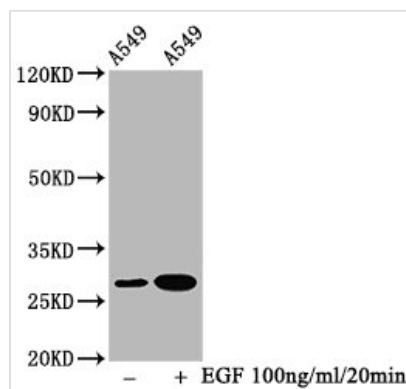




Phospho-HSPB1 (S78) Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Product Code | CSB-RA010833A78phHU |
| Abbreviation | Heat shock protein beta-1 |
| Storage | Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze. |
| Uniprot No. | P04792 |
| Immunogen | A synthesized peptide derived from Human Phospho-HSPB1 (S78) |
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Tested Applications | ELISA, WB, IHC; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000, IHC:1:50-1:200 |
| Relevance | Small heat shock protein which functions as a molecular chaperone probably maintaining denatured proteins in a folding-competent state (PubMed:10383393, PubMed:20178975). Plays a role in stress resistance and actin organization (PubMed:19166925). Through its molecular chaperone activity may regulate numerous biological processes including the phosphorylation and the axonal transport of neurofilament proteins (PubMed:23728742). |
| Form | Liquid |
| Conjugate | Non-conjugated |
| Storage Buffer | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Purification Method | Affinity-chromatography |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Alias | Heat shock protein beta-1, HspB1, 28 kDa heat shock protein, Estrogen-regulated 24 kDa protein, Heat shock 27 kDa protein, HSP 27, Stress-responsive protein 27, SRP27, HSPB1, HSP27, HSP28 |
| Immunogen Species | Homo sapiens (Human) |
| Research Area | Signal Transduction |
| Gene Names | HSPB1 |
| Clone No. | 2D8 |
| Image | |



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in A549 whole cell lysate (treated with EGF or not)

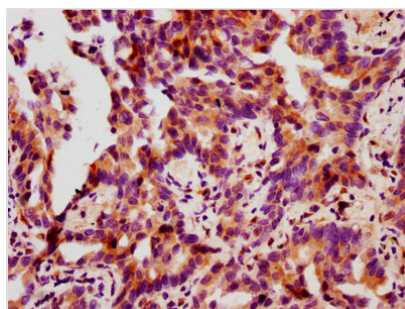
All lanes Phospho-HSPB1 antibody at 1.5 μ g/ml

Secondary

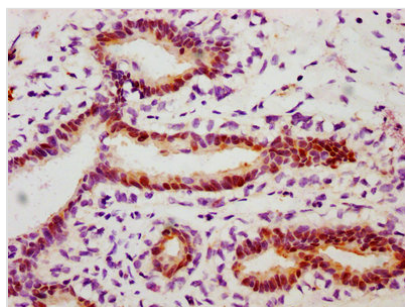
Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 27 KDa

Observed band size: 27 KDa



IHC image of CSB-RA010833A78phHU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human lung cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4 $^{\circ}$ C overnight. The primary is detected by a biotinylated secondary antibody and visualized using an HRP conjugated SP system.



IHC image of CSB-RA010833A78phHU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human breast cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4 $^{\circ}$ C overnight. The primary is detected by a biotinylated secondary antibody and visualized using an HRP conjugated SP system.

Description

In the quest to manufacture the phospho-HSPB1 (S78) recombinant monoclonal antibody, the initial phase involves the retrieval of genes encoding the HSPB1 antibody from rabbits previously exposed to a synthesized peptide originating from the human HSPB1 protein phosphorylated at S78. These antibody genes are then adeptly integrated into specialized expression vectors. Subsequently, the genetically modified vectors are thoughtfully introduced into host suspension cells, where they are diligently cultivated to stimulate the production and secretion of antibodies. Following this growth phase, the phospho-HSPB1 (S78) recombinant monoclonal antibody is subjected to a rigorous purification process employing affinity chromatography techniques, effectively isolating the antibody from the surrounding cell culture supernatant. Lastly, the antibody's efficacy is comprehensively assessed through a diverse range of assays, encompassing ELISA, WB, and IHC tests, thereby confirming its ability to interact effectively with the human HSPB1 protein phosphorylated at S78.

Phosphorylation of HSPB1 at S78 is a critical regulatory mechanism that allows cells to respond to stress, maintain protein quality control, and promote cell



survival. Dysregulation of this phosphorylation event can have significant implications in various diseases, including cancer and neurodegenerative disorders.