

**Anti-KIAA1967 Antibody (3G4-D11-D7)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV12067****Specification**

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**Anti-KIAA1967 Antibody (3G4-D11-D7) - Product Information**

Application	WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8N163</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1

**Anti-KIAA1967 Antibody (3G4-D11-D7) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 57805**Application & Usage****WB: HeLa, A549, Jurkat, C6, 3T3 and COS7 cell lysates; IF: HeLa cells; IP: HeLa cells****Other Names**

Cell cycle and apoptosis regulator protein 2, Cell division cycle and apoptosis regulator protein 2, DBIRD complex subunit KIAA1967, Deleted in breast cancer gene 1 protein, DBC1, NET35, p30 DBC

**Target/Specificity**

Cell cycle and apoptosis regulator protein 2

**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-KIAA1967 Antibody (3G4-D11-D7) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Anti-KIAA1967 Antibody (3G4-D11-D7) - Protein Information

**Name** CCAR2

**Synonyms** DBC1, KIAA1967

### Function

Core component of the DBIRD complex, a multiprotein complex that acts at the interface between core mRNP particles and RNA polymerase II (RNAPII) and integrates transcript elongation with the regulation of alternative splicing; the DBIRD complex affects local transcript elongation rates and alternative splicing of a large set of exons embedded in (A + T)-rich DNA regions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22446626" target="\_blank">22446626</a>). Inhibits SIRT1 deacetylase activity leading to increasing levels of p53/TP53 acetylation and p53-mediated apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18235501" target="\_blank">18235501</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18235502" target="\_blank">18235502</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23352644" target="\_blank">23352644</a>). Inhibits SUV39H1 methyltransferase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19218236" target="\_blank">19218236</a>). Mediates ligand-dependent transcriptional activation by nuclear hormone receptors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19131338" target="\_blank">19131338</a>). Plays a critical role in maintaining genomic stability and cellular integrity following UV-induced genotoxic stress (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23398316" target="\_blank">23398316</a>). Regulates the circadian expression of the core clock components NR1D1 and BMAL1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23398316" target="\_blank">23398316</a>). Enhances the transcriptional repressor activity of NR1D1 through stabilization of NR1D1 protein levels by preventing its ubiquitination and subsequent degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23398316" target="\_blank">23398316</a>). Represses the ligand-dependent transcriptional activation function of ESR2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20074560" target="\_blank">20074560</a>). Acts as a regulator of PCK1 expression and gluconeogenesis by a mechanism that involves, at least in part, both NR1D1 and SIRT1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24415752" target="\_blank">24415752</a>). Negatively regulates the deacetylase activity of HDAC3 and can alter its subcellular localization (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21030595" target="\_blank">21030595</a>). Positively regulates the beta-catenin pathway (canonical Wnt signaling pathway) and is required for MCC-mediated repression of the beta-catenin pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24824780" target="\_blank">24824780</a>). Represses ligand-dependent transcriptional activation function of NR1H2 and NR1H3 and inhibits the interaction of SIRT1 with NR1H3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25661920" target="\_blank">25661920</a>). Plays an important role in tumor suppression through p53/TP53 regulation; stabilizes p53/TP53 by affecting its interaction with ubiquitin ligase MDM2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25732823" target="\_blank">25732823</a>). Represses the transcriptional activator activity of BRCA1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20160719" target="\_blank">20160719</a>). Inhibits SIRT1 in a CHEK2 and PSEM3-dependent manner and inhibits the activity of CHEK2 in vitro (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25361978" target="\_blank">25361978</a>).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Note=Recruited to chromatin, post-UV irradiation. Sequestered to the cytoplasm in the presence of MCC. Translocated to the cytoplasm during UV-induced apoptosis.

### Tissue Location

Expressed in gastric carcinoma tissue and the expression gradually increases with the progression of the carcinoma (at protein level). Expressed ubiquitously in normal tissues. Expressed in 84 to

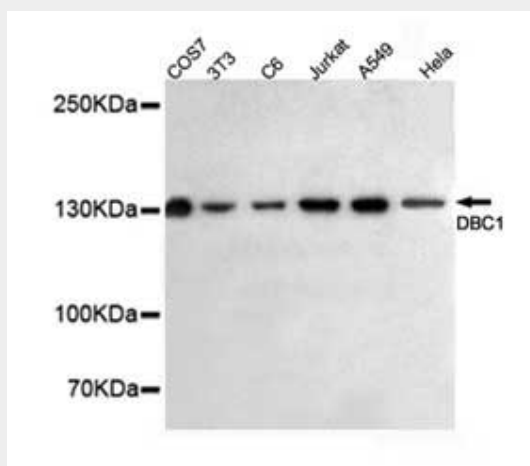
100% of neoplastic breast, lung, and colon tissues

### Anti-KIAA1967 Antibody (3G4-D11-D7) - Protocols

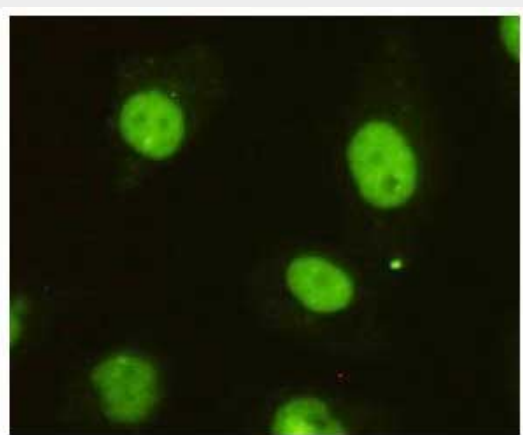
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

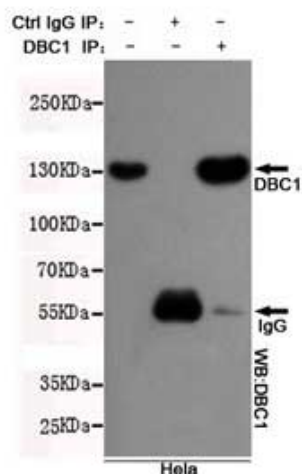
### Anti-KIAA1967 Antibody (3G4-D11-D7) - Images



Western blot detection of KIAA1967 in HeLa, A549, Jurkat, C6, 3T3 and COS7 cell lysates using DBC1 mouse mAb



Immunocytochemistry of HeLa cells using KIAA1967 mouse mAb diluted 1:200



Immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa cell lysates using KIAA1967 mouse mAb

#### **Anti-KIAA1967 Antibody (3G4-D11-D7) - Background**

Core component of the DBIRD complex, a multiprotein complex that acts at the interface between core mRNP particles and RNA polymerase II (RNAPII) and integrates transcript elongation with the regulation of alternative splicing: the DBIRD complex affects local transcript elongation rates and alternative splicing of a large set of exons embedded in (A + T)-rich DNA regions. Inhibits SIRT1 deacetylase activity leading to increasing levels of p53/TP53 acetylation and p53-mediated apoptosis. Inhibits SUV39H1 methyltransferase activity. As part of a histone H3-specific methyltransferase complex may mediate ligand-dependent transcriptional activation by nuclear hormone receptors.