

bs-13023R**[Primary Antibody]****DNAJA2 Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: Mouse (predicted: Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse, Monkey) Predicted MW.: 46 kDa Subcellular Location: Cell membrane
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 10294	SWISS: O60884	
Target: DNAJA2		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DNAJA2: 151-250/412.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
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 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. DNAJA2 (DnaJ homolog subfamily A member 2), also known as HIRA-interacting protein 4 or cell cycle progression restoration gene 3 protein, contains one CR-type zinc finger and is a co-chaperone of HSC 70.		