

## 42-1372: Anti-HSP27 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone : 5D12-A12) - Biotin

|                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal             |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | 5D12-A12               |
| <b>Application :</b>           | WB,IHC,ICC/IF,IP,ELISA |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Human                  |
| <b>Conjugate :</b>             | Biotin                 |
| <b>Gene :</b>                  | HSPB1                  |
| <b>Gene ID :</b>               | 3315                   |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | P04792                 |
| <b>Alternative Name :</b>      | HSP27, HSP28           |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Mouse IgG2b Kappa      |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Human HSP27            |

### Description

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. HSP27-oligomers consist of stable dimers formed by as many as 8-40 HSP27 protein monomers. The oligomerization status is connected with the chaperone activity: aggregates of large oligomers have high chaperone activity, whereas dimers have no chaperone activity. 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. 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.

### Product Info

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 200 µg                                      |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | Protein G Purified                          |
| <b>Content :</b>           | PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Store the antibody at 4°C                   |

### Application Note

WB (1:2000), ICC/IF (1:100); optimal dilutions for assays should be determined by the user.

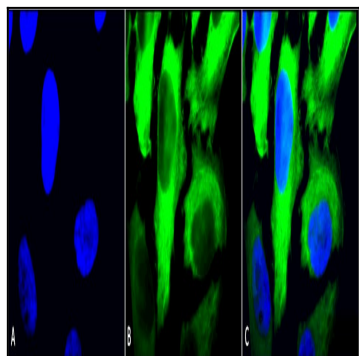


Figure1 : Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Antibody used in Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) on Human Heat Shocked HeLa Cells

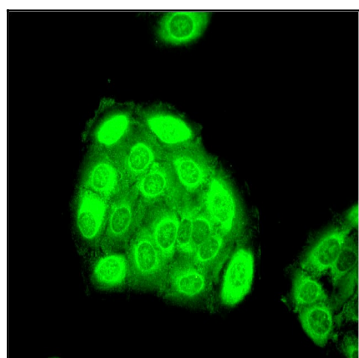


Figure 2 : Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Antibody used in Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) on Human HaCaT cells

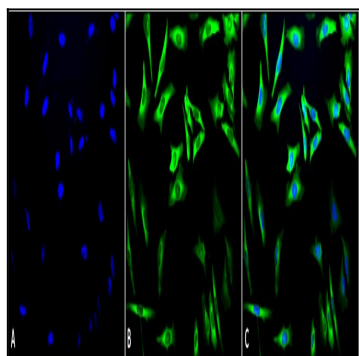


Figure 3 : Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Antibody used in Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) on Human Heat Shocked HeLa Cells

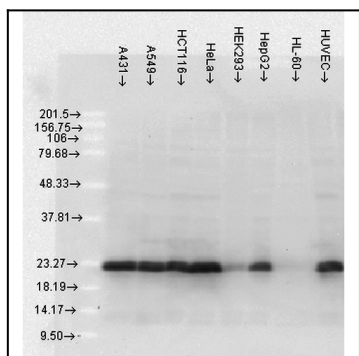


Figure 4 : Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Antibody used in Western Blot (WB) on Human Cell lysates