

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

Anti-HSP60 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

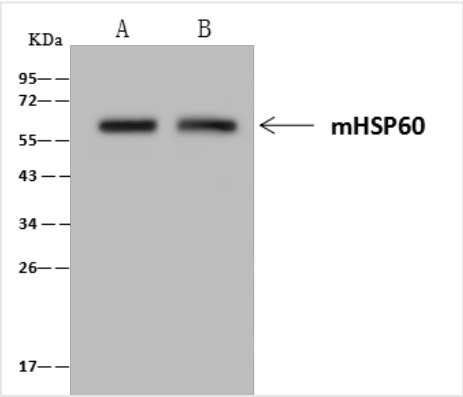
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA259132	Rabbit	Mouse	Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

HSP60; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-HSP60 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; heat shock 60kDa protein 1 (chaperonin); Anti-60kDa Antibody; Anti-Hsp60 Antibody; anti-HSP60 antibody

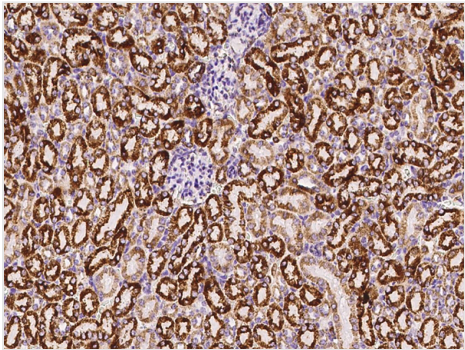
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Mouse HSP60
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-HSP60 antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse HSP60 Protein
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Mouse HSP60 (rM HSP60). HSP60 specific IgG was purified by Mouse HSP60 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. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



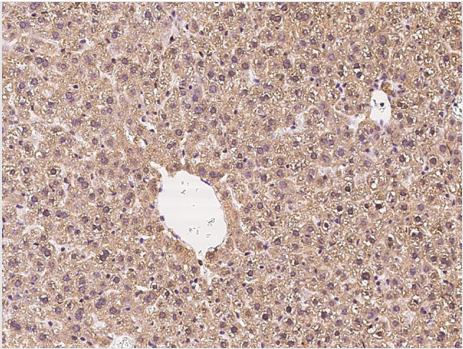
IP (Immunoprecipitation)

mHSP60 was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg NIH3T3 Whole Cell Lysate Lane B: 0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate 4 uL anti-mHSP60 rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 ug of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti-mHSP60 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



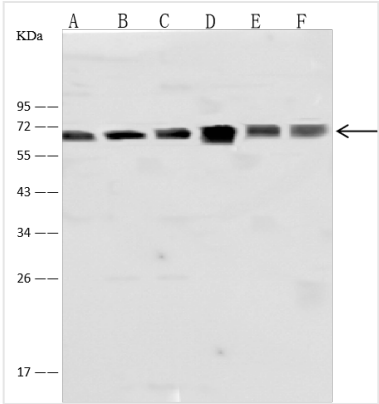
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of mouse HSP60 in mouse kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of mouse HSP60 in mouse liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-HSP60 rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: NIH-3T3 Whole Cell Lysate Lane B: K562 Whole Cell Lysate Lane C: HepG2 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://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/hsp60-antibody-immunoprecipitation-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/259132>