# **Product Name: HSPA2 (15B13) Rabbit Monoclonal**

**Antibody** 

Catalog #: AMRe12266



## **Summary**

**Production Name** HSPA2 (15B13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

**Description** Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Host Rabbit
Application WB

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse, Rat

### **Performance**

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
Purification	Affinity purification

### **Immunogen**

Gene Name HSPA2

HSPA2; Heat shock 70kD protein 2; HSP70-2; HSP70-3; Heat shock 70 kDa protein 2; Alternative Names

Heat shock 70kDa protein 2;

**Gene ID** 3306.0

**SwissProt ID** P54652.Recombinant protein of human HSPA2

## **Application**

Dilution Ratio WB: 1:1000-1:5000

Molecular Weight 70kDa

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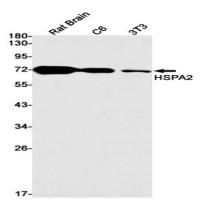


### **Background**

In cooperation with other chaperones, Hsp70s stabilize preexistent proteins against aggregation and mediate the folding of newly translated polypeptides in the cytosol as well as within organelles. These chaperones participate in all these processes through their ability to recognize nonnative conformations of other proteins. 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><a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26865365" target="\_blan

#### Research Area

### **Image Data**



Western blot detection of HSPA2 in Rat Brain, C6,3T3 cell lysates using HSPA2 antibody (1:1000 diluted).

#### Note

For research use only.

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