



Rabbit Anti-phospho-HIRA (Thr555) antibody

SL17406R

Product Name:	phospho-HIRA (Thr555)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化HIRA蛋白抗体
Alias:	HIRA (phospho T555); p-HIRA (phospho T555); DGCR1; DGGR 1; DGGR1; DiGeorge critical region gene 1; HIR; HIR histone cell cycle regulation defective homolog A; HIRA; HIRA protein; HIRA_HUMAN; Protein HIRA; TUP 1; TUP1; TUP1 like enhancer of split protein 1; TUP1-like enhancer of split protein 1; TUPLE 1; TUPLE1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	112kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human HIRA around the phosphorylation site of Thr555:LT(p-T)PS
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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 heterochromatin. 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:

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.

Subcellular Location:

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

Tissue Specificity:

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

Post-translational modifications:

Sumoylated. Phosphorylated by CDK2/CCNA1 and CDK2/CCNE1 on Thr-555 in vitro. Also phosphorylated on Thr-555 and Ser-687 in vivo.

Similarity:

Belongs to the WD repeat HIR1 family. Contains 8 WD repeats.

SWISS:

P54198

Gene ID:

7290

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 7290](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 15260](#) Mouse

[Omim: 600237](#) Human

[SwissProt: P54198](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q61666](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 474206](#) Human

[Unigene: 15694](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 453041](#) Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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