

HSF1 Human

Description: Recombinant HSF1 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 549 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 59 kDa. The HSF1 protein is fused to His-Tag at N-terminus.

Catalog #: HYP5-024

For research use only.

Synonyms: HSF-1, HSF1, HSTF-1, HSTF1, Heat shock factor protein 1, Heat shock transcription factor 1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MDLPVGPAA GPSNVPAFLT
KLWTLVSDPD TDALICWSPS GNSFHVFDQG QFAKEVLPHY FKHNMMASFV RQLNMYGFRK
VVHIEQGGLV KPERDDTEFQ HPCFLRGQEQ LLENIKRKVT SVSTLKSEDI KIRQDSVTKL
LTDVQLMKGK QECMDSKLLA MKHENEALWR EVASLRQKHA QQQKVVNKLI QFLISLVQSN
RILGVKRKIP LM

Purity: Greater than 75.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The HSF1 protein (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris pH-8, 50mM NaCl and 1mM DTT.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

The transcription of heat-shock genes is rapidly induced after temperature stress in response to environmental changes, and it is also involved in oogenesis, spermatogenesis, and placental development. Hsp90, is a major repressor of HSF1 gene. HSF1 is known for its participation in heat shock response. HSF1 protein regulates the transcription of hundreds of targets, such as genes involved in protein folding, detoxification, energy generation, carbohydrate metabolism, and cell wall organization. HSF1 binds to MTA1 in vitro & in breast carcinoma. Suppression of estrogen-dependent transcription may contribute to role of HSF1 in cancer. Human cancer lines of diverse origins express higher dependence on HSF1 function to maintain proliferation and survival than their non-transformed counterparts. HSF1 induces anticoagulation and relaxation factors in vascular endothelial cells and could therefore be used to treat cardiovascular disease. HSF1 is directly involved in the regulation of HO1 having an anti-oxidative role. NF-kappaB and HSF1 are systemically activated in human acute pancreatitis. HSF1 activation protects against severity of pancreatitis. HSF1 is a vital transcription factor which plays a role in up-regulation of VDUP1 expression through stresses such as elevated density and serum deprivation cultures.

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