

Hsp70 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76859

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	P17879
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	70176

Additional Information

Gene ID	15511
Other Names	Hspa1B
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:10~50
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	Hspa1b
Synonyms	Hcp70.1, Hsp70-1, Hsp70a1, Hspa1
Function	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. 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. 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. Enhances STUB1-mediated SMAD3 ubiquitination and degradation and facilitates STUB1-mediated inhibition of TGF-beta signaling. Essential for STUB1-mediated ubiquitination and degradation of FOXP3 in regulatory T-cells (Treg) during inflammation.

Cellular Location	Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P0DMV9}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P0DMV9}. Note=Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs. {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P0DMV9}
Tissue Location	Testis-specific.

Background

Enables protein folding chaperone. Involved in protein folding. Acts upstream of or within binding activity of sperm to zona pellucida; negative regulation of apoptotic process; and response to heat. Located in cell body and mitochondrion. Part of zona pellucida receptor complex. Is expressed in several structures, including early conceptus; heart; humerus; and lung. Human ortholog(s) of this gene implicated in several diseases, including brain ischemia; obesity; toxic shock syndrome; type 2 diabetes mellitus; and urinary tract infection. Orthologous to human HSPA1B (heat shock protein family A (Hsp70) member 1B).

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