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HSP27 Antibody
Catalog # ASM10362

Specification

HSP27 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, FC, ICC**
Primary Accession	P04792
Other Accession	NP_001531.1
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Shark, Human, Mouse, Dog**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

Description
Rabbit Anti-Human HSP27 Polyclonal

Target/Specificity
Detects ~27kDa.

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

Immunogen
Human HSP27, His tagged

Purification
Protein A Purified

Storage	**-20ºC**

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

Shipping Temperature	**Blue Ice or 4ºC**

Certificate of Analysis
A 1:2000 dilution of SPC-106 was sufficient for detection of HSP27 in 20 µg of HeLa cell lysate by ECL immunoblot analysis.

Cellular Localization
Cytoplasm | Nucleus

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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HSP27 Antibody - Images

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 α-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). Looking for more information on HSP27? Visit our new 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., Graber 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.