

HSF1 Sumoylation site Antibody Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2501a**Specification**

HSF1 Sumoylation site Antibody Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q00613](#)**HSF1 Sumoylation site Antibody Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3297**Other Names**

Heat shock factor protein 1, HSF 1, Heat shock transcription factor 1, HSTF 1, HSF1, HSTF1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2501a](/product/products/AP2501a) is PLVR**VKEE**PPSPQSPR, containing a predicted sumoylation site from the central region of human HSF1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HSF1 Sumoylation site Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** HSF1 ([HGNC:5224](#))**Synonyms** HSTF1**Function**

Functions as a stress-inducible and DNA-binding transcription factor that plays a central role in the transcriptional activation of the heat shock response (HSR), leading to the expression of a large class of molecular chaperones, heat shock proteins (HSPs), that protect cells from cellular insult damage (PubMed: [11447121](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11447121) target="_blank">11447121, PubMed: [12659875](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12659875) target="_blank">12659875, PubMed: [12917326](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12917326) target="_blank">12917326, PubMed: [15016915](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15016915) target="_blank">15016915, PubMed: [18451878](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18451878) target="_blank">18451878, PubMed: [1871105](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1871105) target="_blank">1871105, PubMed: [1986252](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1986252)

target="_blank">1986252, PubMed:25963659, PubMed:26754925, PubMed:7623826, PubMed:7760831, PubMed:8940068, PubMed:8946918, PubMed:9121459, PubMed:9341107, PubMed:9499401, PubMed:9535852, PubMed:9727490). In unstressed cells, is present in a HSP90-containing multichaperone complex that maintains it in a non-DNA-binding inactivated monomeric form (PubMed:11583998, PubMed:16278218, PubMed:9727490). Upon exposure to heat and other stress stimuli, undergoes homotrimerization and activates HSP gene transcription through binding to site-specific heat shock elements (HSEs) present in the promoter regions of HSP genes (PubMed:10359787, PubMed:11583998, PubMed:12659875, PubMed:16278218, PubMed:1871105, PubMed:1986252, PubMed:25963659, PubMed:26754925, PubMed:7623826, PubMed:7935471, PubMed:8455624, PubMed:8940068, PubMed:9499401, PubMed:9727490). Upon heat shock stress, forms a chromatin-associated complex with TTC5/STRAP and p300/EP300 to stimulate HSR transcription, therefore increasing cell survival (PubMed:18451878). Activation is reversible, and during the attenuation and recovery phase period of the HSR, returns to its unactivated form (PubMed:11583998, PubMed:16278218). Binds to inverted 5'-NGAAN-3' pentamer DNA sequences (PubMed:1986252, PubMed:26727489). Binds to chromatin at heat shock gene promoters (PubMed:25963659). Activates transcription of transcription factor FOXR1 which in turn activates transcription of the heat shock chaperones HSPA1A and HSPA6 and the antioxidant NADPH-dependent reductase DHRS2 (PubMed:34723967). Also serves several other functions independently of its transcriptional activity. Involved in the repression of Ras-induced transcriptional activation of the c-fos gene in heat-stressed cells (PubMed:9341107). Positively regulates pre-mRNA 3'-end processing and polyadenylation of HSP70 mRNA upon heat-stressed cells in a symplekin (SYMPK)-dependent manner (PubMed:14707147). Plays a role in nuclear export of stress- induced HSP70 mRNA (PubMed:17897941). Plays a role in the regulation of mitotic progression (PubMed:18794143). Also plays a role as a negative regulator of non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) repair activity in a DNA

damage-dependent manner (PubMed:26359349). Involved in stress-induced cancer cell proliferation in a IER5-dependent manner (PubMed:26754925).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore Note=The monomeric form is cytoplasmic in unstressed cells (PubMed:26159920, PubMed:8455624). Predominantly nuclear protein in both unstressed and heat shocked cells (PubMed:10359787, PubMed:10413683). Translocates in the nucleus upon heat shock (PubMed:8455624). Nucleocytoplasmic shuttling protein (PubMed:26159920). Colocalizes with IER5 in the nucleus (PubMed:27354066). Colocalizes with BAG3 to the nucleus upon heat stress (PubMed:26159920, PubMed:8455624). Localizes in subnuclear granules called nuclear stress bodies (nSBs) upon heat shock (PubMed:10359787, PubMed:10747973, PubMed:11447121, PubMed:11514557, PubMed:19229036, PubMed:24581496, PubMed:25963659). Colocalizes with SYMPK and SUMO1 in nSBs upon heat shock (PubMed:10359787, PubMed:11447121, PubMed:11514557, PubMed:12665592, PubMed:14707147) Colocalizes with PRKACA/PKA in the nucleus and nSBs upon heat shock (PubMed:21085490). Relocalizes from the nucleus to the cytoplasm during the attenuation and recovery phase period of the heat shock response (PubMed:26159920). Translocates in the cytoplasm in a YWHAE- and XPO1/CRM1-dependent manner (PubMed:12917326). Together with histone H2AX, redistributed in discrete nuclear DNA damage-induced foci after ionizing radiation (IR) (PubMed:26359349). Colocalizes with calcium-responsive transactivator SS18L1 at kinetochore region on the mitotic chromosomes (PubMed:18794143). Colocalizes with gamma tubulin at centrosome (PubMed:18794143). Localizes at spindle pole in metaphase (PubMed:18794143). Colocalizes with PLK1 at spindle poles during prometaphase (PubMed:18794143).

HSF1 Sumoylation site Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

HSF1 Sumoylation site Antibody Blocking Peptide - Images

HSF1 Sumoylation site Antibody Blocking Peptide - Background

Heat shock transcription factor 1 (HSF1) mediates the induction of heat shock protein gene expression in cells exposed to elevated temperature and other stress conditions. In response to stress, HSF1 acquires DNA-binding ability and localizes to nuclear stress granules. SUMO modification of HSF1 converts HSF1 to the DNA-binding form. HSF1 colocalizes with SUMO-1 in nuclear stress granules, which is prevented by mutation of the HSF1 lysine targeted for sumoylation.

HSF1 Sumoylation site Antibody Blocking Peptide - References

Hilgarth, et al., Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2003 Mar 28;303(1):196-200.He, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(37):35465-35475 (2003).Wang, X., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 23(17):6013-6026 (2003).Ignatenko, N.A., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 288(1):1-8 (2003).Soncin, F., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 303(2):700-706 (2003).