

**Anti-GRP78 BiP Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11123**Specification****Anti-GRP78 BiP Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P11021</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for 78 kDa glucose-regulated protein(HSPA5) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, ICC in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-GRP78 BiP Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3309

**Other Names**

78 kDa glucose-regulated protein, GRP-78, Endoplasmic reticulum luminal Ca(2+)-binding protein grp78, Heat shock 70 kDa protein 5, Immunoglobulin heavy chain-binding protein, BiP, HSPA5, GRP78

**Calculated MW**

72333 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br>Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Rat, Human, Mouse<br>Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Endoplasmic reticulum lumen. Melanosome. Cytoplasm . Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

**Protein Name**

78 kDa glucose-regulated protein

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human GRP78 BiP(603-617aa EWLESHQDADIEDFK), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r<sup>o</sup> Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the heat shock protein 70 family.

**Anti-GRP78 BiP Antibody - 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2294010" target="\_blank">2294010</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23769672" target="\_blank">23769672</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23990668" target="\_blank">23990668</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28332555" target="\_blank">28332555</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1550958" target="\_blank">1550958</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11907036" target="\_blank">11907036</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19538957" target="\_blank">19538957</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11907036" target="\_blank">11907036</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11907036" target="\_blank">11907036</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26045166" target="\_blank">26045166</a>).

**Cellular Location**

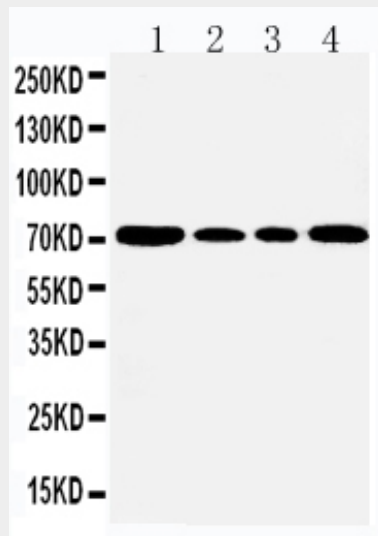
Endoplasmic reticulum lumen. Melanosome. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20029}. Cell surface Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:12643545). Localizes to the cell surface of epithelial cells in response to high levels of free iron (PubMed:20484814, PubMed:24355926, PubMed:27159390)

**Anti-GRP78 BiP Antibody - Protocols**

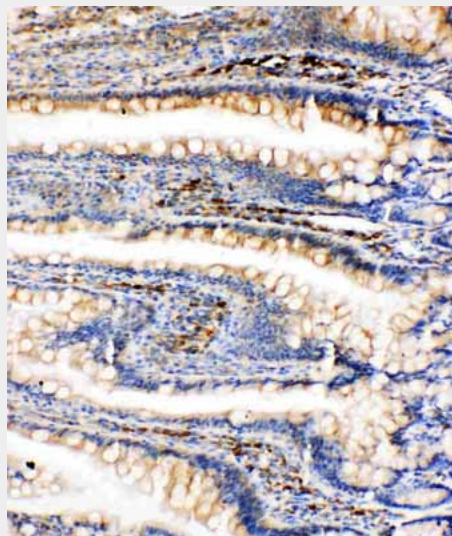
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

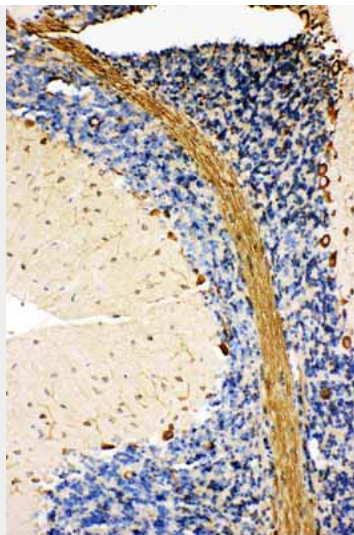
#### Anti-GRP78 BiP Antibody - Images



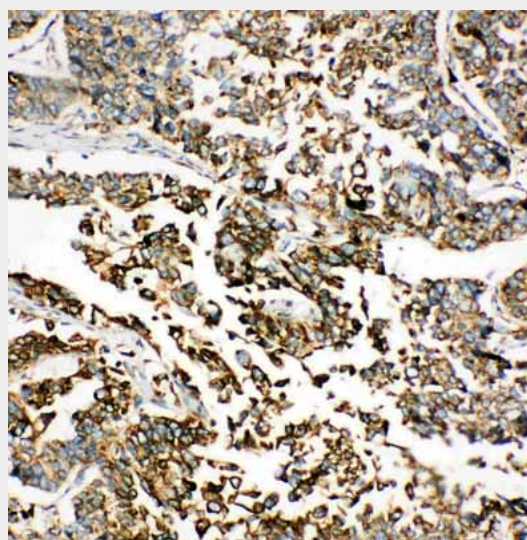
Anti-GRP78 BiP antibody, ABO11123, Western blotting  
Lane 1: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate  
Lane 2: A549 Cell Lysate  
Lane 3: MCF-7 Cell Lysate  
Lane 4: HELA Cell Lysate



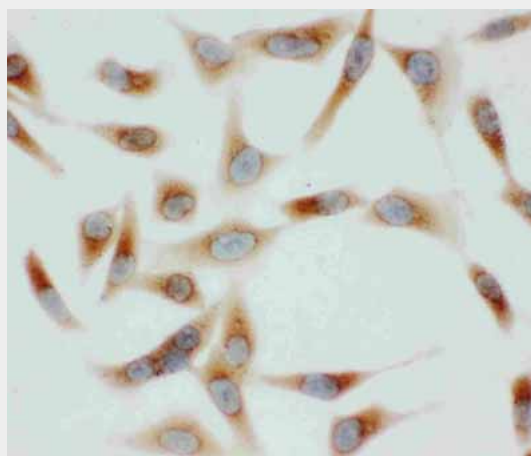
Anti-GRP78 BiP antibody, ABO11123, IHC(P)  
IHC(P): Rat Intestine Tissue



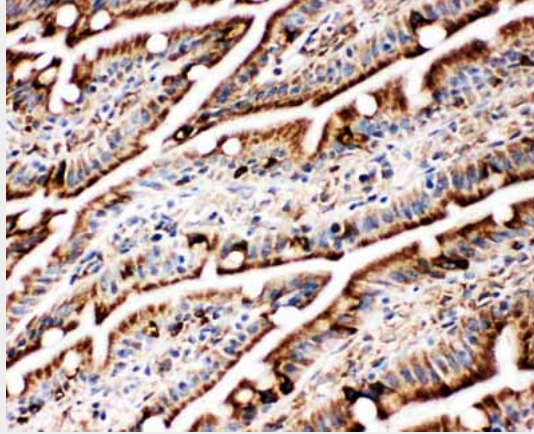
Anti-GRP78 BiP antibody, ABO11123, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Cerebellum Tissue



Anti-GRP78 BiP antibody, ABO11123, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue



Anti-GRP78 BiP antibody, ABO11123, ICCICC: HELA Cell



Anti-GRP78 BiP antibody, ABO11123, IHC(F)IHC(F): Rat Intestine Tissue

#### **Anti-GRP78 BiP Antibody - Background**

HSPA5 (heat shock 70kDa protein 5) also known as glucose-regulated protein, 78kD (GRP78) or BiP, is a member of the heat-shock protein-70 (HSP70) family and is involved in the folding and assembly of proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum. BiP is also an essential component of the translocation machinery, as well as playing a role in retrograde transport across the ER membrane of aberrant proteins destined for degradation by the proteasome. The HSPA5 gene is mapped on 9q33.3. Shen et al. (2002) concluded that HSPA5 retains ATF6 in the ER by inhibiting its Golgi localization signals and that dissociation of HSPA5 during ER stress allows ATF6 to be transported to the Golgi. The findings of Shen et al. (2002) demonstrated that HSPA5 is a key element in sensing the folding capacity within the ER.