

**HSF1 Antibody**  
**HSF1 Antibody, Clone 10H4**  
**Catalog # ASM10308**

**Specification**

**HSF1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>ICC/IF, IHC, WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P38532</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_032322.1</a>
Host	<b>Rat</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster, Monkey, Bovine, Guinea Pig</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>

**Description**  
 Rat Anti-Mouse HSF1 Monoclonal IgG1

**Target/Specificity**  
 Detects ~85kDa (unstressed cell lysates) and ~95kDa (heat shocked cell lysates).

**Other Names**  
 HSTF1 Antibody, Heat shock factor protein 1 Antibody, Heat shock transcription factor 1 Antibody, HSF 1 Antibody

**Immunogen**  
 Purified recombinant mouse HSF1 protein

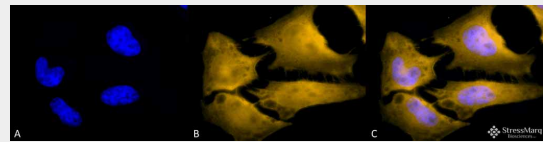
**Purification**  
 Protein G Purified

**Storage** **-20°C**  
**Storage Buffer**  
 PBS pH 7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.1% sodium azide

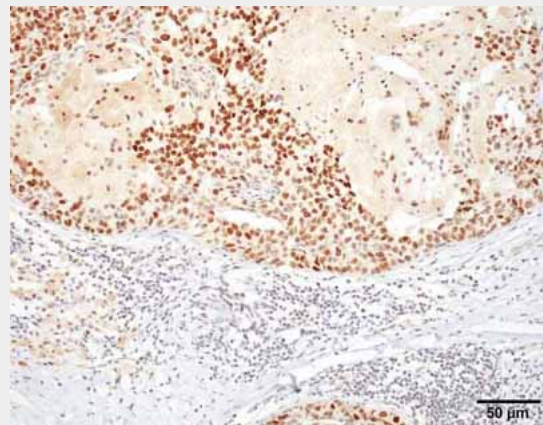
**Shipping** **Blue Ice or 4°C**  
**Temperature**

**Certificate of Analysis**  
 1 µg/ml of SMC-476 was sufficient for detection of HSF1 in 20 µg of heat shocked HeLa cell lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Rabbit anti-rat IgG: AP as the secondary antibody.

**Cellular Localization**  
 Cytoplasm | Nucleus



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rat Anti-HSF1 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 10H4 (ASM10308). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rat Anti-HSF1 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10308) at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: R-PE Goat Anti-Rat (yellow) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Cytoplasm. Localizes to the nucleus upon activation. Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-HSF1 Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 1h.



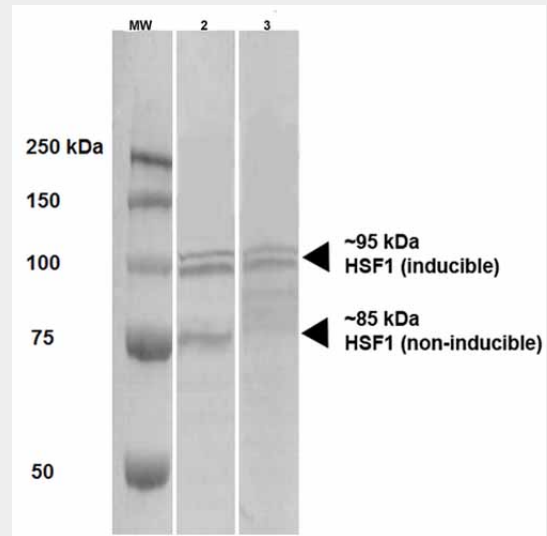
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Rat Anti-HSF1 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 10H4 (ASM10308). Tissue: Breast carcinoma. Species: Human. Fixation: 10% Formalin Solution for 20 hours at RT. Primary Antibody: Rat Anti-HSF1 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10308) at 1:8000 for 40 min. Secondary Antibody: Dako labeled Polymer HRP Anti-rat IgG, DAB Chromogen (brown) (Dako Envision+ System) for 30 min at RT. Counterstain: Mayer's Hematoxylin (purple/blue) nuclear stain for 1 minute at RT.

## HSF1 Antibody - Protocols

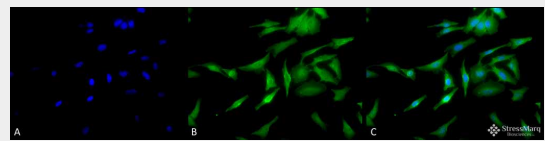
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Localization: Nuclear. Magnification: 100X.  
Courtesy of: Dr. Sandro Santagata, Harvard Medical School.



Western Blot analysis of Human A431 and HEK293 cell lysates showing detection of HSF1 protein using Rat Anti-HSF1 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 10H4 (ASM10308). Primary Antibody: Rat Anti-HSF1 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10308) at 1:1000.



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rat Anti-HSF1 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 10H4 (ASM10308). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rat Anti-HSF1 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10308) at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rat (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Cytoplasm. Localizes to the nucleus upon activation. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-HSF1 Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 1h.

## HSF1 Antibody - Background

HSF1, or heat shock factor 1, belongs to a family of Heat Shock transcription factors that activate the transcription of genes encoding products required for protein folding,

processing, targeting, degradation, and function (2). The up-regulation of HSP (heat shock proteins) expression by stressors is achieved at the level of transcription through a heat shock element (HSE) and a transcription factor (HSF) (3, 4, 5). Most HSFs have highly conserved amino acid sequences. On all HSFs there is a DNA binding domain at the N-terminus. Hydrophobic repeats located adjacent to this binding domain are essential for the formation of active trimers. Towards the C-terminal region another short hydrophobic repeat exists, and is thought to be necessary for suppression of trimerization (6). There are two main heat shock factors, 1 and 2. Mouse HSF1 exists as two isoforms, however in higher eukaryotes HSF1 is found in a diffuse cytoplasmic and nuclear distribution in un-stressed cells. Once exposed to a multitude of stressors, it localizes to discrete nuclear granules within seconds. As it recovers from stress, HSF1 dissipates from these granules to a diffuse nucleoplasmic distribution. HSF2 on the other hand is similar to mouse HSF1, as it exists as two isoforms, the alpha form being more transcriptionally active than the smaller beta form (7, 8). Various experiments have suggested that HSF2 may have roles in differentiation and development (9, 10, 11).

### **HSF1 Antibody - References**

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2. Morano K.A. and Thiele D.J. (1999). *Gene Expression* 7 (6): 271-82.
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4. Morimoto R. I. (1998) *Genes Dev* 12: 3788-3796.
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6. Jolly C., Usson Y. and Morimoto R.I. (1999) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 96 (12): 6769- 6774.
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8. Goodson M.L., Park-Sarge O.K. and Sarge K.D. (1995) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 15(10): 5288-5293.
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10. Sarge K.D., et al. (1994) *Biol. Reprod.* 50(6): 1334-1343.
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14(8):5309-5317.