

HIPK2 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51919

Specification

HIPK2 Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Calculated MW

WB, E
O9H2X6
Human, Mouse, Rat
Rabbit
Polyclonal
110 KDa

HIPK2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 28996

Other Names

Homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2, hHIPk2, HIPK2

Target/Specificity

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human HIPK2. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000 E~~N/A

Format

0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

Storage

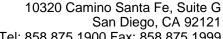
Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

HIPK2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name HIPK2

Function

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in transcription regulation, p53/TP53-mediated cellular apoptosis and regulation of the cell cycle. Acts as a corepressor of several transcription factors, including SMAD1 and POU4F1/Brn3a and probably NK homeodomain transcription factors. Phosphorylates PDX1, ATF1, PML, p53/TP53, CREB1, CTBP1, CBX4, RUNX1, EP300, CTNNB1, HMGA1, ZBTB4 and DAZAP2. Inhibits cell growth and promotes apoptosis through the activation of p53/TP53 both at the transcription level and at the protein level (by phosphorylation and indirect acetylation). The phosphorylation of p53/TP53 may be mediated by a p53/TP53-HIPK2-AXIN1 complex. Involved in the response to hypoxia by acting as a transcriptional co-suppressor of HIF1A. Mediates transcriptional activation of TP73. In response to TGFB, cooperates with DAXX to





Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

activate JNK. Negative regulator through phosphorylation and subsequent proteasomal degradation of CTNNB1 and the antiapoptotic factor CTBP1. In the Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway acts as an intermediate kinase between MAP3K7/TAK1 and NLK to promote the proteasomal degradation of MYB. Phosphorylates CBX4 upon DNA damage and promotes its E3 SUMO-protein ligase activity. Activates CREB1 and ATF1 transcription factors by phosphorylation in response to genotoxic stress. In response to DNA damage, stabilizes PML by phosphorylation. PML, HIPK2 and FBXO3 may act synergically to activate p53/TP53-dependent transactivation. Promotes angiogenesis, and is involved in erythroid differentiation, especially during fetal liver erythropoiesis. Phosphorylation of RUNX1 and EP300 stimulates EP300 transcription regulation activity. Triggers ZBTB4 protein degradation in response to DNA damage. In response to DNA damage, phosphorylates DAZAP2 which localizes DAZAP2 to the nucleus, reduces interaction of DAZAP2 with HIPK2 and prevents DAZAP2-dependent ubiquitination of HIPK2 by E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase SIAH1 and subsequent proteasomal degradation (PubMed:33591310). Modulates HMGA1 DNA-binding affinity. In response to high glucose, triggers phosphorylation-mediated subnuclear localization shifting of PDX1. Involved in the regulation of eye size, lens formation and retinal lamination during late embryogenesis.

Cellular Location

Nucleus, PML body. Cytoplasm Cytoplasm, Stress granule Note=Concentrated in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies. Small amounts are cytoplasmic

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in heart, muscle and kidney. Weakly expressed in a ubiquitous way. Down-regulated in several thyroid and breast tumors.

HIPK2 Antibody - Protocols

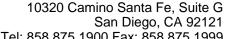
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HIPK2 Antibody - Images

HIPK2 Antibody - Background

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Activates CREB1 and ATF1 transcription factors by phosphorylation in response to genotoxic stress. In response to DNA damage, stabilizes PML by phosphorylation. PML, HIPK2 and FBXO3 may act synergically to activate p53/TP53- dependent transactivation. Promotes angiogenesis, and is involved in erythroid differentiation, especially during fetal liver erythropoiesis. Phosphorylation of RUNX1 and EP300 stimulates EP300 transcription regulation activity. Triggers ZBTB4 protein degradation in response to DNA damage. Modulates HMGA1 DNA-binding affinity. In response to high glucose, triggers phosphorylation- mediated subnuclear localization shifting of PDX1. Involved in the regulation of eye size, lens formation and retinal lamination during late embryogenesis.

HIPK2 Antibody - References

Wang Y., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1518:168-172(2001). Stukart G.C., et al. Submitted (DEC-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 424:157-164(2003). Pierantoni G.M., et al. Submitted (NOV-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Li X., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 277:513-517(2000).