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# HSP90AB1 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5257

## Product Information

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| **Application** | FC, IHC-P, WB |
| **Primary Accession** | P08238 |
| **Other Accession** | P34058, P11499, Q4R4T5, Q04619, Q76LV1 |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Rat |
| **Predicted** | Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Bovine, Chicken |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Calculated MW** | 83264 |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Antigen Source** | HUMAN |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 3326 |
| **Antigen Region** | 438-465 |
| **Other Names** | HSP90AB1; HSP90B; HSPC2; HSPCB; Heat shock protein HSP 90-beta; Heat shock 84 kDa |
| **Dilution** | FC~~1:10~50 IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~ 1:1000 |
| **Target/Specificity** | This HSP90AB1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 438-465 amino acids from the Central region of human HSP90AB1. |
| **Format** | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS. |
| **Storage** | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Precautions** | HSP90AB1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | HSP90AB1 ( HGNC:5258) |
| **Function** | Molecular chaperone that promotes the maturation, structural maintenance |

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| | 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). |

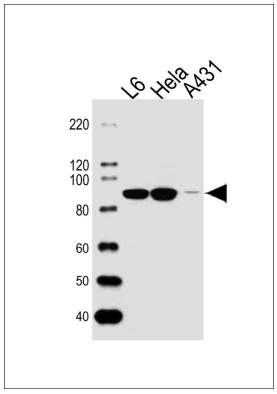
## Background

HSPCB are highly conserved molecular chaperones that have key roles in signal transduction, protein folding, protein degradation, and morphologic evolution. This protein normally associate with other cochaperones and play important roles in folding newly synthesized proteins or stabilizing and refolding denatured proteins after stress.

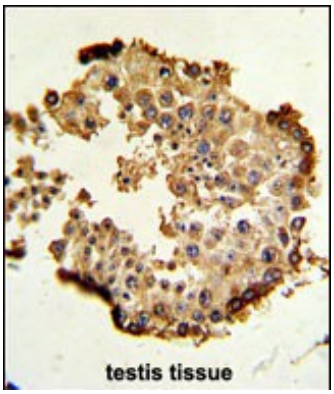
## References

Hoffmann T., Hovemann B.Gene 74:491-501(1988)
Mason A., O'Connor D., Greenhalf W.Submitted (JUN-2000)
Wright L., Barril X., Dymock B.,Chem. Biol. 11:775-785(2004)

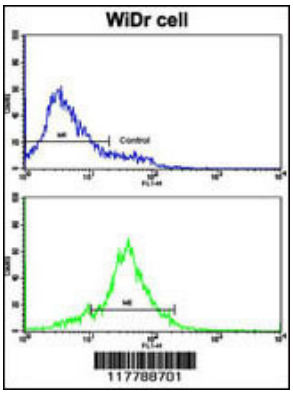
## Images




Western blot analysis of lysates from rat L6,Hela,A431 cell line (from left to right), using HSP90AB1 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AW5257). AW5257 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.




Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human testis tissue reacted with HSP90AB1 Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.




Flow cytometric analysis of WiDr cells using HSP90AB1 Antibody (Center)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

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