

HSPA1L Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20091b**Specification**

HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q53FA3
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	70404
Antigen Region	576-603

HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Other Names**

Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1-like;

Target/Specificity

This HSPA1L antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 576-603 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HSPA1L.

Dilution

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

HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

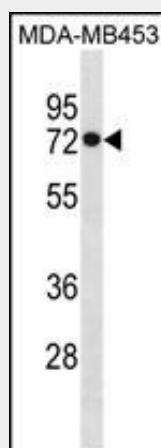
Name HSPA1L {ECO:0000313|Ensembl:ENSP00000409151.2}

HSPA1L Antibody (C-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](#)

HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Images



HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP20091b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the HSPA1L antibody detected the HSPA1L protein (arrow).

HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Background

In cooperation with other chaperones, Hsp70s stabilize preexistent proteins against aggregation and mediate the folding of newly translated polypeptides in the cytosol as well as within organelles. These chaperones participate in all these processes through their ability to recognize nonnative conformations of other proteins. They bind extended peptide segments with a net hydrophobic character exposed by polypeptides during translation and membrane translocation, or following stress-induced damage.