bsm-51623M **[Primary Antibody]**

GRP78 Mouse mAb

www.bioss.com.cn
sales@bioss.com.cn
techsupport@bioss.com.cn
400-901-9800

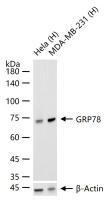
DATASHEET

Host: Mouse
Isotype: IgG1, k
Clonality: Monoclonal
CloneNo.: D12H2
GeneID: 3309
SWISS: P11021
Target: GRP78
Purification: affinity purified by Protein G
Concentration: 1mg/ml
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: The 78 kDa glucose regulated protein/BiP (GRP78) belongs to the family of ~70 kDa heat shock proteins (HSP 70). GRP78 is a resident protein of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and may associate transiently with a variety of newly synthesized secretory and membrane proteins or permanently with mutant or defective proteins that are incorrectly folded, thus preventing their export from the ER lumen. GRP78 is a highly conserved protein that is essential for cell viability. The highly conserved sequence Lys-Asp-Glu-Leu (KDEL) is present at the C terminus of GRP78 and other resident ER proteins including glucose regulated protein 94 (GRP 94) and protein disulfide isomerase (PDI). The presence of carboxy terminal KDEL appears to be necessary for retention and appears to be sufficient to reduce the secretion of proteins from the ER. This retention is reported to be mediated by a KDEL receptor.

Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted MW.: 78 kDa
Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm

VALIDATION IMAGES



25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with GRP78 monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (bsm-51623M) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=6.684]** Haiying Liu. et al. Tunicamycin Induces Hepatic Stellate Cell Apoptosis Through Calpain-2/Ca2 +-Dependent Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Pathway. Front Cell Dev Biol. 2021; 9: 684857 WB ;rat. 34604209
- **[IF=2.586]** Yinghua Chen. et al. FATP2 regulates non-small cell lung cancer by mediating lipid metabolism through ACSL1. TISSUE CELL. 2023 Jun;82:102105 WB ;Human. 37172427