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Rabbit Anti-HMG14 antibody

SL4113R

Product Name:	HMG14
Chinese Name:	高迁移率核小体Binding protein1
Alias:	High mobility group (nonhistone chromosomal) protein 14; High mobility group nucleosome binding 1; High mobility group nucleosome binding domain containing protein 1; High mobility group protein 14; High-mobility group nucleosome binding domain 1; HMG14; HMGN 1; HMGN1; MGC104230; MGC117425; Nonhistone chromosomal protein HMG-14; Nonhistone chromosomal protein HMG14; FLJ27265; FLJ31471.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	11kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HMG14:16-80/100
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:	The protein encoded by this gene binds nucleosomal DNA and is associated with transcriptionally active chromatin. Along with a similar protein, HMG17, the encoded

protein may help maintain an open chromatin configuration around transcribable genes. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]

Function:
Binds to the inner side of the nucleosomal DNA thus altering the interaction between the DNA and the histone octamer. May be involved in the process which maintains transcribable genes in an unique chromatin conformation. Inhibits the phosphorylation of nucleosomal histones H3 and H2A by RPS6KA5/MSK1 and RPS6KA3/RSK2.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic enrichment upon phosphorylation. The RNA edited version localizes to the nucleus.

Post-translational modifications:
Phosphorylation on Ser-21 and Ser-25 weakens binding to nucleosomes and increases the rate of H3 phosphorylation (By similarity). Phosphorylation favors cytoplasmic localization.

Similarity:
Belongs to the HMGN family.

SWISS:
P05114

Gene ID:
3150

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3150 Human

Entrez Gene: 614915 Cow

Entrez Gene: 100044391 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 15312 Mouse

Omim: 163920 Human

SwissProt: P02316 Cow

SwissProt: P05114 Human

SwissProt: P18608 Mouse

Unigene: 87121 Cow

	Unigene: 356285 Human Unigene: 702472 Human Unigene: 2756 Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. HMGN1是一个核仁Binding protein, 属于核小体结合高速迁移蛋白家族(A family of High Mobility Group Proteins that bind to Nucleosomesn, HMGN)含量蛋白较高,能稳定染色质的二级结构, 修复紫外线诱导的染色质DNA损伤。 HMGN1的缺失可导致细胞增殖和生长发生紊乱, 通过打乱细胞的生长控制机制使一些致癌因素更为敏感并发生恶性转化。 研究表明, HMGN1在The nucleus内是动态表达的, 与细胞的The new supersedes the old有关。HMGN1蛋白和核仁的相互作用可改变染色质的结构, 并且能调节各种与DNA相关的包括转录的The nucleus作用。