



DnaJB2 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-119797

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. DnaJB2 (DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 2), also known as HSP70 or HSPF3, is expressed almost exclusively in the brain, with the highest levels in the frontal cortex and hippocampus. Two isoforms are produced due to alternative splicing.

REFERENCES

1. Saito, H. and Uchida, H. 1978. Organization and expression of the DnaJ and DnaK genes of *Escherichia coli* K12. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 164: 1-8.
2. Georgopoulos, C.P., et al. 1980. Identification of the *E. coli* DnaJ gene product. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 178: 583-588.
3. Suh, W.C., et al. 1998. Interaction of the HSP 70 molecular chaperone, DnaK, with its cochaperone DnaJ. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 15223-15228.
4. Tomoyasu, T., et al. 1998. Levels of DnaK and DnaJ provide tight control of heat shock gene expression and protein repair in *Escherichia coli*. *Mol. Microbiol.* 30: 567-581.
5. Stewart, G.R., et al. 2004. Analysis of the function of mycobacterial DnaJ proteins by overexpression and microarray profiling. *Tuberculosis* 84: 180-187.
6. Shi, Y.Y., et al. 2005. The C-terminal (331-376) sequence of *Escherichia coli* DnaJ is essential for dimerization and chaperone activity: a small angle X-ray scattering study in solution. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280: 22761-22768.
7. Qiu, X.B., et al. 2006. The diversity of the DnaJ/HSP 40 family, the crucial partners for HSP 70 chaperones. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 63: 2560-2570.
8. Genevieux, P., et al. 2007. The HSP 70 chaperone machines of *Escherichia coli*: a paradigm for the repartition of chaperone functions. *Mol. Microbiol.* 66: 840-857.
9. Acebrón, S.P., et al. 2008. DnaJ recruits DnaK to protein aggregates. *J. Biol. Chem.* 283: 1381-1390.

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: Dnajb2 (mouse) mapping to 1 C3.

PRODUCT

DnaJB2 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse DnaJB2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

DnaJB2 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive DnaJB2 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.