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DNAJC21 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-128479

BACKGROUND

With the presence of the J domain defining a protein as a member, the DnaJ family has evolved with diverse cellular localization and functions and is one of the largest chaperone families. DnaJ heat-shock-induced proteins are derived from the bacterium *Escherichia coli* and are controlled by the htpR regulatory protein. DnaJ proteins play a critical role in the HSP 70 chaperone machine by interacting with HSP 70 to stimulate ATP hydrolysis. Members of this family contain cysteine-rich regions composed of zinc fingers that form a peptide-binding domain responsible for chaperone function. DnaJ proteins are important mediators of proteolysis and are involved in the regulation of protein degradation, exocytosis and endocytosis. DNAJC21 (DnaJ homolog sub-family C member 21), also known as DNAJA5 or JJJ1, is a 531 amino acid protein that contains 2 C₂H₂-type zinc fingers and one J domain. Expressed in placenta, pancreas, kidney and brain, DNAJC21 may be a co-chaperone for HSP 70.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DNAJC21 (human) mapping to 5p13.2.

PRODUCT

DNAJC21 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human DNAJC21 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

DNAJC21 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive DNAJC21 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.

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.