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Anti-KAP1/TIF1β Antibody (4E1-D12-F8)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV12043

Specification

Anti-KAP1/TIF1β Antibody (4E1-D12-F8) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF, IP**
Primary Accession	Q13263
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG1**

Anti-KAP1/TIF1β Antibody (4E1-D12-F8) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10155

Application & Usage **WB: 293T, Hepg2 cells; IP: HeLa cells; IF: HeLa cells; IHC: human spleen tissue**

Other Names
E3 SUMO protein ligase TRIM28; E3 SUMO-protein ligase TRIM28; FLJ29029;KAP 1; KAP-1; KRAB associated protein 1; KRAB interacting protein 1; KRAB-ass ociated protein 1; KRAB-interacting protein 1; KRIP 1; KRIP-1; KRIP1; Nuclear corepressor KAP 1; Nuclear corepressor KAP-1; RING finger protein 96; RNF96; TF1B; TIF1 beta; TIF1-beta; TIF1B; TIF1B_HUMAN; Transcription intermediary factor 1 beta; Transcription intermediary factor 1-beta; TRIM28; Tripartite motif containing 28; tripartite motif containing protein 28; Tripartite motif-containing protein 28.

Target/Specificity
TIF1B

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
In buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) with 0.2% sodium azide, 50%,glycerol

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

Anti-KAP1/TIF1β Antibody (4E1-D12-F8) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-KAP1/TIF1β Antibody (4E1-D12-F8) - 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.

Anti-KAP1/TIF1β Antibody (4E1-D12-F8) - Protocols

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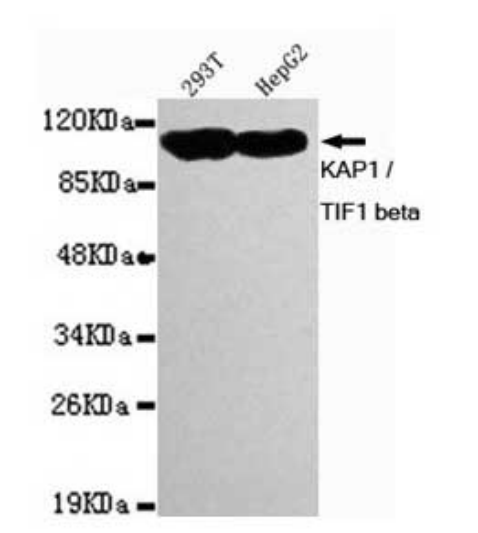
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-KAP1/TIF1β Antibody (4E1-D12-F8) - Images



Western blot detection of KAP1 / TIF1 beta in 293T and HepG2 cell lysates using KAP1 / TIF1 beta mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted)

Anti-KAP1/TIF1β Antibody (4E1-D12-F8) - Background

Transcription intermediary factor 1-beta mediates transcriptional control by interaction with the Kruppel-associated box repression domain found in many transcription factors. The protein localizes to the nucleus and is thought to associate with specific chromatin regions. The protein is a member of the tripartite motif family. This tripartite motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1 and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region.