abcam

ab61907

FITC Anti-Hsp70 antibody [C92F3A-5]

Anti-Hsp70 antibody [C92F3A-5] conjugated to FITC - suitable for flow cytometry, IHC-P, and reacts with mouse, human samples. Clone [C92F3A-5] is a mouse monoclonal antibody cited in 8 publications.

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	FITC
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	Constituents: PBS, 4.5% Dimethylsulfoxide, 0.75% 2-Ethanolamin, 0.08% Sodium bicarbonate
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Recombinant Fragment Protein within Human HSPA1A aa 400-550. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P0DMV8
Clone number	C92F3A-5
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Specificity	ab61907 detects a 70kDa protein corresponding to the molecular mass of inducible hsp70 on SDS PAGE immunoblots. There is no cross-reactivity to hsc70 (hsp73).
Concentration	1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Expected

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/10000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10000
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	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C

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.

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