

HSPA9 Human

Description: Recombinant Human HSPA9 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 654 amino acids (47-679) and having a molecular mass of 71 kDa. HSPA9 is expressed with a 20 amino acid His tag fused at N-Terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: HYP5-030

For research use only.

Synonyms: Mortalin, GRP75, MOT2, GSPA9B, PBP74, MOT-2, MTHSP75, Stress-70 protein mitochondrial, 75 kDa glucose-regulated protein, GRP 75, Heat shock 70 kDa protein 9, Peptide-binding protein 74, MOT, HSPA9, HSPA9B, CSA, MGC4500.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MASEAIKGAV VGIDLGTTNS
CVAVMEGKQA KVLNAEGAR TTPSVVAFDA DGERLVGMPA KRQAVTNPN TFYATKRLIG
RRYDDPEVQK DIKNVPFKIV RASNGDAWVE AHGKLYSPSQ IGAFVLMKMK ETAENYLGH
AKNAVITVPA YFNDQRQAT KDAGQISGLN VLRVINEPTA AALAYGLDKS EDKVIAYVDL
GGGTFDISIL EI

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The HSPA9 protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl, pH-8, 10% glycerol and 0.5mM DTT.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

HSPA9 is part of the heat shock protein 70 family which contains both heat-inducible and constitutively expressed members that are also called heat-shock cognate proteins. HSPA9 encodes a heat-shock cognate protein that is involved in the control of cell proliferation and acts as a chaperone. HSPA9 was restricted to chromosome 5, band q31, a region that is often deleted in myeloid leukemias and myelodysplasia (MDS), making it a candidate tumor suppressor gene, which is consistent with the biological function of its murine homologue. HSPA9 suppresses nuclear translocation, transcriptional activation, and control of centrosome-duplication functions of p53.

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