

HSPA8/HSC70 Protein, Human (N-His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73915A
Synonyms:	Heat shock cognate 71 kDa protein; LAP-1; HSPA8; HSC70
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P11142-1 (M1-D646)
Gene ID:	3312
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 65 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence

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MSKGP AVGID   LGTTYSCVGV   FQHGKVEIIA   NDQGNRTTPS
YVAFTDTERL   IGDAAKNQVA   MNPTNTVFDA   KRLIGRRFDD
AVVQSDMKHW   PFMVVNDAGR   PKVQVEYKGE   TKSFYPEEVS
SMVLT KMKEI   AEAYLGKTVT   NAVVTVPAYF   NDSQRQATKD
AGTIAGLNVL   RIINEPTAAA   IAYGLDKKVG   AERNVLI FDL
GGGTFDVSIL   TIEDGIFEVK   STAGDTHLGG   EDFDNRMVNH
FIAEFKRKHK   KDISENKRAV   RRLRTACERA   KRTLSSSTQA
SIEIDSLYEG   IDFYTSITRA   RFEELNADLF   RGTLDPVEKA
LRDAKLDKSQ   IHDIVLVGGS   TRIPKIQKLL   QDFFNGKELN
KSINPDEAVA   YGAAVQAAIL   SGDKSENVQD   LLLLDVTPLS
LGIETAGGVM   TVLIKRNTTI   PTKQTQTFTT   YSDNQPGVLI
QVYEGGERAMT   KDNNLLGKFE   LTGIPPA PRG   VPQIEVTFDI
DANGILNVSA   VDKSTGKENK   ITITNDKGRL   SKEDIERMVQ
EAEKYKAEDE   KQRDKVSSKN   SLESYAFNMK   ATVEDEKLQG
KINDEDKQKI   LDKCNEIINW   LDKNQTA EKE   EFEHQQKELE
KVCNPIITKL   YQSAGGMPGG   MPPGGFP GGA   PPSGGASSGP
TIEEVD
  
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Biological Activity	HSC70 has ATPase activity at the time of manufacture of 13.173 μM phosphate liberated/h/ μg protein in a 200 μL reaction at 37°C in the presence of 10 μL of 4 mM ATP using a Malachite Green assay.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μg , determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is

recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

HSPA8/HSC70, a molecular chaperone, is intricately involved in diverse cellular processes, including proteome protection from stress, facilitation of polypeptide folding and transport, chaperone-mediated autophagy, activation of misfolded protein proteolysis, and modulation of protein complex formation and dissociation. Central to the protein quality control system, it ensures correct protein folding, refolding of misfolded proteins, and regulates protein targeting for subsequent degradation. This function is orchestrated through cycles of ATP binding, ATP hydrolysis, and ADP release, facilitated by co-chaperones. The nucleotide-bound state of HSP70 regulates its affinity for polypeptides, with ATP-bound form having low substrate affinity, and a conformational change upon ATP hydrolysis increasing the affinity for substrates. Co-chaperones, including J-domain co-chaperones (HSP40s), nucleotide exchange factors (NEFs) such as BAG1/2/3, and TPR domain chaperones like HOPX and STUB1, play specific roles in modulating HSP70 activity. Beyond its fundamental role in mitochondrial import, HSPA8/HSC70 also acts as a repressor of transcriptional activation, participates in the spliceosome assembly, and plays a role in selective protein degradation processes, including chaperone-mediated autophagy and ER-associated degradation. Additionally, it interacts with the VGF-derived peptide TLQP-21, indicating its involvement in diverse cellular pathways.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA