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Immunotag™ HIRA Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT2138
Product Description	Immunotag™ HIRA Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	HIRA
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HIRA. AA range:521-570
Specificity	HIRA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HIRA protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	HIRA
Accession No.	P54198 Q61666
Alternate Names	HIRA; DGCR1; HIR; TUPLE1; Protein HIRA; TUP1-like enhancer of split protein 1

Antibody Specification

Description	histone cell cycle regulator(HIRA) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a histone chaperone that preferentially places the variant histone H3.3 in nucleosomes. Orthologs of this gene in yeast, flies, and plants are necessary for the formation of transcriptionally silent heterochomatin. This gene plays an important role in the formation of the senescence-associated heterochromatin foci. These foci likely mediate the irreversible cell cycle changes that occur in senescent cells. It is considered the primary candidate gene in some haploinsufficiency syndromes such as DiGeorge syndrome, and insufficient production of the gene may disrupt normal embryonic development. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Protein Expression	Brain,Eye,Fetal brain,Lymph,
Subcellular Localization	nuclear chromatin,nucleus,nucleoplasm,PML body,protein complex,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	developmental stage:Expressed during embryogenesis.,disease:May play a part in the etiology of the DiGeorge syndrome (DGS), a developmental disorder due to an abnormal development of the third and fourth pharyngeal pouches. The clinical features include absence or hypoplasia of the thymus and parathyroid glands, cardiovascular malformations, facial dysplasia, a cleft palate and mental retardation.,function:Cooperates with ASF1A to promote replication-independent chromatin assembly. Required for the periodic repression of histone gene transcription during the cell cycle. Required for the formation of senescence-associated heterochromatin foci (SAHF) and efficient senescence-associated cell cycle exit.,PTM:Phosphorylated by CDK2/CCNA1 and CDK2/CCNE1 on Thr-555 in vitro. Also phosphorylated on Thr-555 and Ser-687 in vivo.,PTM:Sumoylated.,similarity:Belongs to the WD repeat HIR1 family.,similarity:Contains 8 WD repeats.,subcellular location:Primarily, though not exclusively, localized to the nucleus. Localizes to PML bodies immediately prior to onset of senescence.,subunit:Interacts with histone H3F3B, PAX3 and PAX7 (By similarity). Interacts with CCNA1, HIRIP3, NFU1/HIRIP5 and histone H2B. Part of a complex which includes ASF1A, CABIN1, histone H3.3, histone H4 and UBN1.,tissue specificity:Expressed at high levels in kidney, pancreas and skeletal muscle and at lower levels in brain, heart, liver, lung, and placenta.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.