

### HSP90B Antibody (Ab-254)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP50002

### Specification

# HSP90B Antibody (Ab-254) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW Antigen Region IF, WB, IHC <u>P08238</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal 84 KDa 243-272

### HSP90B Antibody (Ab-254) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3326

**Other Names** Heat shock protein HSP 90-beta, HSP 90, Heat shock 84 kDa, HSP 84, HSP84, HSP90AB1, HSP90B, HSPC2, HSPCB

**Dilution** IF~~1:100 WB~~ 1:1000 IHC~~1:50-1:100

Format

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

**Storage Conditions** -20°C

### HSP90B Antibody (Ab-254) - Protein Information

#### Name HSP90AB1 (HGNC:5258)

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 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16478993" target="\_blank">16478993</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19696785" target="\_blank">19696785</a>). 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:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26991466" target="\_blank">26991466</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27295069" target="\_blank">27295069</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25973397" target="\_blank">25973397</a>). Antagonizes STUB1- mediated inhibition of TGF-beta signaling via inhibition of STUB1- mediated SMAD3 ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24613385" target="\_blank">24613385</a>). Promotes cell differentiation by chaperoning BIRC2 and thereby protecting from auto-ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasomal machinery (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18239673" target="\_blank">18239673</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20353823" target="\_blank">20353823</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32272059" target=" blank">32272059</a>).

### **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).

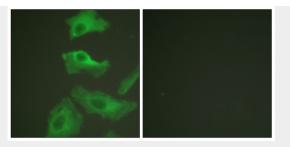
### HSP90B Antibody (Ab-254) - Protocols

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

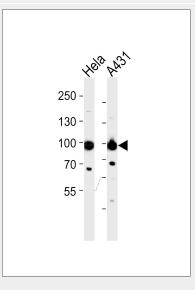
- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

HSP90B Antibody (Ab-254) - Images

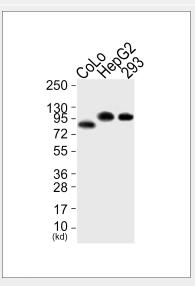




Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, treated with TNF-a (20nM, 15mins), using HSP90B (Ab-254) antibody .

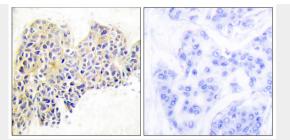


Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela,A431 cell line (from left to right),using HSP90B Antibody (Ab-254) (B0013). B0013 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Western blot analysis of extracts from CoLo cells (Lane 1), HepG2 cells (Lane 2) and 293 cells (Lane 3), using HSP90B (Ab-254) Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with synthesized peptide.





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using HSP90B (Ab-254) antibody .

# HSP90B Antibody (Ab-254) - Background

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## HSP90B Antibody (Ab-254) - References

Rebbe N.F., et al.Gene 53:235-245(1987). Rebbe N.F., et al.J. Biol. Chem. 264:15006-15011(1989). Hoffmann T., et al.Gene 74:491-501(1988). Lu L., et al.Submitted (AUG-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Wiemann S., et al.Genome Res. 11:422-435(2001).