

# HIC1 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP56020

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q14526</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Predicted</b>	Human, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Horse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	76508
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HIC1
<b>Epitope Specificity</b>	501-650/733
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b>	Nucleus.
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Belongs to the krueppel C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family. Hic subfamily. Contains 1 BTB (POZ) domain. Contains 5 C2H2-type zinc fingers.
<b>SUBUNIT</b>	Self-associates. Interacts with HIC2. Interacts with CTBP1 and CTBP2. Interacts with TCF7L2 and ARID1A. Interacts with MTA1 and MBD3; indicative for an association with the NuRD complex.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Acetylated on several residues, including Lys-333. Lys-333 is deacetylated by SIRT1. Sumoylated on Lys-333 by a PIAS family member, which enhances interaction with MTA1, positively regulates transcriptional repression activity and is enhanced by HDAC4.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	Hypermethylated in cancer (HIC-1) was originally identified as a target of p53-induced gene expression. HIC-1 is deleted in the genetic disorder Miller-Dieker syndrome (MDS), and the expression of HIC-1 is also frequently suppressed in leukemia and various cancers due to the hypermethylation of specific DNA regions and the resulting transcriptional silencing. These and other studies indicate that HIC-1 acts as a putative tumor suppressor protein that mediates transcriptional repression. HIC-1 is ubiquitously expressed in adult tissues and its structure is defined by five zinc fingers and an N-terminal broad complex POZ (or BTB) domain. In several BTB/POZ containing proteins, including BCL-6 and the promyelocytic leukemia zinc-finger (PLZF) oncoprotein, this domain interacts with the SMRT/N-CoR-mSin3A HDAC complex and is directly involved in repressing and silencing gene transcription. When this domain is deleted, as with the oncogenic PLZF-RAR chimera of promyelocytic leukemias, this transcriptional repression is attenuated. Conversely, HIC-1 does not interact with components of the HDAC complex, suggesting that HIC-1-induced transcriptional repression is unassociated with the POZ/BTB domain.

## Additional Information

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Gene ID	3090
Other Names	Hypermethylated in cancer 1 protein, Hic-1, Zinc finger and BTB domain-containing protein 29, HIC1, ZBTB29
Target/Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed with highest levels found in lung, colon, prostate, thymus, testis and ovary. Expression is absent or decreased in many tumor cells.
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## Protein Information

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Name	HIC1
Synonyms	ZBTB29
Function	Transcriptional repressor (PubMed: <a href="#">12052894</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">15231840</a> ). Recognizes and binds to the consensus sequence '5-[CG]NG[CG]GGGCA[CA]CC-3' (PubMed: <a href="#">15231840</a> ). May act as a tumor suppressor (PubMed: <a href="#">20154726</a> ). Involved in development of head, face, limbs and ventral body wall (By similarity). Involved in down- regulation of SIRT1 and thereby is involved in regulation of p53/TP53- dependent apoptotic DNA-damage responses (PubMed: <a href="#">16269335</a> ). The specific target gene promoter association seems to be depend on corepressors, such as CTBP1 or CTBP2 and MTA1 (PubMed: <a href="#">12052894</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20547755</a> ). In cooperation with MTA1 (indicative for an association with the NuRD complex) represses transcription from CCND1/cyclin-D1 and CDKN1C/p57Kip2 specifically in quiescent cells (PubMed: <a href="#">20547755</a> ). Involved in regulation of the Wnt signaling pathway probably by association with TCF7L2 and preventing TCF7L2 and CTNNB1 association with promoters of TCF-responsive genes (PubMed: <a href="#">16724116</a> ). Seems to repress transcription from E2F1 and ATOH1 which involves ARID1A, indicative for the participation of a distinct SWI/SNF-type chromatin-remodeling complex (PubMed: <a href="#">18347096</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">19486893</a> ). Probably represses transcription of ACKR3, FGFBP1 and EFNA1 (PubMed: <a href="#">16690027</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">19525223</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20154726</a> ).
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed with highest levels found in lung, colon, prostate, thymus, testis and ovary. Expression is absent or decreased in many tumor cells

## Background

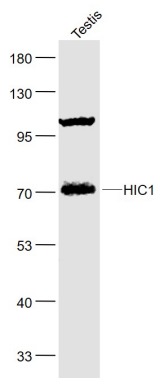
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tumor suppressor protein that mediates transcriptional repression. HIC-1 is ubiquitously expressed in adult tissues and its structure is defined by five zinc fingers and an N-terminal broad complex POZ (or BTB) domain. In several BTB/POZ containing proteins, including BCL-6 and the promyelocytic leukemia zinc-finger (PLZF) oncoprotein, this domain interacts with the SMRT/N-CoR-mSin3A HDAC complex and is directly involved in repressing and silencing gene transcription. When this domain is deleted, as with the oncogenic PLZF-RAR chimera of promyelocytic leukemias, this transcriptional repression is attenuated. Conversely, HIC-1 does not interact with components of the HDAC complex, suggesting that HIC-1-induced transcriptional repression is unassociated with the POZ/BTB domain.

## Images

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### Sample:

Testis (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-HIC1 (AP56020) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 76 kD

Observed band size: 72 kD

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