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HIRA Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17007A

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P54198
Other Accession	Q61666, NP_003316.3
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB36757
Calculated MW	111835
Antigen Region	32-61

Additional Information

Gene ID	7290
Other Names	Protein HIRA, TUP1-like enhancer of split protein 1, HIRA, DGCR1, HIR, TUPLE1
Target/Specificity	This HIRA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 32-61 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human HIRA.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	HIRA Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HIRA
Synonyms	DGCR1, HIR, TUPLE1
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.
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Note=Primarily, though not exclusively, localized to the nucleus. Localizes to PML bodies immediately prior to onset of senescence
Tissue Location	Expressed at high levels in kidney, pancreas and skeletal muscle and at lower levels in brain, heart, liver, lung, and placenta.

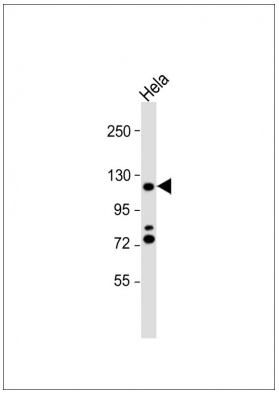
Background

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.

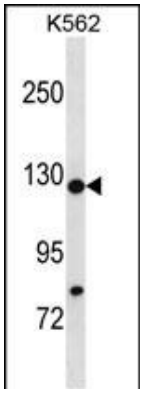
References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press :
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)
Banumathy, G., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 29(3):758-770(2009)
Ramelli, G.P., et al. Dev Med Child Neurol 50(12):953-955(2008)
Zhang, R., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 27(6):2343-2358(2007)

Images



Anti-HIRA Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution + Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 112 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



HIRA Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP17007a) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the HIRA antibody detected the HIRA protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.