

HSF2 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-120906

BACKGROUND

Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells respond to thermal and chemical stress by inducing a group of genes collectively designated heat shock genes. In eukaryotes, this gene expression is regulated primarily at the transcription level. Heat shock transcription factors (HSF, also designated HSTF) 1 and 2 are involved in this regulation. HSF1 and HSF2 are upregulated by estrogen at both the mRNA and protein level. HSF1 is normally found as a monomer whose transcriptional activity is repressed by constitutive phosphorylation. Upon activation, HSF1 forms trimers, gains DNA binding activity and is translocated to the nucleus. HSF2 activity is associated with differentiation and development; like HSF1, it binds DNA as a trimer. Both HSF1 and HSF2 are known to be induced by proteasome inhibitors of the ubiquitin pathway.

REFERENCES

1. Tanguay, R.M. 1988. Transcriptional activation of heat shock genes in eukaryotes. *Biochem. Cell Biol.* 66: 584-593.
2. Yang, X., et al. 1995. Estrogen dependent expression of heat shock transcription factor: implications for uterine synthesis of heat shock proteins. *J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 52: 415-419.
3. Wyman, C., et al. 1995. Determination of HSF2 stoichiometry at looped DNA complexes using scanning force microscopy. *EMBO J.* 14: 117-123.
4. Rallu, M., et al. 1997. Function and regulation of HSF2 during mouse embryogenesis. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94: 2392-2397.
5. He, B., et al. 1998. Glycogen synthase kinase 3b and extracellular signal-regulated kinase inactivate HSF1 by facilitating the disappearance of transcriptionally active granules after heat shock. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 18: 6624-6633.
6. Kawazoe, Y., et al. 1998. Proteasome inhibition leads to the activation of all members of the heat shock factor family. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 255: 356-362.
7. Mathew, A., et al. 1998. Heat shock response and protein degradation: regulation of HSF2 by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 18: 5091-5098.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Hsf2 (mouse) mapping to 10 B4.

PRODUCT

HSF2 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse HSF2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

HSF2 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive HSF2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

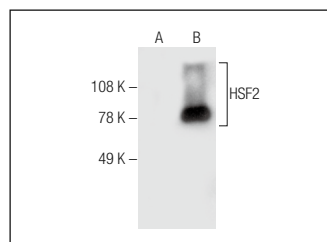
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

HSF2 (E-2): sc-377045 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse HSF2 expression in HSF2 transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

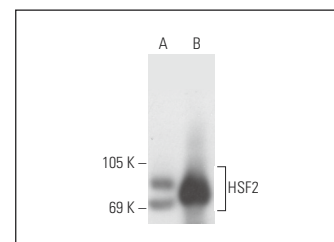
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



HSF2 (E-2): sc-377045. Western blot analysis of HSF2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse HSF2 transfected: sc-120906 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



HSF2 (G-11): sc-74529. Western blot analysis of HSF2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse HSF2 transfected: sc-120906 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

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.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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