

KAP-1 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10583**Specification**

KAP-1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	Q13263
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	88550

KAP-1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10155**Application & Usage**

Western blotting (1:500 - 1:2500) and immunoprecipitation. 293T cell lysate can be used as a positive control. However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes the KAP-1 of human origin. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.

Other Names

KAP1, KRAB-associated protein 1; TF1B, TIF1B, TIF1-beta, transcriptional intermediary factor 1-beta; TRIM28: tripartite motif-containing 28; Nuclear corepressor KAP-1

Target/Specificity

KAP-1

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µl affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

KAP-1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KAP-1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name TRIM28 ([HGNC:16384](#))

Synonyms KAP1, RNF96, TIF1B

Function

Nuclear corepressor for KRAB domain-containing zinc finger proteins (KRAB-ZFPs). Mediates gene silencing by recruiting CHD3, a subunit of the nucleosome remodeling and deacetylation (NuRD) complex, and SETDB1 (which specifically methylates histone H3 at 'Lys-9' (H3K9me)) to the promoter regions of KRAB target genes. Enhances transcriptional repression by coordinating the increase in H3K9me, the decrease in histone H3 'Lys-9 and 'Lys-14' acetylation (H3K9ac and H3K14ac, respectively) and the disposition of HP1 proteins to silence gene expression. Recruitment of SETDB1 induces heterochromatinization. May play a role as a coactivator for CEBPB and NR3C1 in the transcriptional activation of ORM1. Also a corepressor for ERBB4. Inhibits E2F1 activity by stimulating E2F1-HDAC1 complex formation and inhibiting E2F1 acetylation. May serve as a partial backup to prevent E2F1-mediated apoptosis in the absence of RB1. Important regulator of CDKN1A/p21(CIP1). Has E3 SUMO-protein ligase activity toward itself via its PHD-type zinc finger. Also specifically sumoylates IRF7, thereby inhibiting its transactivation activity. Ubiquitinates p53/TP53 leading to its proteasomal degradation; the function is enhanced by MAGEC2 and MAGEA2, and possibly MAGEA3 and MAGEA6. Mediates the nuclear localization of KOX1, ZNF268 and ZNF300 transcription factors. In association with isoform 2 of ZFP90, is required for the transcriptional repressor activity of FOXP3 and the suppressive function of regulatory T-cells (Treg) (PubMed:23543754). Probably forms a corepressor complex required for activated KRAS-mediated promoter hypermethylation and transcriptional silencing of tumor suppressor genes (TSGs) or other tumor-related genes in colorectal cancer (CRC) cells (PubMed:24623306). Required to maintain a transcriptionally repressive state of genes in undifferentiated embryonic stem cells (ESCs) (PubMed:24623306). In ESCs, in collaboration with SETDB1, is also required for H3K9me3 and silencing of endogenous and introduced retroviruses in a DNA-methylation independent-pathway (By similarity). Associates at promoter regions of tumor suppressor genes (TSGs) leading to their gene silencing (PubMed:24623306). The SETDB1-TRIM28-ZNF274 complex may play a role in recruiting ATRX to the 3'-exons of zinc- finger coding genes with atypical chromatin signatures to establish or maintain/protect H3K9me3 at these transcriptionally active regions (PubMed:27029610).

Cellular Location

Nucleus Note=Associated with centromeric heterochromatin during cell differentiation through CBX1 (By similarity). Localizes to sites of DNA damage (PubMed:25593309). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62318, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25593309}

Tissue Location

Expressed in all tissues tested including spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.

KAP-1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KAP-1 Antibody - Images

KAP-1 Antibody - Background

KAP-1 (KRAB-Associated Protein 1) is a member of the tripartite motif RBCC/Trim domain family that contains a RING finger domain, B boxes, and an alpha helical coiled coil region. KAP-1 functions as a corepressor by interacting with the KRAB domain of KRAB zinc-finger transcriptional repressors. KAP-1 also appears to function as a scaffold for chromatin-remodeling complexes involved in transcriptional repression.