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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Hsp90 Alpha Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12321

Specification

Anti-Hsp90 Alpha Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	P07900
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Heat shock protein HSP 90-alpha(HSP90AA1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

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

Anti-Hsp90 Alpha Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3320

Other Names
Heat shock protein HSP 90-alpha, Heat shock 86 kDa, HSP 86, HSP86, Lipopolysaccharide-associated protein 2, LAP-2, LPS-associated protein 2, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-38, HSP90AA1, HSP90A, HSPC1, HSPCA

Calculated MW
84660 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization
Cytoplasm. Melanosome. Cell membrane. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

Protein Name
Heat shock protein HSP 90-alpha

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Hsp90 alpha (454-488aa QNRKKLSELLRYYTSASGDEMVSLKDYCTRMKEN Q), 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˚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.**

Anti-Hsp90 Alpha Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name HSP90AA1 (HGNC:5253)

Synonyms HSP90A, HSPC1, HSPCA

Function
Molecular chaperone that promotes the maturation, structural maintenance and proper regulation of specific target proteins involved for instance in cell cycle control and signal transduction. Undergoes a functional cycle that is linked to its ATPase activity which is essential for its chaperone 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:11274138, PubMed:12526792, PubMed:15577939, PubMed:15937123, PubMed:27353360, PubMed:29127155). 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 (PubMed:29127155). 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). Plays a critical role in mitochondrial import, delivers preproteins to the mitochondrial import receptor TOMM70 (PubMed:12526792). 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 (PubMed:25973397). In the first place, they alter the steady-state levels of certain transcription factors in response to various physiological cues (PubMed:25973397). 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 (PubMed:25973397). Third, they participate in the eviction of histones from the promoter region of certain genes and thereby turn on gene expression (PubMed:25973397). Binds bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and mediates LPS-induced inflammatory response, including TNF secretion by monocytes (PubMed:11276205). Antagonizes

STUB1-mediated inhibition of TGF-beta signaling via inhibition of STUB1-mediated SMAD3 ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:24613385). Mediates the association of TOMM70 with IRF3 or TBK1 in mitochondrial outer membrane which promotes host antiviral response (PubMed:20628368, PubMed:25609812).

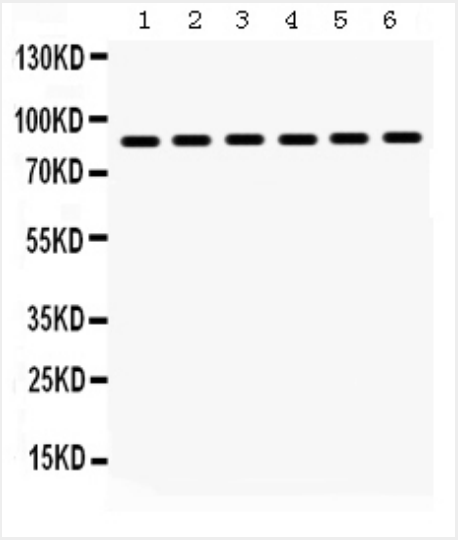
Cellular Location
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07901}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07901}. Melanosome. Cell membrane. Mitochondrion. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV

Anti-Hsp90 Alpha Picoband 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Hsp90 Alpha Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti- Hsp90 alpha Picoband antibody, ABO12321, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Hsp90 alpha (ABO12321) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Rat Cardiac Muscle Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 5: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 6: 22RV1 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 90KDObserved bind size: 90KD

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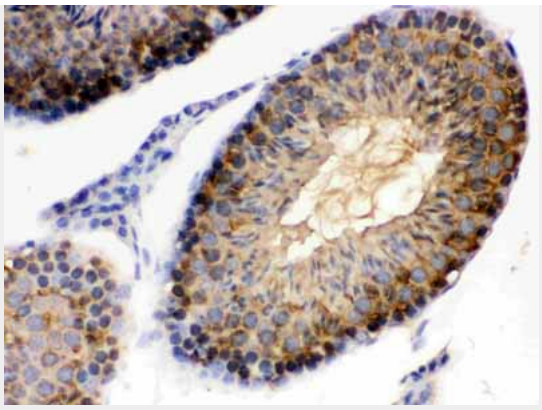
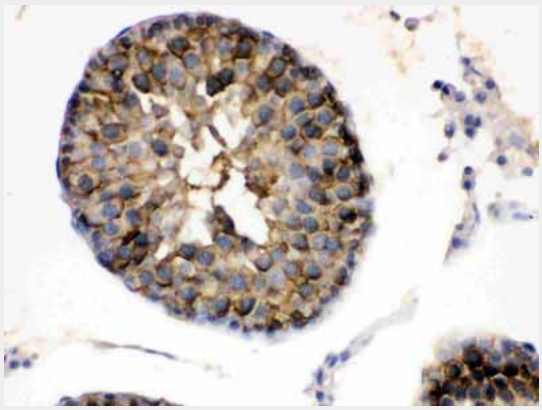
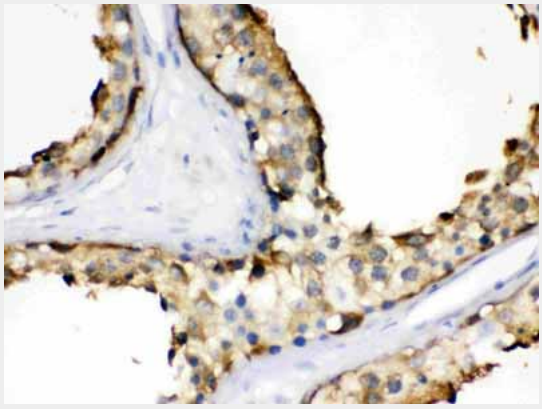


Anti- Hsp90 alpha Picoband antibody, ABO12321, IHC(P)IHC(P): Mouse Testis Tissue



Anti- Hsp90 alpha Picoband antibody, ABO12321, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Testis Tissue



Anti- Hsp90 alpha Picoband antibody, ABO12321, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Testis Tissue

Anti-Hsp90 Alpha Picoband Antibody - Background

Heat shock protein HSP 90-alpha is a protein that in humans is encoded by the HSP90AA1 gene. The gene, HSP90AA1, encodes the human stress-inducible 90-kDa heat shock protein alpha (Hsp90A). Complemented by the constitutively expressed paralog Hsp90B which shares over 85% amino acid sequence identity, Hsp90A expression is initiated when a cell experiences proteotoxic stress. Once expressed Hsp90A dimers operate as molecular chaperones that bind and fold other proteins into their functional 3-dimensional structures. This molecular chaperoning ability of Hsp90A is driven by a cycle of structural rearrangements fueled by ATP hydrolysis. Current research on Hsp90A focuses in its role as a drug target due to its interaction with a large number of tumor promoting proteins and its role in cellular stress adaptation.