

DNAJA4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-53105



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

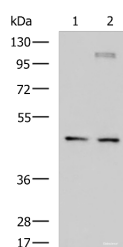
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human DNAJA4
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

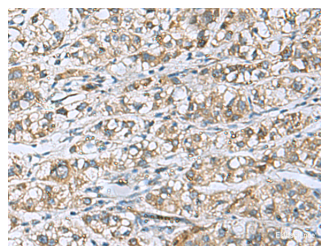
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
ELISA	1:5000-1:10000

Data

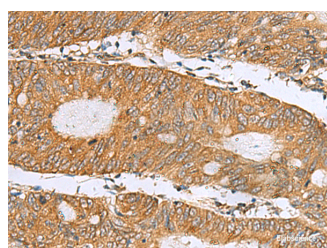


Western blot analysis of Jurkat and TM4 cell lysates using DNAJA4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:650

Observed Mw:Refer to figures
Calculated Mw:45 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using DNAJA4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using DNAJA4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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The DnaJ family is one of the largest of all the chaperone families and has evolved with diverse cellular localization and functions. The presence of the J domain defines a protein as a member of the DnaJ family. DnaJ heat shock induced proteins are from the bacterium *Escherichia coli* and are under the control of the htpR regulatory protein. The DnaJ proteins play a critical role in the HSP 70 chaperone machine by interacting with HSP 70 to stimulate ATP hydrolysis. The proteins contain cysteine rich regions that are composed of zinc fingers that form a peptide binding domain responsible for the chaperone function. DnaJ proteins are important mediators of proteolysis and are involved in the regulation of protein degradation, exocytosis and endocytosis. DnaJA4 (DnaJ homolog subfamily A member 4) is a SREBP-regulated chaperone that is thought to regulate the cholesterol biosynthesis pathway.

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