

### Hsp90 alpha Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90232

### **Specification**

### **Hsp90 alpha Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB, IHC
Primary Accession P07900
Reactivity Rat
Clonality Monoclonal

**Other Names** 

Heat shock 86 kDa; heat shock 90kD protein 1, alpha; heat shock 90kD protein 1, alpha-like 4; heat shock 90kD protein, alpha-like 4; heat shock 90kDa protein 1, alpha;

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Host Rabbit
Calculated MW 84660 Da

### Hsp90 alpha Antibody - Additional Information

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human

Hsp90 alpha

Description HSP90A a molecular chaperone of the heat

shock protein 90 family. Has ATPase activity. Known to interact with a wide variety of proteins including steroid hormone receptors, neuropeptide Y,

FKBP51/54, and FKBP52. G protein-coupled

receptor kinases are stabilized by

interacting with HSP 90. Hsp70 and Hsp90 promote tau solubility and tau binding to microtubules, reducing insoluble tau. Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide

and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze / thaw cycle.

# **Hsp90 alpha Antibody - Protein Information**

Name HSP90AA1 (HGNC:5253)

Storage Condition and Buffer

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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11274138" target="\_blank">11274138</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12526792" target="blank">12526792</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15577939" target="blank">15577939</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15937123" target="\_blank">15937123</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27353360" target="blank">27353360</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29127155" target="blank">29127155</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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29127155" target=" blank">29127155</a>). 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>). Plays a critical role in mitochondrial import, delivers preproteins to the mitochondrial import receptor TOMM70 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12526792" target=" blank">12526792</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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25973397" target=" blank">25973397</a>). In the first place, they alter the steady-state levels of certain transcription factors in response to various physiological cues (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25973397" target="\_blank">25973397</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25973397" target="blank">25973397</a>). 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>). Binds bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and mediates LPS-induced inflammatory response, including TNF secretion by monocytes (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11276205" target=" blank">11276205</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>). Mediates the association of TOMM70 with IRF3 or TBK1 in mitochondrial outer membrane which promotes host antiviral response (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20628368" target="\_blank">20628368</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25609812" target="\_blank">25609812</a>).

### **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

#### Hsp90 alpha Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence



- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Hsp90 alpha Antibody - Images

