



DnaJA2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-112255

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 cochaperone of HSC 70.

REFERENCES

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STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DNAJA2 (human) mapping to 16q11.2.

PRODUCT

DnaJA2 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human DnaJA2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

DnaJA2 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive DnaJA2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.