Best Tools for immunology Research

HIRA (phospho Thr555) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP1186
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	HIRA
Gene Name :	HIRA
Protein Name :	Protein HIRA
Human Gene Id :	7290
Human Swiss Prot No :	P54198
Mouse Gene Id :	15260
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q61666
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HIRA around the phosphorylation site of Thr555. AA range:521-570
Specificity :	Phospho-HIRA (T555) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HIRA protein only when phosphorylated at T555.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 112kD

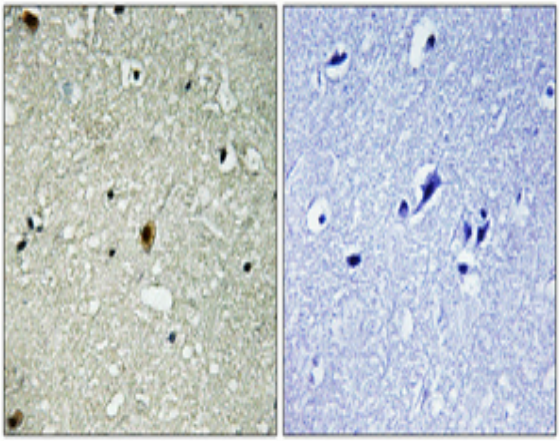
Background : This gene encodes a histone chaperone that preferentially places the variant histone H3.3 in nucleosomes. Orthologs of this gene in yeast, flies, and plants are necessary for the formation of transcriptionally silent heterochomatin. This gene plays an important role in the formation of the 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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.,simi

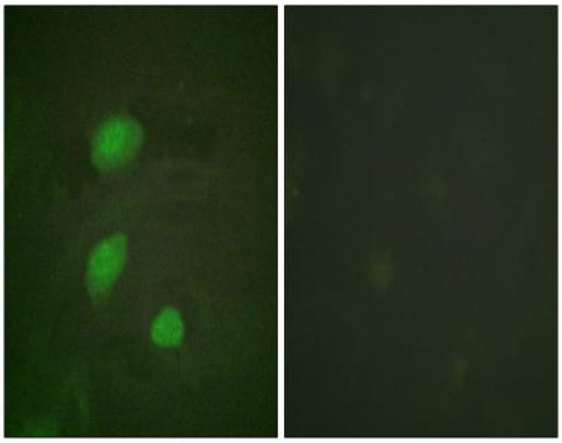
Subcellular Location : Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Primarily, though not exclusively, localized to the nucleus. Localizes to PML bodies immediately prior to onset of senescence.

Expression : Expressed at high levels in kidney, pancreas and skeletal muscle and at lower levels in brain, heart, liver, lung, and placenta.

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using HIRA (Phospho-Thr555) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.