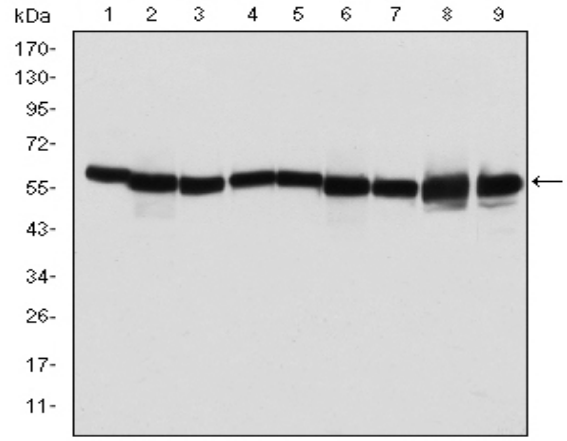
Best Tools for immunology Research

HSP60 Monoclonal Antibody

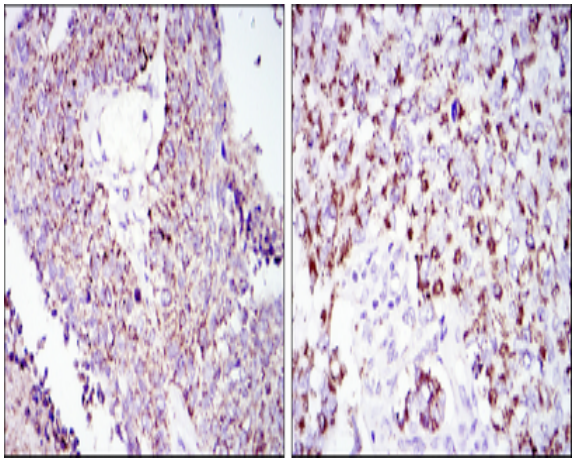
Catalog No :	YM0340
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA
Target :	Hsp60
Fields :	>>RNA degradation;>>Type I diabetes mellitus;>>Legionellosis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	HSPD1
Protein Name :	60 kDa heat shock protein mitochondrial
Human Gene Id :	3329
Human Swiss Prot No :	P10809
Mouse Gene Id :	15510
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P63038
Rat Gene Id :	63868
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P63039
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of human HSP60 expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	HSP60 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HSP60 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:200 - 1:1000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. Flow cytometry: 1:200 - 1:400. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification :	Affinity purification
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	61kD
Cell Pathway :	RNA degradation;Type I diabetes mellitus;
P References :	1. Clin Exp Rheumatol. 2008 Nov-Dec;26(6):1107-10. 2. APMIS. 2008 Oct;116(10):888-95.
Background :	This gene encodes a member of the chaperonin family. The encoded mitochondrial protein 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. This 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. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified for this gene. Mutations associated with this gene cause autosomal recessive spastic paraplegia 13. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010],
Function :	disease:Defects in HSPD1 are a cause of spastic paraplegia autosomal dominant type 13 (SPG13) [MIM:605280]. Spastic paraplegia is a degenerative spinal cord disorder characterized by a slow, gradual, progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limbs.,disease:Defects in HSPD1 are the cause of leukodystrophy hypomyelinating type 4 (HLD4) [MIM:612233]; also called mitochondrial HSP60 chaperonopathy or MitCHAP-60 disease. HLD4 is a severe autosomal recessive hypomyelinating leukodystrophy. Clinically characterized by infantile-onset rotary nystagmus, progressive spastic paraplegia, neurologic regression, motor impairment, profound mental retardation. Death usually occurrs within the first 2 decades of life.,function:Implicated in mitochondrial protein import and macromolecular assembly. May facilitate the correct folding of imported proteins. May also prevent misfolding and promote the
Subcellular Location :	Mitochondrion matrix.
Expression :	Adipocyte,Adrenal gland,B-cell lymphoma,Brain,Cajal-Retzius
Sort :	7912
No4 :	1
Host :	Mouse
Modifications :	Unmodified

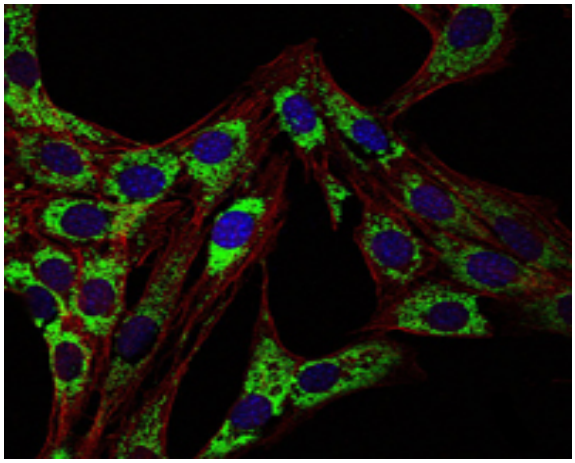
Products Images



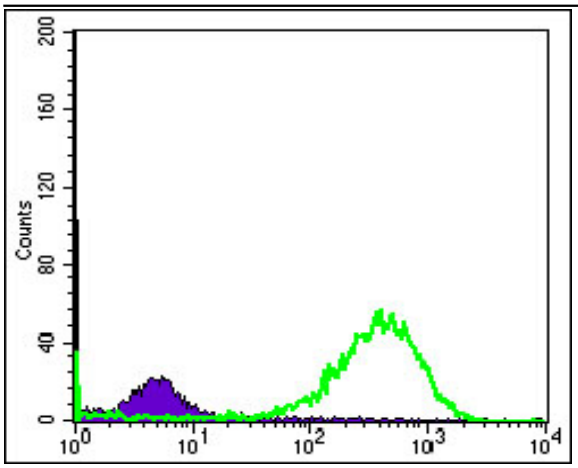
Western Blot analysis using HSP60 Monoclonal Antibody against T47D (1), HeLa (2), HepG2 (3), A549 (4), Jurkat (5), HEK293 (6), NIH/3T3 (7), PC-12 (8) and Cos7 (9) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded lung cancer tissues (left) and kidney cancer tissues (right) with DAB staining using HSP60 Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of 3T3-L1 cells using HSP60 Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using HSP60 Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).