

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

Anti-HSP60 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

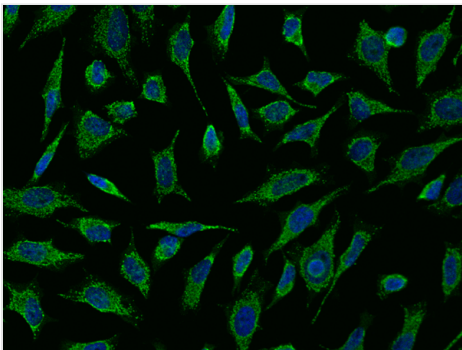
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA27770	Rabbit	Human	Western Blot, ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence

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

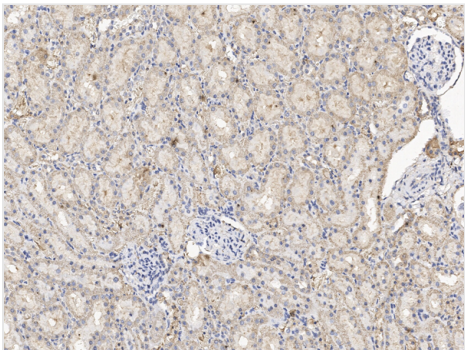
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human HSP60
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-HSP60 antibody	WB (Western Blot), ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence)
Application Notes	WB: 1:500-1:2000 IHC-P: 1:50-1:200 ICC/IF: 1:50-1:200
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the C-terminus of the Human HSP60
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the C-terminus of the Human HSP60, 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. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



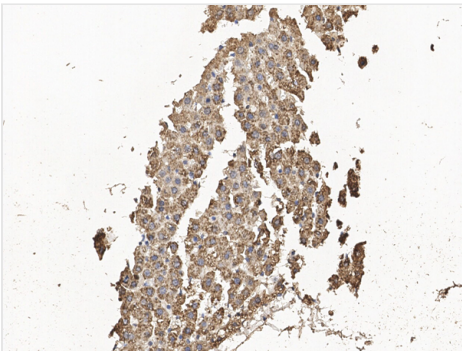
IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of KLH-SMCCA1240+KLH-SMCCA2123 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 KLH-SMCCA1240+KLH-SMCCA2123 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:100) at 4? overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



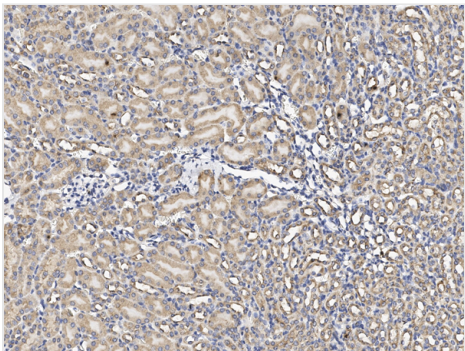
IHC (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)

Immunochemical staining of rat D1 in rat kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



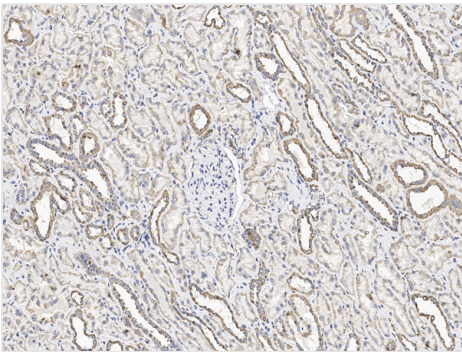
IHC (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)

Immunochemical staining of rat D1 in rat liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



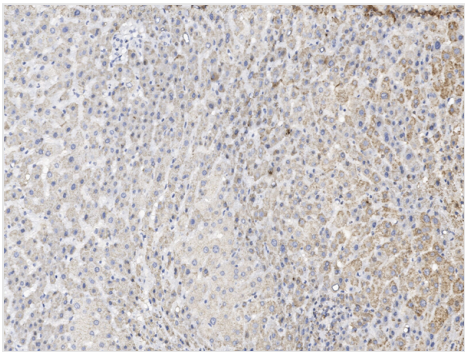
IHC (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)

Immunochemical staining of Mouse HSPD1 in Mouse kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)

Immunochemical staining of human HSPD1 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)

Immunochemical staining of human HSPD1 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

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-western-blot-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-elisa/27770>