

## HSP27 Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM0339

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Mouse

#### Reactivity

- Human,Rat

#### Applications

- WB,IHC,IF,FC,ELISA

#### MW

- 23kD (Calculated)

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-1:2000**

**IHC 1:200-1:1000**

**IF 1:200-1:1000**

**Flow Cyt 1:200-1:400**

**ELISA 1:10000**

**Not yet tested in other applications.**

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Monoclonal

**Clone Number** 9H1

### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** Purified recombinant fragment of human HSP27 expressed in E. Coli.

**Specificity** HSP27 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HSP27 protein.

## Target Information

**Gene name** HSPB1 HSP27 HSP28

**Protein Name** Heat shock protein beta-1

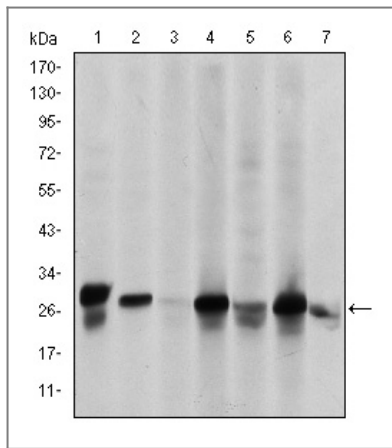
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<a href="#">3315</a> ;	<a href="#">P04792</a> ;
Mouse	<a href="#">15507</a> ;	<a href="#">P14602</a> ;
Rat	<a href="#">24471</a> ;	<a href="#">P42930</a> ;

**Cellular Localization** Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Cytoplasmic in interphase cells. Colocalizes with mitotic spindles in mitotic cells. Translocates to the nucleus during heat shock and resides in sub-nuclear structures known as SC35 speckles or nuclear splicing speckles. .

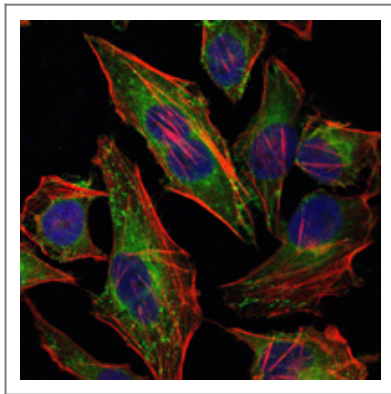
**Tissue specificity** Detected in all tissues tested: skeletal muscle, heart, aorta, large intestine, small intestine, stomach, esophagus, bladder, adrenal gland, thyroid, pancreas, testis, adipose tissue, kidney, liver, spleen, cerebral cortex, blood serum and cerebrospinal fluid. Highest levels are found in the heart and in tissues composed of striated and smooth muscle.

**Function** Disease:Defects in HSPB1 are a cause of distal hereditary motor neuronopathy type 2B (HMN2B) [MIM:608634]. Distal hereditary motor neuronopathies constitute a heterogeneous group of neuromuscular disorders caused by selective impairment of motor neurons in the anterior horn of the spinal cord, without sensory deficit in the posterior horn. The overall clinical picture consists of a classical distal muscular atrophy syndrome in the legs without clinical sensory loss. The disease starts with weakness and wasting of distal muscles of the anterior tibial and peroneal compartments of the legs. Later on, weakness and atrophy may expand to the proximal muscles of the lower limbs and/or to the distal upper limbs.,Disease:Defects in HSPB1 are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2F (CMT2F) [MIM:606595]. CMT2F is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, the most common inherited disorder of the peripheral nervous system. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease is classified in two main groups on the basis of electrophysiologic properties and histopathology: primary peripheral demyelinating neuropathy or CMT1, and primary peripheral axonal neuropathy or CMT2. Neuropathies of the CMT2 group are characterized by signs of axonal regeneration in the absence of obvious myelin alterations, normal or slightly reduced nerve conduction velocities, and progressive distal muscle weakness and atrophy. Nerve conduction velocities are normal or slightly reduced. CMT2F onset is between 15 and 25 years with muscle weakness and atrophy usually beginning in feet and legs (peroneal distribution). Upper limb involvement occurs later. CMT2F inheritance is autosomal dominant.,Function:Involved in stress resistance and actin organization.,induction:Expressed in response to environmental stresses such as heat shock, or estrogen stimulation in MCF-7 cells.,PTM:Phosphorylated in MCF-7 cells on exposure to protein kinase C activators and heat shock.,similarity:Belongs to the small heat shock protein (HSP20) family.,subcellular location:Cytoplasmic in interphase cells. Colocalizes with mitotic spindles in mitotic cells. Translocates to the nucleus during heat shock.,subunit:Interacts with TGFB1I1 (By similarity). Associates with alpha- and beta-tubulin, microtubules and CRYAB. Interacts with HSPB8 and HSPBAP1.,tissue specificity:Detected in all tissues tested: skeletal muscle, heart, aorta, large intestine, small intestine, stomach, esophagus, bladder, adrenal gland, thyroid, pancreas, testis, adipose tissue, kidney, liver, spleen, cerebral cortex, blood serum and cerebrospinal fluid. Highest levels are found in the heart and in tissues composed of striated and smooth muscle.,

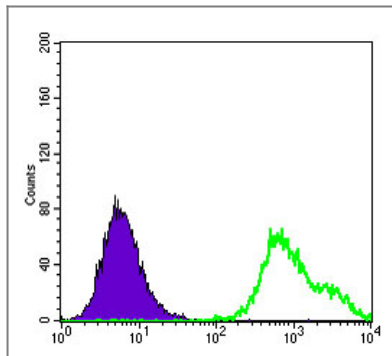
## Validation Data



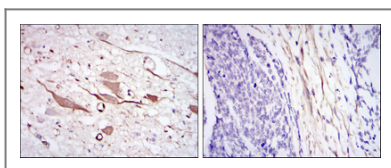
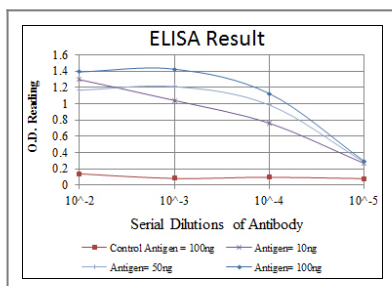
Western Blot analysis using HSP27 Monoclonal Antibody against HeLa (1), A549 (2), Jurkat (3), A431 (4), HEK293(5), HepG2 (6) and PC-12 (7) cell lysate.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using HSP27 Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using HSP27 Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded brain tissues (left) and esophageal cancer tissues (right) with DAB staining using HSP27 Monoclonal Antibody

## Contact information

Orders: order.cn@immunoway.com  
Support: support.cn@immunoway.com  
Telephone: 400-8787-807(China)  
Website: <http://www.immunoway.com.cn>  
Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



Please scan the QR code  
to access additional  
product information:  
**HSP27 Mouse mAb**

---

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

[Antibody](#) | [ELISA Kits](#) | [Protein](#) | [Reagents](#)