

# HSP70 Mouse mAb

HSP70 Mouse mAb

Catalog # AP94160

## Product Information

---

<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P0DMV8</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	70052
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Hsp70
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein G
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b>	Cytoplasm. Note=Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs.
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Belongs to the heat shock protein 70 family.
<b>SUBUNIT</b>	Component of the CatSper complex. Identified in a mRNP granule complex, at least composed of ACTB, ACTN4, DHX9, ERG, HNRNPA1, HNRNPA2B1, HNRNPAB, HNRNPD, HNRNPL, HNRNPR, HNRNPU, HSPA1, HSPA8, IGF2BP1, ILF2, ILF3, NCBP1, NCL, PABPC1, PABPC4, PABPN1, RPLP0, RPS3, RPS3A, RPS4X, RPS8, RPS9, SYNCRIP, TROVE2, YBX1 and untranslated mRNAs. Interacts with TSC2. Interacts with IRAK1BP1. Interacts with TERT; the interaction occurs in the absence of the RNA component, TERC, and dissociates once the TERT complex has formed. Interacts with DNAJC7. Interacts with CHCHD3.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	This intronless gene encodes a 70kDa heat shock protein which is a member of the heat shock protein 70 family. In conjunction with other heat shock proteins, this protein stabilizes existing proteins against aggregation and mediates the folding of newly translated proteins in the cytosol and in organelles. It is also involved in the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway through interaction with the AU-rich element RNA-binding protein 1. The gene is located in the major histocompatibility complex class III region, in a cluster with two closely related genes which encode similar proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

## Additional Information

---

<b>Gene ID</b>	3303;3304
<b>Other Names</b>	Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1A {ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:5232}, Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1, HSP70-1, HSP70.1, Heat shock protein family A member 1A,

HSPA1A, HSP72 {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:24318877}, HSPA1, HSX70

**Target/Specificity**

HSPA1B is testis-specific.

**Dilution**

WB=1:500-1000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## Protein Information

---

**Name**

HSPA1A

**Synonyms**

HSP72 {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:24318877}, HSP

**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 (PubMed:[24012426](#), PubMed:[24318877](#), PubMed:[26865365](#)). 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](#)). Required as a co-chaperone for optimal STUB1/CHIP ubiquitination of NFATC3 (By similarity). Negatively regulates heat shock-induced HSF1 transcriptional activity during the attenuation and recovery phase period of the heat shock response (PubMed:[9499401](#)). Involved in the clearance of misfolded PRDM1/Blimp-1 proteins. Sequesters them in the cytoplasm and promotes

their association with SYNV1/HRD1, leading to proteasomal degradation (PubMed:[28842558](#)).

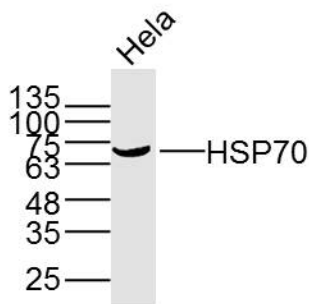
## Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61696}. Note=Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs

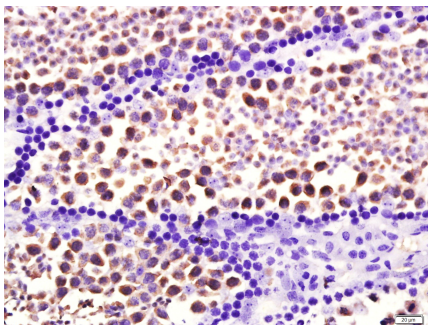
## Background

This intronless gene encodes a 70kDa heat shock protein which is a member of the heat shock protein 70 family. In conjunction with other heat shock proteins, this protein stabilizes existing proteins against aggregation and mediates the folding of newly translated proteins in the cytosol and in organelles. It is also involved in the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway through interaction with the AU-rich element RNA-binding protein 1. The gene is located in the major histocompatibility complex class III region, in a cluster with two closely related genes which encode similar proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

## Images



Sample: HeLa Cell (Human) Lysate at 40 ug  
Primary: Anti-HSP70 (AP94160) at 1/1000 dilution  
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution  
Predicted band size: 70 kD  
Observed band size: 70 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse testis); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (HSP70) Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP94160) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.