

## Anti-Phospho-HSF1 (Ser326) Antibody (1V417)

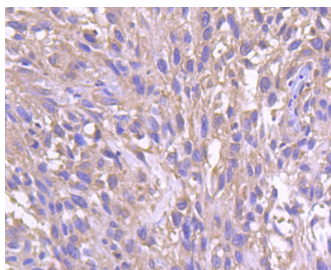
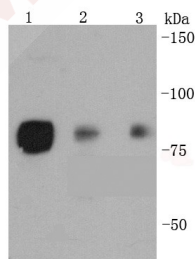
### Product Details

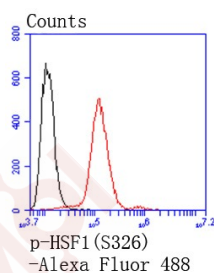
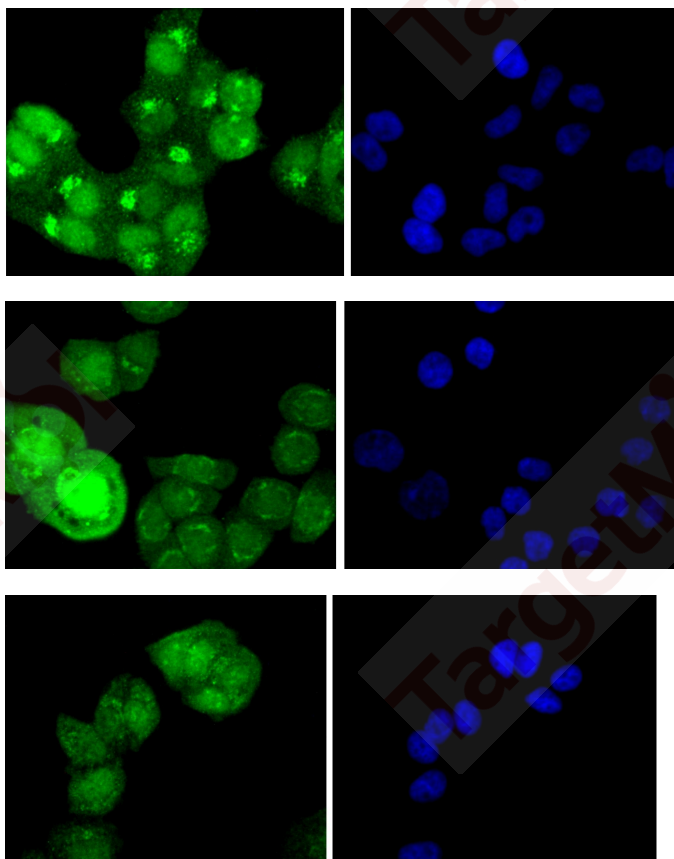
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 82 kDa.
Clone:	1V417
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

### Applications

#### Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of p-HSF1 (S326) on different lysates using anti-p-HSF1 (S326) antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: BT20, Lane 3: AGS.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-p-HSF1 (S326) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. ICC staining p-HSF1 (S326) in HeLa cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
4. ICC staining p-HSF1 (S326) in AGS cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
5. ICC staining p-HSF1 (S326) in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
6. Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with p-HSF1 (S326) antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary.





Application: FCM, ICC, IHC, IP, WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

### Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

### Antigen Details

Immunogen: A synthesized phosphopeptide: human HSF1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser326

Antigen Species: Human

Uniprot ID: Q00613

Synonyms: HSF1 (p-Ser362); p-HSF1 (Ser362); Phospho-HSF1 (S326); HSF1 (p-S326); heat shock transcription factor 1; HSTF1; p-HSF1 (S326)

### Research 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 1 and 2 (HSF1 and HSF2), also designated HSTF1 and HSTF2, are involved in this

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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 and, like HSF1, binds DNA as a trimer. Both HSF1 and HSF2 are known to be induced by proteasome inhibitors of the ubiquitin pathway.

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