

Rabbit anti-Human HSP60 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-HSP60 antibody

Anti-HSP60 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA259102	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

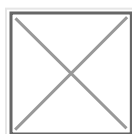
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

HSP60; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-HSP60 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; heat shock 60kDa protein 1 (chaperonin); Anti-CPN60 Antibody; Anti-GROEL Antibody; Anti-HLD4 Antibody; Anti-HSP-60 Antibody; Anti-HSP65 Antibody; Anti-HuCHA60 Antibody; Anti-SPG13 Antibody; anti-HSP60 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

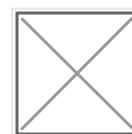
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human HSP60
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-HSP60 antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E coli-derived Human HSP60 fragment
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E coli-derived Human HSP60 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IP (Immunoprecipitation)

HSPD1 was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg Hela Whole Cell Lysate, 4 uL anti-HSPD1 rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 ug of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti-HSPD1 rabbit polyclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. Secondary antibody: Clean-Blot IP Detection Reagent (HRP) at 1:1000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 61 kDa. Observed band size: 61 kDa.



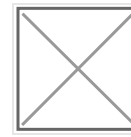
IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of HSP60 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human HSP60 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



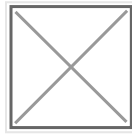
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human HSP60 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:300 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human HSP60 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:300 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-HSP60 rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: 293T whole cell lysate Lane B: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane C: K562 whole cell lysate Lane D: A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 61 kDa Observed band size: 61 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-HSP60 antibody

HSPD1, also known as HSP60, is a member of the chaperonin family. HSPD1 may function as a signaling molecule in the innate immune system. This protein is essential for the folding and assembly of newly imported proteins in the mitochondria. It may also prevent misfolding and promote the refolding and proper assembly of unfolded polypeptides generated under stress conditions in the mitochondrial matrix. HSPD1 gene is adjacent to a related family member and the region between the 2 genes functions as a bidirectional promoter. Several pseudogenes have been associated with this gene. Mutations associated with this gene cause autosomal recessive spastic paraplegia 13. Defects in HSPD1 are a cause of spastic paraplegia autosomal dominant type 13 (SPG13). Spastic paraplegia is a degenerative spinal cord disorder characterized by a slow, gradual, progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limbs. Defects in HSPD1 are the cause of leukodystrophy hypomyelinating type 4 (HLD4); also called mitochondrial HSP60 chaperonopathy or MitCHAP-60 disease. HLD4 is a severe autosomal recessive hypomyelinating leukodystrophy. HSPD1 is clinically characterized by infantile-onset rotary nystagmus, progressive spastic paraplegia, neurologic regression, motor impairment, profound mental retardation. Death usually occurs within the first two decades of life.

References

Hansen J J, et al. (2002) Hereditary spastic paraplegia SPG13 is associated with a mutation in the gene encoding the mitochondrial chaperonin Hsp60. Am J Hum Genet. 70: 1328-32.
Magen D, et al. (2008) Mitochondrial Hsp60 chaperonopathy causes an autosomal-recessive neurodegenerative disorder linked to brain hypomyelination and leukodystrophy. Am J Hum Genet. 83: 30-42.
Venner TJ, et al. (1990) Nucleotide sequences and novel structural features of human and Chinese hamster hsp60 (chaperonin) gene families. DNA Cell Biol. 9 (8): 545-52.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/hsp60-antibody-immunoprecipitation-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/259102>