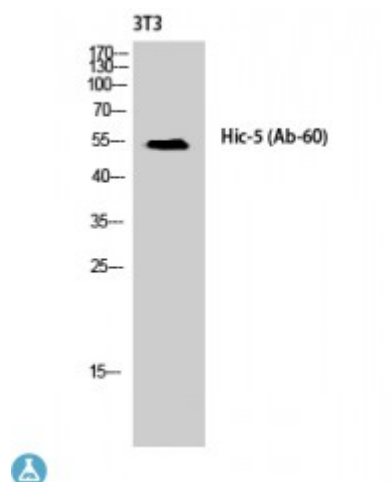


Anti-Hic-5 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Hic-5.
Model	STJ93497
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Hic-5 around the non-phosphorylation site of Y60.
Immunogen Region	1-80 aa
Gene ID	7041
Gene Symbol	TGFB1I1
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Hic-5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Hic-5 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in platelets, smooth muscle and prostate stromal cells (at protein level).
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Transforming growth factor beta-1-induced transcript 1 protein Androgen receptor coactivator 55 kDa protein Androgen receptor-associated protein of 55 kDa Hydrogen peroxide-inducible clone 5 protein Hic-5

Molecular Weight	49.814 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11767OMIM:602353
Alternative Names	Transforming growth factor beta-1-induced transcript 1 protein Androgen receptor coactivator 55 kDa protein Androgen receptor-associated protein of 55 kDa Hydrogen peroxide-inducible clone 5 protein Hic-5
Function	Functions as a molecular adapter coordinating multiple protein-protein interactions at the focal adhesion complex and in the nucleus. Links various intracellular signaling modules to plasma membrane receptors and regulates the Wnt and TGFB signaling pathways. May also regulate SLC6A3 and SLC6A4 targeting to the plasma membrane hence regulating their activity. In the nucleus, functions as a nuclear receptor coactivator regulating glucocorticoid, androgen, mineralocorticoid and progesterone receptor transcriptional activity. May play a role in the processes of cell growth, proliferation, migration, differentiation and senescence. May have a zinc-dependent DNA-binding activity.
Sequence and Domain Family	The LIM zinc-binding domains mediate glucocorticoid receptor coactivation and interaction with AR, CRIP2, ILK, LIMS1, NR3C1, PPARG, TCF3, TCF7L2, SLC6A3 and SMAD3. The LIM zinc-binding 2 and LIM zinc-binding 3 domains mediate targeting to focal adhesions and actin stress fibers. The LIM zinc-binding 3 and LIM zinc-binding 4 domains mediate interaction with TRAF4 and MAPK15. The LIM zinc-binding 4 domain mediates interaction with HSPB1, homooligomerization and targeting to the nuclear matrix. The LIM zinc-binding 3 domain mediates interaction with PTPN12.; The LD (leucine and aspartate-rich) motif 3 mediates interaction with GIT1 and functions as a nuclear export signal.
Cellular Localization	Cell junction, focal adhesion. Nucleus matrix. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Associated with the actin cytoskeleton. colocalizes with stress fibers.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated by gonadotropin-releasing hormone-activated SRC.