

Hsc70 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10072**Specification**

Hsc70 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P11142
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster, Monkey, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	70898

Hsc70 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3312

Application & Usage	Western blot analysis (0.5-4 µg/ml) and in Immunohistochemistry. However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The antibody detects a 71 kDa Hsc70. A ~40 kDa band can also be detected in human samples. Jurkat cell lysate and mouse small intestine lysate can be used as positive controls.
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Other Names

HSPA8, LAP1, HSC54, HSC70, HSC71, HSP71, HSP73, HSPA10, MGC131511, MGC29929, NIP71

Target/Specificity

Hsp70

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-Hsc70 polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

Hsc70 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Hsc70 Antibody - Protein Information

Name HSPA8 ([HGNC:5241](#))

Function

Molecular chaperone implicated in a wide variety of cellular processes, including protection of the proteome from stress, folding and transport of newly synthesized polypeptides, chaperone-mediated autophagy, activation of proteolysis of misfolded proteins, formation and dissociation of protein complexes, and antigen presentation. Plays a pivotal role in the protein quality control system, ensuring the correct folding of proteins, the re-folding of misfolded proteins and controlling the targeting of proteins for subsequent degradation (PubMed:[2799391](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2799391), PubMed:[21150129](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21150129), PubMed:[21148293](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21148293), PubMed:[24732912](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24732912), PubMed:[27916661](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27916661), PubMed:[23018488](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23018488), PubMed:[36586411](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36586411)). This is achieved through cycles of ATP binding, ATP hydrolysis and ADP release, mediated by co-chaperones (PubMed:[21150129](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21150129), PubMed:[21148293](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21148293), PubMed:[24732912](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24732912), PubMed:[27916661](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27916661), PubMed:[23018488](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23018488), PubMed:[12526792](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12526792)). The co-chaperones have been shown to not only regulate different steps of the ATPase cycle of HSP70, but they also have an individual specificity such that one co-chaperone may promote folding of a substrate while another may promote degradation (PubMed:[21150129](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21150129), PubMed:[21148293](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21148293), PubMed:[24732912](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24732912), PubMed:[27916661](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27916661), PubMed:[23018488](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23018488), PubMed:[12526792](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12526792)). The affinity of HSP70 for polypeptides is regulated by its nucleotide bound state. In the ATP-bound form, it has a low affinity for substrate proteins. However, upon hydrolysis of the ATP to ADP, it undergoes a conformational change that increases its affinity for substrate proteins. HSP70 goes through repeated cycles of ATP hydrolysis and nucleotide exchange, which permits cycles of substrate binding and release. The HSP70-associated co-chaperones are of three types: J- domain co-chaperones HSP40s (stimulate ATPase hydrolysis by HSP70), the nucleotide exchange factors (NEF) such as BAG1/2/3 (facilitate conversion of HSP70 from the ADP-bound to the ATP-bound state thereby promoting substrate release), and the TPR domain chaperones such as HOPX and STUB1 (PubMed:[24318877](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24318877), PubMed:[27474739](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27474739), PubMed:[24121476](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24121476), PubMed:[26865365](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26865365)). Plays a critical role in mitochondrial import, delivers preproteins to the mitochondrial import receptor TOMM70 (PubMed:[12526792](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12526792)). Acts as a repressor of transcriptional activation. Inhibits the transcriptional coactivator activity of CITED1 on

Smad- mediated transcription. Component of the PRP19-CDC5L complex that forms an integral part of the spliceosome and is required for activating pre- mRNA splicing. May have a scaffolding role in the spliceosome assembly as it contacts all other components of the core complex. Binds bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and mediates LPS-induced inflammatory response, including TNF secretion by monocytes (PubMed:10722728, PubMed:11276205). Substrate recognition component in chaperone-mediated autophagy (CMA), a selective protein degradation process that mediates degradation of proteins with a -KFERQ motif: HSPA8/HSC70 specifically recognizes and binds cytosolic proteins bearing a -KFERQ motif and promotes their recruitment to the surface of the lysosome where they bind to lysosomal protein LAMP2 (PubMed:2799391, PubMed:11559757, PubMed:36586411). KFERQ motif- containing proteins are eventually transported into the lysosomal lumen where they are degraded (PubMed:2799391, PubMed:11559757, PubMed:36586411). In conjunction with LAMP2, facilitates MHC class II presentation of cytoplasmic antigens by guiding antigens to the lysosomal membrane for interaction with LAMP2 which then elicits MHC class II presentation of peptides to the cell membrane (PubMed:15894275). Participates in the ER-associated degradation (ERAD) quality control pathway in conjunction with J domain-containing co- chaperones and the E3 ligase STUB1 (PubMed:23990462). It is recruited to clathrin-coated vesicles through its interaction with DNAJC6 leading to activation of HSPA8/HSC70 ATPase activity and therefore uncoating of clathrin-coated vesicles (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Melanosome. Nucleus, nucleolus. Cell membrane. Lysosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs (PubMed:17289661). Translocates rapidly from the cytoplasm to the nuclei, and especially to the nucleoli, upon heat shock (PubMed:1586970)

Tissue Location

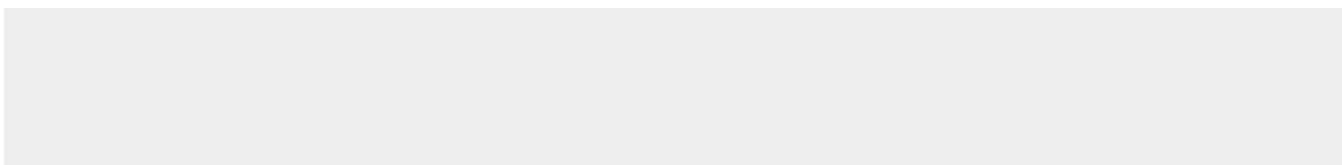
Ubiquitous..

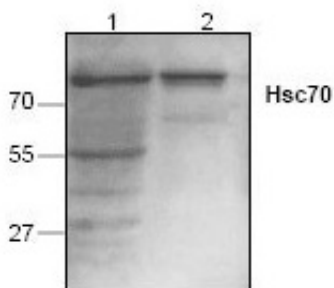
Hsc70 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Hsc70 Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of Hsc70 expression in Jurkat cell lysate (Lane 1) and mouse small intestine tissue lysate (Lane 2).

Hsc70 Antibody - Background

The 70 kDa heat shock cognate protein, Hsc70, is part of the Hsp70 family. The family includes both cognate members and highly inducible isoforms. Members of the Hsp70 family are molecular chaperones which are involved in many cellular functions such as protein folding, transport, maturation and degradation.