

DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12938A**Specification**

DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	FC, WB,E
Primary Accession	Q8WXX5
Other Accession	NP_056005.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	29910
Antigen Region	29-58

DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23234**Other Names**

DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9, DnaJ protein SB73, DNAJC9

Target/Specificity

This DNAJC9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 29-58 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human DNAJC9.

Dilution

FC~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** DNAJC9

Function Acts as a dual histone chaperone and heat shock co-chaperone (PubMed:[33857403](#)). As a histone chaperone, forms a co-chaperone complex with MCM2 and histone H3-H4 heterodimers; and may thereby assist MCM2 in histone H3-H4 heterodimer recognition and facilitate the assembly of histones into nucleosomes (PubMed:[33857403](#)). May also act as a histone co-chaperone together with TONSL (PubMed:[33857403](#)). May recruit histone chaperones ASF1A, NASP and SPT2 to histone H3-H4 heterodimers (PubMed:[33857403](#)). Also plays a role as co-chaperone of the HSP70 family of molecular chaperone proteins, such as HSPA1A, HSPA1B and HSPA8 (PubMed:[17182002](#), PubMed:[33857403](#)). As a co-chaperone, may play a role in the recruitment of HSP70-type molecular chaperone machinery to histone H3-H4 substrates, thereby maintaining the histone structural integrity (PubMed:[33857403](#)). Exhibits activity to assemble histones onto DNA in vitro (PubMed:[33857403](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Predominantly nuclear. Translocates to the cytoplasm and membrane after heat shock

Tissue Location

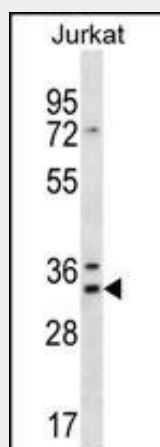
Expressed in heart, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, thymus, ovary, colon and peripheral blood

DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

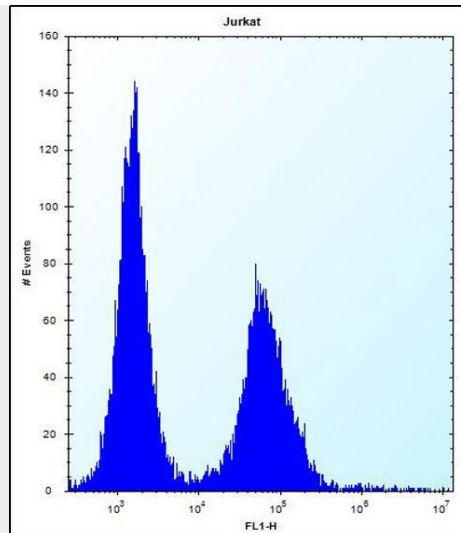
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) - Images



DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12938a) western blot analysis in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the DNAJC9 antibody detected the DNAJC9 protein (arrow).



DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12938a) flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated donkey-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) - Background

DNAJC9 is upregulated at both mRNA and protein levels after various mitogenic and stress stimulations. DNAJC9 is mainly localized in cell nuclei under normal culture conditions, and transported into cytoplasm and plasma membrane upon heat shock stress through a non-classical and lipid-dependent pathway. DNAJC9 can interact with HSP70s and activate the ATPase activity of HSP70s, both of which are dependent on the J domain. Research has indicated that DNAJC9 is a novel cochaperone for HSP70s.

DNAJC9 Antibody (N-term) - References

Rose, J. Phd, et al. Mol. Med. (2010) In press :
Pan, Z., et al. Neoplasia 57(2):123-128(2010)
Han, C., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 353(2):280-285(2007)
Takamura, Y., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 285(2):387-392(2001)