abcam

ab194360

Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893]

Lab Essentials | Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR16893
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	1.611 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Species	Rat

Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/150
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/120
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information HSPA1A

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 co-chaperones have been shown to not only regulate different steps of the ATPase cycle, but they also have an individual specificity such that one co-chaperone may promote folding of a substrate while another may promote degradation. 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. The co-chaperones are of three types: J-domain co-chaperones such as HSP40s (stimulate ATPase hydrolysis by HSP70), the nucleotide exchange factors (NEF) such as BAG1/2/3 (facilitate conversion of HSP70 from the ADP-bound to the ATP-bound state thereby promoting substrate release), and the TPR domain chaperones such as HOPX and STUB1 (PubMed:24012426, PubMed:24318877, PubMed:26865365). Maintains protein homeostasis during cellular stress through two opposing mechanisms: protein refolding and degradation. Its acetylation/deacetylation state determines whether it functions in protein refolding or protein degradation by controlling the competitive binding of co-chaperones HOPX and STUB1. During the early stress response, the acetylated form binds to HOPX which assists in chaperone-mediated protein refolding, thereafter, it is deacetylated and binds to ubiquitin ligase STUB1 that promotes ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation (PubMed:27708256). Regulates centrosome integrity during mitosis, and is required for the maintenance of a functional mitotic centrosome that supports the

assembly of a bipolar mitotic spindle (PubMed:27137183). Enhances STUB1-mediated SMAD3 ubiquitination and degradation and facilitates STUB1-mediated inhibition of TGF-beta signaling (PubMed:24613385). Essential for STUB1-mediated ubiquitination and degradation of FOXP3 in regulatory T-cells (Treg) during inflammation (PubMed:23973223). Required as a co-chaperone for optimal STUB1/CHIP ubiquitination of NFATC3 (By similarity). Negatively regulates heat shock-induced HSF1 transcriptional activity during the attenuation and recovery phase period of the heat shock response (PubMed:9499401). Involved in the clearance of misfolded PRDM1/Blimp-1 proteins. Sequesters them in the cytoplasm and promotes their association with SYNV1/HRD1, leading to proteasomal degradation (PubMed:28842558). (Microbial infection) In case of rotavirus A infection, serves as a post-attachment receptor for the virus to facilitate entry into the cell.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Hsp70 also known as Heat Shock Protein 70 or HSPA1B is a molecular chaperone with a mass of approximately 70 kDa. It plays a mechanical role by assisting in the proper folding of nascent polypeptide chains and the refolding of misfolded proteins. Researchers often detect Hsp70 using Western blot and immunohistochemistry (IHC) techniques. Hsp70 is widely expressed in many tissues particularly during stress conditions like heat shock where its expression level increases significantly.
Biological function summary	Hsp70 operates by stabilizing intermediate states of folding proteins preventing aggregation and facilitating the correct folding process. It often forms a complex with co-chaperones such as Hsp40 and nucleotide exchange factors. This complex is essential for the protein's activity and function. Additionally Hsp70 participates in protein degradation pathways by guiding misfolded proteins to the proteasome for degradation maintaining cellular homeostasis.
Pathways	This molecular chaperone plays significant roles in the heat shock response and unfolded protein response pathways. Hsp70 interacts closely with proteins such as Hsp90 and co-chaperones which together help protect cells from stress-induced damage. The protein also participates in the JAK/STAT signaling pathway influencing cell proliferation and apoptosis. These interactions suggest an integral role in maintaining cellular integrity during stress conditions.
Associated diseases and disorders	Overexpression of Hsp70 has been associated with various cancers and neurodegenerative diseases. In cancer Hsp70 helps tumor cells survive the hostile tumor microenvironment partly by interacting with anti-apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-2. In neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease Hsp70 associates with amyloid-beta peptides potentially mitigating their aggregation toxicity. These interactions highlight Hsp70's importance in both protective and pathological cellular processes.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

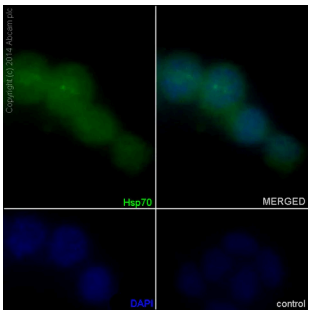
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

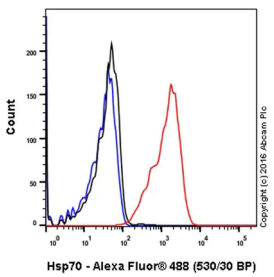
7 product images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360)

Hsp70 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Hsp70 antibody

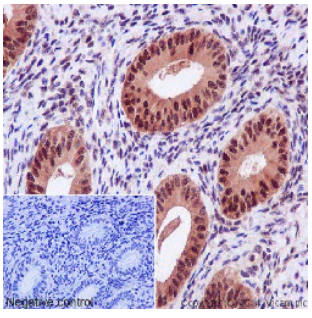
Immunofluorescent analysis of A431 cells (4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% tritonX-100 permeabilized) labeling Hsp70 with ab194360 at 1/150 dilution (11 µg/mL) followed by Goat anti rabbit IgG (AlexaFluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary at 1/400 dilution and counter-stained with DAPI (blue).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360)

Hsp70 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Hsp70 antibody

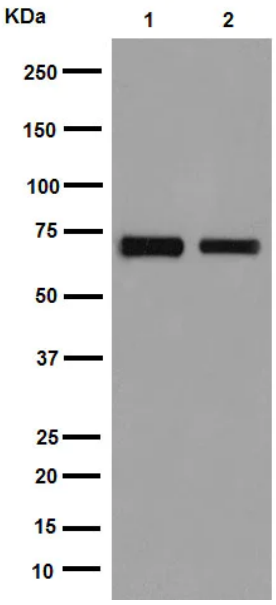
Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of HeLa cells labelling Hsp70 (red) with purified ab194360 at dilution of 1/120. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluorr® 488 goat-anti-rabbit IgG (1/2000). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% methanol. Isotype control antibody was Rabbit monoclonal IgG (black). The blue line shows cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360)

Hsp70 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Hsp70 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue labeling Hsp70 with ab194360 at 1/1000 (1.67µg/mL) dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution and counter-stained with Hematoxylin. (inset: negative control).
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Western blot - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360) at 1/2000 dilution

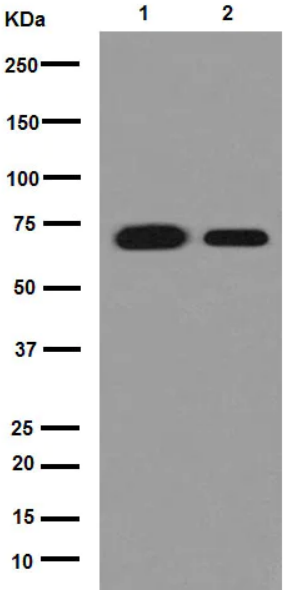
Lane 1:
Mouse testis tissue lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Rat testis tissue lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugate at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 70 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360) at 1/20000 dilution

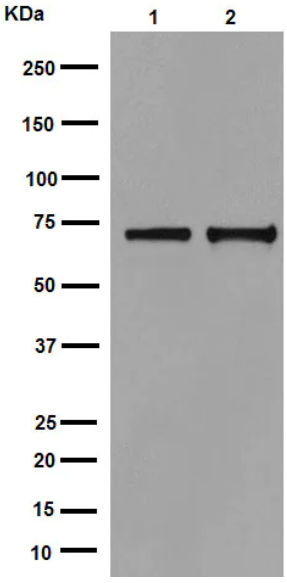
Lane 1:
HepG2 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Jurkat cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugate at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 70 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360) at 1/20000 dilution

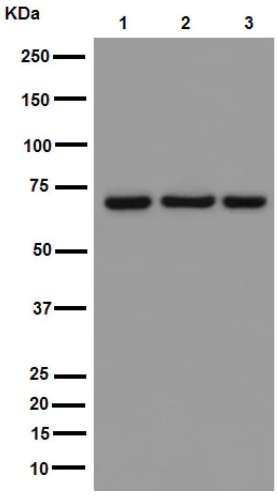
Lane 1:
HeLa cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Human testis tissue lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugate at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 70 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Hsp70 antibody [EPR16893] (ab194360) at 1/2000 dilution

Lane 1:
C6 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
PC12 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
NIH 3T3 cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugate at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 70 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.