

**Anti-Heat Shock Protein HSP 90-alpha acetyl specific K294 (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**HSP90 K294 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR5384**

**Specification**

---

**Anti-Heat Shock Protein HSP 90-alpha acetyl specific K294 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, immunohistochemistry and western blot. This antibody reacts strongly with the acetylated form of the immunizing peptide and shows minimal reactivity with the non-acetylated form when tested by ELISA. To date, western blotting shows equivalent staining of lysates either treated or untreated with Trichostatin A (an HDAC inhibitor). Therefore, western blotting results are not definitive for demonstrating the specificity of this reagent. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 90 kDa in size corresponding to Hsp90 protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids surrounding K294 of human Hsp90.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

**Anti-Heat Shock Protein HSP 90-alpha acetyl specific K294 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 3320**

**Other Names**  
3320

### Purity

This affinity purified antibody is directed against human Hsp90 protein acetylated at K294. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using acetyl-peptide coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption against non-acetyl peptide. While ELISA data show strong reactivity with the acetylated form of the immunizing peptide and minimal reactivity with the non-acetylated form, to date western blotting data are not definitive for acetyl K294 specificity as blots show equivalent staining of lysates from cells either treated or untreated with Trichostatin A (an HDAC inhibitor). A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with Hsp90 from human, mouse, rat, monkey, chicken and Drosophila based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Reactivity of this antibody with Hsp90 from other species is unknown.

### Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

### Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## Anti-Heat Shock Protein HSP 90-alpha acetyl specific K294 (RABBIT) 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11274138), PubMed: [12526792](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12526792), PubMed: [15577939](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15577939), PubMed: [15937123](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15937123), PubMed: [27353360](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27353360), PubMed: [29127155](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26991466), PubMed: [27295069](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27295069)). Plays a critical role in mitochondrial import, delivers preproteins to the mitochondrial import receptor TOMM70 (PubMed: [12526792](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](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

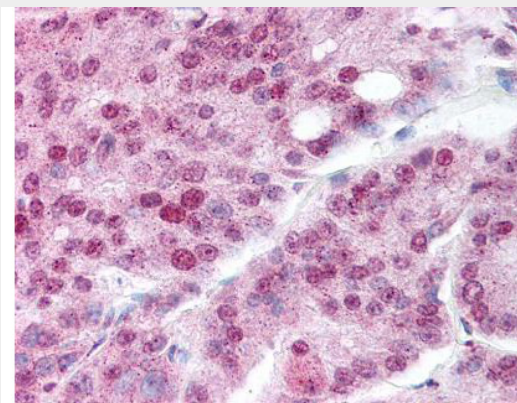
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07901}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07901}. Melanosome. Cell membrane. Mitochondrion. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV

### Anti-Heat Shock Protein HSP 90-alpha acetyl specific K294 (RABBIT) 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-Heat Shock Protein HSP 90-alpha acetyl specific K294 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Rockland's affinity purified anti-Hsp90 acetyl K294 antibody was used at 20 µg/ml to detect signal in a variety of tissues including multi-human, multi-brain and multi-cancer slides. This image shows moderate nuclear and granular cytoplasmic positive staining in human prostate carcinoma

at 40X. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. The image shows localization of the antibody as the precipitated red signal, with a hematoxylin purple nuclear counterstain. Personal Communication, Tina Roush, LifeSpanBiosciences, Seattle, WA.

### **Anti-Heat Shock Protein HSP 90-alpha acetyl specific K294 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background**

This antibody is designed, produced, and validated as part of a collaboration between Rockland and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and is suitable for Cancer, Immunology and Nuclear Signaling research. Hsp90 is a member of the heat shock protein 90 family, the members of which are highly conserved between isoforms and species. Hsp90 functions as a molecular chaperone and has ATPase activity. Hsp90 is a cytoplasmic protein that forms a homodimer in vivo and interacts with TOM34, AHSA1, HDAC6 and SMYD3. Several signal transduction pathways depend on Hsp90 function, including pathways involving erbB2, hypoxia sensitivity (Hif1 alpha), and steroid hormone receptors (for example, androgen, progesterone, glucocorticoid, and aryl-hydrocarbon). Recent reports show that Hsp90 from tumor cells has increased sensitivity to small molecule inhibitors (for example, 17AAG). The mechanism of the differential sensitivity of Hsp90 from normal versus tumor cells is unknown, although mutation has been ruled out. One possible mechanism may be differences in post-translational modification of tumor Hsp90. K294 was found to be acetylated in purified Hsp90 from SkBr3 cells, a breast cancer cell line.