

**HSPA1L Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP20091b****Specification**

---

**HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q53FA3</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	70404
Antigen Region	576-603

**HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Other Names**

Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1-like;

**Target/Specificity**

This HSPA1L antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 576-603 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HSPA1L.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

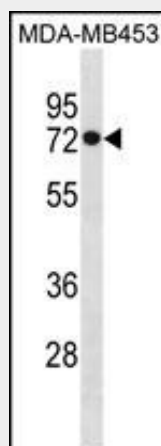
**Name** HSPA1L {ECO:0000313|Ensembl:ENSP00000409151.2}

**HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

#### **HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Images**



HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP20091b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the HSPA1L antibody detected the HSPA1L protein (arrow).

#### **HSPA1L Antibody (C-term) - Background**

In cooperation with other chaperones, Hsp70s stabilize preexistent proteins against aggregation and mediate the folding of newly translated polypeptides in the cytosol as well as within organelles. These chaperones participate in all these processes through their ability to recognize nonnative conformations of other proteins. They bind extended peptide segments with a net hydrophobic character exposed by polypeptides during translation and membrane translocation, or following stress-induced damage.