

## Recombinant Human HSPB11 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number: PKSH032522**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

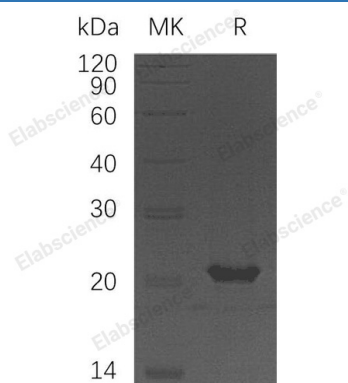
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human HSPB11 protein Met 1-Ser144, with an N-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	18.5 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	21 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q9Y547
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Concentration</b>	Subject to label value.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, 2mM DTT, 10% Glycerol, pH 8.0.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Heat Shock Protein  $\beta$ -11 (HSPB11) is a stress-responsive protein that is required to deal with proteotoxic stresses. HSPB11 is composed of an IFT complex B composed of IFT88, IFT57, TRAF3IP1, IFT52, IFT27, HSPB11 and IFT20 and is detected in placenta. HSPB11 has been shown to form oligomeric complexes and prevent the aggregation of in vitro denatured aldolase and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase in accordance with the chaperone model of HSPB1 and HSPB5. HSPB11 overexpression protected against etoposide-induced cell death that correlated with a decreased release of mitochondrial Cytochrome C into the cytosol. Inhibition of HSP90 function completely abrogated the protective effect of HSPB11. This data suggests that at least in the case of HSPB11, interaction with other chaperone machines besides HSPA1A may contribute to functional specificity and cellular functioning.

### For Research Use Only