

## Heat Shock Protein 60 (hsp60) Ab-1 (Clone LK1)

### Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-120-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-120-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-120-B0, -B1, or -B (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml) (Biotin-Labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-120-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)

Cat. #MS-120-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Cat. #MS-120-PCL (0.1ml) (Positive Control for Western Blot)

Please note this data sheet has been changed effective December 6, 2011

**Description:** A wide variety of environmental and pathophysiological stressful conditions trigger the synthesis of heat shock proteins (hsp's) or stress response proteins (srp's). hsp60 is a potential antigen in a number of autoimmune diseases including human arthritis.

**Comments:** Ab-1, unlike Ab-2, recognizes only the mammalian (not bacterial) hsp60 and is useful in distinguishing hsp60 from mammals and bacteria.<sup>1</sup>

**Mol. Wt. of Antigen:** 60kDa

**Epitope:** aa 383-447

**Species Reactivity:** Human,<sup>1</sup> Mouse, Rat,<sup>1</sup> Hamster, and Chicken.<sup>1</sup> Does not react with bacteria,<sup>1</sup> helminths,<sup>1</sup> and spinach.<sup>1</sup> Others-not known.

**Clone Designation:** LK1

**Ig Isotype:** IgG<sub>1</sub>

**Immunogen:** Recombinant HSP60 protein.<sup>1</sup>

#### Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Electron Microscopy<sup>1</sup>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation (Native verified)  
(Use Protein G; Ab at 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Ab 1-2µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)  
(Ab 1:50 for 30 min at RT)
- \* [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (Lab Vision Cat. #AP-9003), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

**Positive Control:** BT474 or MAD109 cells. Breast carcinoma.

**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic

**Supplied As:** Antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml. **Or** Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

#### Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

#### Key References:

1. Boog CJ; et al J Exp Med. 1992, 175:1805-10.

#### Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. NeoMarkers is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

#### Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

#### For Research Use Only



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