

HSP27 Antibody
HSP27 Antibody, Clone 5D12-A12
Catalog # ASM10088

Specification

HSP27 Antibody - Product Information

Application	ICC/IF, WB
Primary Accession	P04792
Other Accession	NP_001531.1
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG2b Kappa
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal

Description

Mouse Anti-Human HSP27 Monoclonal IgG2b Kappa

Target/Specificity

Detects ~27kDa. Has no cross-reactivity to Alpha B crystallin. Very limited cross-reactivity to other species.

Other Names

28kDa heat shock protein Antibody, CMT2F Antibody, HSP25 Antibody, HSP27 Antibody, HSP28 Antibody, HSPB1 Antibody, SRP27 Antibody

Immunogen

Human HSP27

Purification

Protein G Purified

Storage **-20°C**

Storage Buffer

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

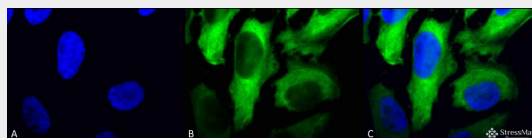
Shipping **Blue Ice or 4°C**
Temperature

Certificate of Analysis

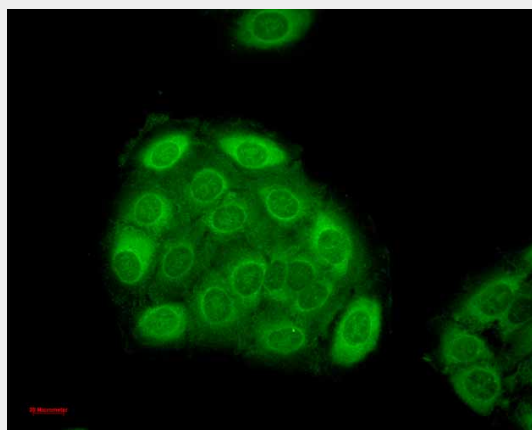
0.5 µg/ml of SMC-161 was sufficient for detection of HSP27 in 10 µg of HeLa lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

Cellular Localization

Cytoplasm | Nucleus | Cytoskeleton | Spindle



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 5D12-A3 (ASM10088). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10088) at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-Hsp27 Antibody. (C) Composite.

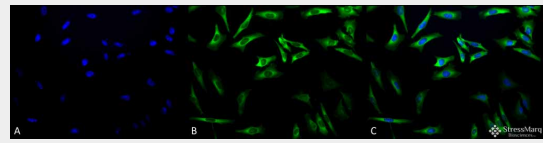


Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 5D12-A3 (ASM10088). Tissue: HaCaT cells. Species: Human. Fixation: Cold 100% methanol for 10 minutes at -20°C. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10088) at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT. Localization: Dull heterogeneous staining, some perinuclear, some nuclear and some cytoplasmic staining

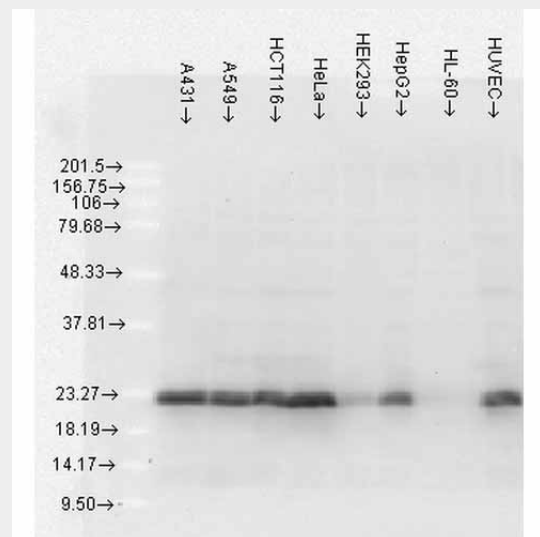
HSP27 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 5D12-A3 (ASM10088). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10088) at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-Hsp27 Antibody. (C) Composite.



Western Blot analysis of Human Cell lysates showing detection of Hsp27 protein using Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 5D12-A3 (ASM10088). Load: 15 µg. Block: 1.5% BSA for 30 minutes at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Hsp27 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10088) at 1:1000 for 2 hours at RT. Secondary Antibody: Sheep Anti-Mouse IgG: HRP for 1 hour at RT.

HSP27 Antibody - Background

HSP27s belong to an abundant and ubiquitous family of small heat shock proteins (sHSP). It is an important HSP found in both normal human

cells and cancer cells. The basic structure of most sHSPs is a homologous and highly conserved amino acid sequence, with an α -crystallin domain at the C-terminus and the WD/EPF domain at the less conserved N-terminus. This N-terminus is essential for the development of high molecular oligomers (1, 2). HSP27-oligomers consist of stable dimers formed by as many as 8-40 HSP27 protein monomers (3). The oligomerization status is connected with the chaperone activity: aggregates of large oligomers have high chaperone activity, whereas dimers have no chaperone activity (4). HSP27 is localized to the cytoplasm of unstressed cells but can redistribute to the nucleus in response to stress, where it may function to stabilize DNA and/or the nuclear membrane. Other functions include chaperone activity (as mentioned above), thermo tolerance in vivo, inhibition of apoptosis, and signal transduction. Specifically, in vitro, it acts as an ATP-independent chaperone by inhibiting protein aggregation and by stabilizing partially denatured proteins, which ensures refolding of the HSP70 complex. HSP27 is also involved in the apoptotic signaling pathway because it interferes with the activation of cytochrome c/Apaf-1/dATP complex, thereby inhibiting the activation of procaspase-9. It is also hypothesized that HSP27 may serve some role in cross-bridge formation between actin and myosin (5). And finally, HSP27 is also thought to be involved in the process of cell differentiation. The up-regulation of HSP27 correlates with the rate of phosphorylation and with an increase of large oligomers. It is possible that HSP27 may play a crucial role in termination of growth (6). For more information visit our HSP27 Scientific Resource Guide at <http://www.HSP27.com>.

HSP27 Antibody - References

1. Kim K.K., Kim R., and Kim, S. (1998) *Nature* 394(6693): 595-599.
2. Van Montfort R., Slingsby C., and Vierling E. (2001) *Adv Protein Chem.* 59: 105-56.
3. Ehrnsperger M., Graber S., Gaestel M. and Buchner J. (1997) *EMBO J.* 16: 221-229.
4. Ciocca D.R., Oesterreich S., Chamness G.C., McGuire W.L., and Fugua S.A. (1993) *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 85 (19): 1558-70.
5. Sarto C., Binnz P.A., and Mocarelli P. (2000) *Electrophoresis.* 21(6): 1218-26.
6. Arrigo A.P. (2005) *J Cell Biochem.* 94(2):

241-6.