

**HSPA1L Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP8798a****Specification**

---

**HSPA1L Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P34931](#)**HSPA1L Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3305**Other Names**

Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1-like, Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1L, Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1-Hom, HSP70-Hom, HSPA1L

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8798a](/products/AP8798a) was selected from the N-term region of human HSPA1L. 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.

**HSPA1L Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** HSPA1L**Function**

Molecular chaperone implicated in a wide variety of cellular processes, including protection of the proteome from stress, folding and transport of newly synthesized polypeptides, activation of proteolysis of misfolded proteins and the formation and dissociation of protein complexes. Plays a pivotal role in the protein quality control system, ensuring the correct folding of proteins, the re-folding of misfolded proteins and controlling the targeting of proteins for subsequent degradation. This is achieved through cycles of ATP binding, ATP hydrolysis and ADP release, mediated by co-chaperones. The affinity for polypeptides is regulated by its nucleotide bound state. In the ATP-bound form, it has a low affinity for substrate proteins. However, upon hydrolysis of the ATP to ADP, it undergoes a conformational change that increases its affinity for substrate proteins. It goes through repeated cycles of ATP hydrolysis and nucleotide exchange, which permits cycles of substrate binding and release (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26865365" target="\_blank">26865365</a>). Positive regulator of PRKN translocation to damaged mitochondria (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24270810" target="\_blank">24270810</a>).

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in spermatids.

**HSPA1L Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**HSPA1L Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****HSPA1L Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

HSPA1L is a 70kDa heat shock protein. In conjunction with other heat shock proteins, this protein stabilizes existing proteins against aggregation and mediates the folding of newly translated proteins in the cytosol and in organelles.

**HSPA1L Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Mir,K.A., et.al., Br J Surg 96 (10), 1205-1209 (2009)