

**HSP27 Antibody**  
**HSP27 Antibody, Clone 5D12-A12**  
**Catalog # ASM10089****Specification****HSP27 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, IP, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04792</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_001531.1</a>
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG2b Kappa
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	APC

**Description**

Mouse Anti-Human HSP27 Monoclonal IgG2b Kappa

**Target/Specificity**

Detects ~27kDa. Has no cross-reactivity to Alpha B crystallin. Very limited cross-reactivity to other species.

**Other Names**

28kDa heat shock protein Antibody, CMT2F Antibody, HSP25 Antibody, HSP27 Antibody, HSP28 Antibody, HSPB1 Antibody, SRP27 Antibody

**Immunogen**

Human HSP27

**Purification**

Protein G Purified

**Storage**

-20°C

**Storage Buffer**

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

**Shipping Temperature**

Blue Ice or 4°C

**Certificate of Analysis**

0.5 µg/ml of SMC-161 was sufficient for detection of HSP27 in 10 µg of HeLa lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

**Cellular Localization**

Cytoplasm | Nucleus | Cytoskeleton | Spindle

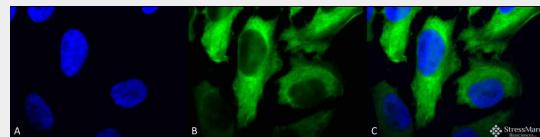
**HSP27 Antibody - Protocols**

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

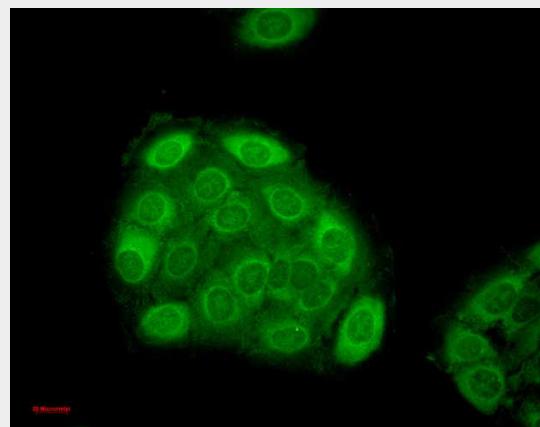
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

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

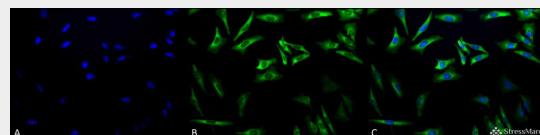
## HSP27 Antibody - Images



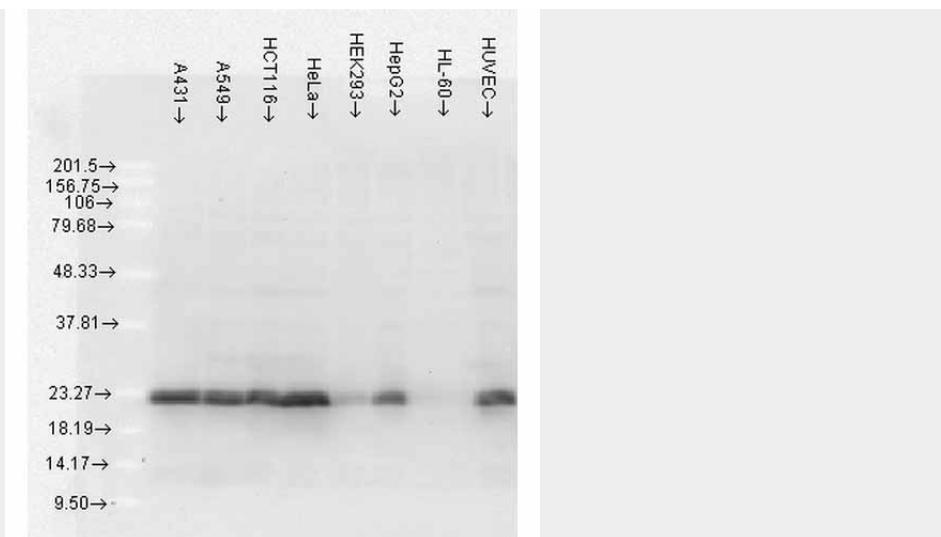
Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 5D12-A3 (ASM10089). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10089) at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-Hsp27 Antibody. (C) Composite.



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 5D12-A3 (ASM10089). Tissue: HaCaT cells. Species: Human. Fixation: Cold 100% methanol for 10 minutes at -20°C. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10089) at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT. Localization: Dull heterogeneous staining, some perinuclear, some nuclear and some cytoplasmic staining .



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 5D12-A3 (ASM10089). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10089) at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-Hsp27 Antibody. (C) Composite.



### HSP27 Antibody - Background

HSP27s belong to an abundant and ubiquitous family of small heat shock proteins (sHSP). It is an important HSP found in both normal human cells and cancer cells. The basic structure of most sHSPs is a homologous and highly conserved amino acid sequence, with an  $\alpha$ -crystallin domain at the C-terminus and the WD/EPF domain at the less conserved N-terminus. This N-terminus is essential for the development of high molecular oligomers (1, 2). HSP27-oligomers consist of stable dimers formed by as many as 8-40 HSP27 protein monomers (3). The oligomerization status is connected with the chaperone activity: aggregates of large oligomers have high chaperone activity, whereas dimers have no chaperone activity (4). HSP27 is localized to the cytoplasm of unstressed cells but can redistribute to the nucleus in response to stress, where it may function to stabilize DNA and/or the nuclear membrane. Other functions include chaperone activity (as mentioned above), thermo tolerance in vivo, inhibition of apoptosis, and signal transduction. Specifically, in vitro, it acts as an ATP-independent chaperone by inhibiting protein aggregation and by stabilizing partially denatured proteins, which ensures refolding of the HSP70 complex. HSP27 is also involved in the apoptotic signaling pathway because it interferes with the activation of cytochrome c/Apaf-1/dATP complex, thereby inhibiting the activation of procaspase-9. It is also hypothesized that HSP27 may serve some role in cross-bridge formation between actin and myosin (5). And finally, HSP27 is also thought to be involved in the process of cell differentiation. The up-regulation of HSP27 correlates with the rate of phosphorylation and with an increase of large oligomers. It is possible that HSP27 may play a crucial role in termination of growth (6). For more information visit our HSP27 Scientific Resource Guide at <http://www.HSP27.com>.

### HSP27 Antibody - References

1. Kim K.K., Kim R., and Kim, S. (1998) *Nature* 394(6693): 595-599.
2. Van Montfort R., Slingsby C., and Vierling E. (2001) *Addv Protein Chem.* 59: 105-56.
3. Ehrnsperger M., Gruber S., Gaestel M. and Buchner J. (1997) *EMBO J.* 16: 221-229.
4. Ciocca D.R., Oesterreich S., Chamness G.C., McGuire W.L., and Fugua S.A. (1993) *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 85 (19): 1558-70.
5. Sarto C., Binnz P.A., and Mocarelli P. (2000) *Electrophoresis.* 21(6): 1218-26.
6. Arrigo A.P. (2005) *J Cell Biochem.* 94(2): 241-6.