms	HSP27, HSP28
Function	Small heat shock protein which functions as a molecular chaperone probably maintaining denatured proteins in a folding- competent state (PubMed: 10383393 , PubMed: 20178975). Plays a role in stress resistance and actin organization (PubMed: 19166925). Through its molecular chaperone activity may regulate numerous biological processes including the phosphorylation and the axonal transport of neurofilament proteins (PubMed: 23728742).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle Note=Cytoplasmic in interphase cells. Colocalizes with mitotic spindles in mitotic cells. Translocates to the nucleus during heat shock and resides in sub-nuclear structures known as SC35 speckles or nuclear splicing speckles.
Tissue Location	Detected in all tissues tested: skeletal muscle, heart, aorta, large intestine, small intestine, stomach, esophagus, bladder, adrenal gland, thyroid,

pancreas, testis, adipose tissue, kidney, liver, spleen, cerebral cortex, blood serum and cerebrospinal fluid. Highest levels are found in the heart and in tissues composed of striated and smooth muscle.

Background

Small heat shock protein which functions as a molecular chaperone probably maintaining denatured proteins in a folding- competent state (PubMed:[10383393](#), PubMed:[20178975](#)). Plays a role in stress resistance and actin organization (PubMed:[19166925](#)). Through its molecular chaperone activity may regulate numerous biological processes including the phosphorylation and the axonal transport of neurofilament proteins (PubMed:[23728742](#)).

Images



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