

**HSPA9 Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5599****Specification**

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**HSPA9 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P38646</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q3ZCH0</a> , <a href="#">Q35501</a> , <a href="#">P38647</a> , <a href="#">Q5R511</a> , <a href="#">P48721</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Hamster, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=74;M=73;R=74 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

**HSPA9 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3313**Antigen Region**  
273-301**Other Names**

Stress-70 protein, mitochondrial, 75 kDa glucose-regulated protein, GRP-75, Heat shock 70 kDa protein 9, Mortalin, MOT, Peptide-binding protein 74, PBP74, HSPA9, GRP75, HSPA9B, mt-HSP70

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

**Target/Specificity**

This HSPA9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 273-301 amino acids from the Central region of human HSPA9.

**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**

HSPA9 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HSPA9 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information****Name** HSPA9 ([HGNC:5244](#))**Function**

Mitochondrial chaperone that plays a key role in mitochondrial protein import, folding, and assembly. Plays an essential role in the protein quality control system, the correct folding of proteins, the re-folding of misfolded proteins, and the targeting of proteins for subsequent degradation. These processes are achieved through cycles of ATP binding, ATP hydrolysis, and ADP release, mediated by co-chaperones (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18632665" target="\_blank">18632665</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25615450" target="\_blank">25615450</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28848044" target="\_blank">28848044</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30933555" target="\_blank">30933555</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31177526" target="\_blank">31177526</a>). In mitochondria, it associates with the TIM (translocase of the inner membrane) protein complex to assist in the import and folding of mitochondrial proteins (By similarity). Plays an important role in mitochondrial iron-sulfur cluster (ISC) biogenesis, interacts with and stabilizes ISC cluster assembly proteins FXN, NFS1, NFS1 and ISCU (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26702583" target="\_blank">26702583</a>). Regulates erythropoiesis via stabilization of ISC assembly (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21123823" target="\_blank">21123823</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26702583" target="\_blank">26702583</a>). Regulates mitochondrial calcium-dependent apoptosis by coupling two calcium channels, ITPR1 and VDAC1, at the mitochondria- associated endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane to facilitate calcium transport from the ER lumen to the mitochondria intermembrane space, providing calcium for the downstream calcium channel MCU, which releases it into the mitochondrial matrix (By similarity). Although primarily located in the mitochondria, it is also found in other cellular compartments. In the cytosol, it associates with proteins involved in signaling, apoptosis, or senescence. It may play a role in cell cycle regulation via its interaction with and promotion of degradation of TP53 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24625977" target="\_blank">24625977</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26634371" target="\_blank">26634371</a>). May play a role in the control of cell proliferation and cellular aging (By similarity). Protects against reactive oxygen species (ROS) (By similarity). Extracellular HSPA9 plays a cytoprotective role by preventing cell lysis following immune attack by the membrane attack complex by disrupting formation of the complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16091382" target="\_blank">16091382</a>).

#### Cellular Location

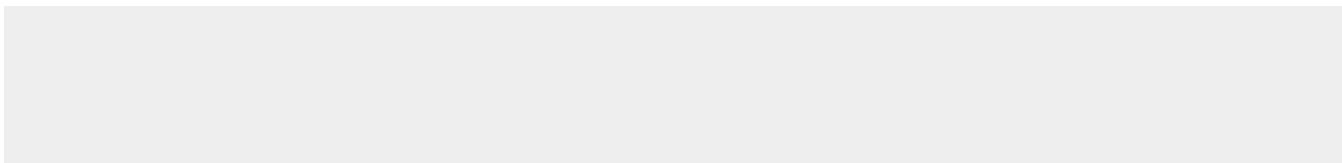
Mitochondrion. Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion matrix {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48721}. Note=Found in a complex with HSPA9 and VDAC1 at the endoplasmic reticulum-mitochondria contact sites {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48721}

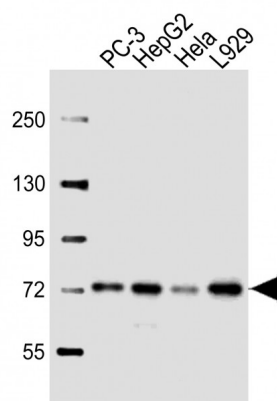
#### HSPA9 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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](#)

#### HSPA9 Antibody (Center) - Images





All lanes : Anti-HSPA9 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: PC-3 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 3: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 4: L929 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 74 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

#### **HSPA9 Antibody (Center) - Background**

This gene encodes a member of the heat shock protein 70 gene family. The encoded protein is primarily localized to the mitochondria but is also found in the endoplasmic reticulum, plasma membrane and cytoplasmic vesicles. This protein is a heat-shock cognate protein. This protein plays a role in cell proliferation, stress response and maintenance of the mitochondria. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 2.

#### **HSPA9 Antibody (Center) - References**

Li, Y., et al. Environ. Health Perspect. 118(7):936-942(2010)  
Luo, W.L., et al. Protein Expr. Purif. 72(1):75-81(2010)  
Goswami, A.V., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(25):19472-19482(2010)  
Iosefson, O., et al. FEBS Lett. 584(6):1080-1084(2010)  
Rikova, K., et al. Cell 131(6):1190-1203(2007)