

HSP40 Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1334a

Specification

HSP40 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P25685
Other Accession	NP_006136
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

HSP40 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3337

Other Names

Dnaj homolog subfamily B member 1, Dnaj protein homolog 1, Heat shock 40 kDa protein 1, HSP40, Heat shock protein 40, Human Dnaj protein 1, hDj-1, DNAJB1, DNAJ1, HDJ1, HSPF1

Target/Specificity

This HSP40 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a recombinant protein encoding full length of human HSP40.

Dilution

WB~~1:4000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

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

HSP40 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HSP40 Antibody - Protein Information

Name DNAJB1

Synonyms DNAJ1, HDJ1, HSPF1

Function Interacts with HSP70 and can stimulate its ATPase activity. Stimulates the association

between HSC70 and HIP. Negatively regulates heat shock-induced HSF1 transcriptional activity during the attenuation and recovery phase period of the heat shock response (PubMed:[9499401](#)). Stimulates ATP hydrolysis and the folding of unfolded proteins mediated by HSPA1A/B (in vitro) (PubMed:[24318877](#)).

Cellular Location

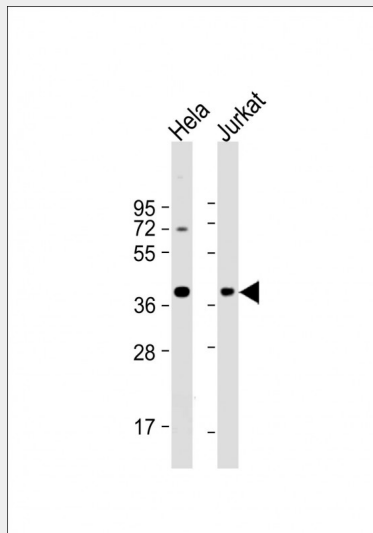
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Note=Translocates rapidly from the cytoplasm to the nucleus, and especially to the nucleoli, upon heat shock

HSP40 Antibody - Protocols

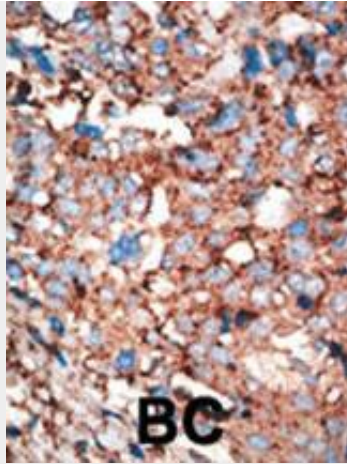
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

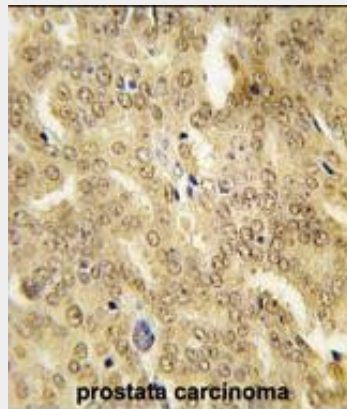
HSP40 Antibody - Images



All lanes : Anti-HSP40 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 38 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human prostata carcinoma tissue reacted with HSP40 Antibody (Cat.#AP1334a), 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.

HSP40 Antibody - Background

DnaJ (Hsp40) belongs to the DnaJ-class of molecular chaperones with a C-terminal Zn finger domain. HSP40 (DnaJ) together with DnaK and GrpE form a molecular chaperone that is involved in formation of protein complexes, protein folding, prevention of protein aggregation, and protein turnover and export. Several human neurodegenerative diseases involve the expansion of a polyglutamine within the disease proteins. Molecular chaperones such as HSP40 complexes can modulate polyglutamine pathogenesis. In transgenic *Drosophila* disease models of Machado-Joseph disease and Huntington disease Hdj1, the *Drosophila* homolog to human HSP40, demonstrates substrate specificity for polyglutamine proteins suppression in combination with other molecular chaperones of neurotoxicity, and altered solubility of mutant polyglutamine proteins.

HSP40 Antibody - References

Ohtsuka, K., et al., *Cell Stress Chaperones* 5(2):98-112 (2000). Hata, M., et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1397(1):43-55 (1998). Hata, M., et al., *Genomics* 38(3):446-449 (1996). Ohtsuka, K., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 197(1):235-240 (1993).