

## HMG-1 (Acetyl Lys12) Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog # AP63257** 

#### **Specification**

# HMG-1 (Acetyl Lys12) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

# HMG-1 (Acetyl Lys12) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID 3146** 

#### **Other Names**

HMGB1; HMG1; High mobility group protein B1; High mobility group protein 1; HMG-1

#### Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~ $\sim$ N/A

WB, IHC-P

Human, Mouse, Rat

P09429

#### **Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### **Storage Conditions**

-20°C

#### HMG-1 (Acetyl Lys12) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name HMGB1 (HGNC:4983)

Synonyms HMG1

### **Function**

Multifunctional redox sensitive protein with various roles in different cellular compartments. In the nucleus is one of the major chromatin-associated non-histone proteins and acts as a DNA chaperone involved in replication, transcription, chromatin remodeling, V(D)J recombination, DNA repair and genome stability (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33147444" target="\_blank">33147444</a>). Proposed to be an universal biosensor for nucleic acids. Promotes host inflammatory response to sterile and infectious signals and is involved in the coordination and integration of innate and adaptive immune responses. In the cytoplasm functions as a sensor and/or chaperone for immunogenic nucleic acids implicating the activation of TLR9-mediated immune responses, and mediates autophagy. Acts as a danger-associated molecular pattern (DAMP) molecule that amplifies immune responses during tissue injury (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27362237" target="\_blank">27362237</a>). Released to the extracellular environment can bind DNA, nucleosomes, IL-1 beta, CXCL12, AGER



isoform 2/sRAGE, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and lipoteichoic acid (LTA), and activates cells through engagement of multiple surface receptors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34743181" target="blank">34743181</a>). In theextracellular compartment fully reduced HMGB1 (released by necrosis) acts as a chemokine, disulfide HMGB1 (actively secreted) as a cytokine, and sulfonyl HMGB1 (released from apoptotic cells) promotes immunological tolerance (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23446148" target=" blank">23446148</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23519706" target="blank">23519706</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23994764" target="blank">23994764</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25048472" target="\_blank">25048472</a>). Has proangiogdenic activity (By similarity). May be involved in platelet activation (By similarity). Binds to phosphatidylserine and phosphatidylethanolamide (By similarity). Bound to RAGE mediates signaling for neuronal outgrowth (By similarity). May play a role in accumulation of expanded polyglutamine (polyQ) proteins such as huntingtin (HTT) or TBP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23303669" target=" blank">23303669</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25549101" target="blank">25549101</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

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Nucleus. Chromosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10103, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63159,
ECO:0000305}. Cytoplasm. Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63158,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:12231511, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14532127,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:15944249, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19811284,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:22869893, ECO:0000269|PubMed:33147444}. Cell membrane
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63158, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63159,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:11154118}; Peripheral membrane protein
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63158, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63159,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:11154118}; Extracellular side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63158,
ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63159, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11154118}. Endosome
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63158} Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63158}. Note=In basal state predominantly nuclear. Shuttles between
the cytoplasm and the nucleus (PubMed:12231511, PubMed:17114460). Translocates from the
nucleus to the cytoplasm upon autophagy stimulation (PubMed:20819940). Release from
macrophages in the extracellular milieu requires the activation of NLRC4 or NLRP3 inflammasomes
(By similarity). Passively released to the extracellular milieu from necrotic cells by diffusion,
involving the fully reduced HGMB1 which subsequently gets oxidized (PubMed:19811284) Also
released from apoptotic cells (PubMed:16855214, PubMed:18631454) Active secretion from a
variety of immune and non-immune cells such as macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, dendritic
cells and natural killer cells in response to various stimuli such as LPS and cytokines involves a
nonconventional secretory process via secretory lysosomes (PubMed:12231511,
PubMed:14532127, PubMed:15944249). Secreted by plasma cells in response to LPS (By
similarity). Found on the surface of activated platelets (PubMed:11154118). An increased
chromatin association is observed when associated with the adenovirus protein pVII
(PubMed:27362237). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63158, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11154118,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:12231511, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14532127,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:15944249, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16855214,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:17114460, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18631454,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:19811284, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20819940,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:27362237, ECO:0000305|PubMed:20123072}
```

#### **Tissue Location**

Ubiquitous. Expressed in platelets (PubMed:11154118).

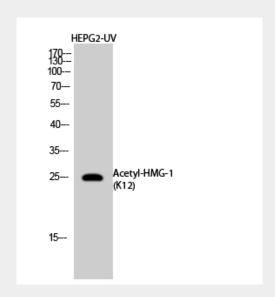
### HMG-1 (Acetyl Lys12) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

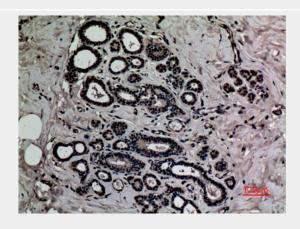
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.



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

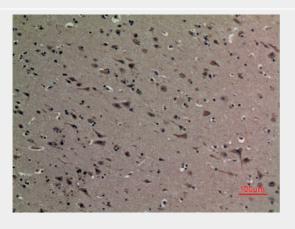
# HMG-1 (Acetyl Lys12) Polyclonal Antibody - Images











HMG-1 (Acetyl Lys12) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Multifunctional redox sensitive protein with various roles in different cellular compartments. In the nucleus is one of the major chromatin-associated non-histone proteins and acts as a DNA chaperone involved in replication, transcription, chromatin remodeling, V(D)J recombination, DNA repair and genome stability. Proposed to be an universal biosensor for nucleic acids. Promotes host inflammatory response to sterile and infectious signals and is involved in the coordination and integration of innate and adaptive immune responses. In the cytoplasm functions as sensor and/or chaperone for immunogenic nucleic acids implicating the activation of TLR9-mediated immune responses, and mediates autophagy. Acts as danger associated molecular pattern (DAMP) molecule that amplifies immune responses during tissue injury (PubMed:27362237). Released to the extracellular environment can bind DNA, nucleosomes, IL-1 beta, CXCL12, AGER isoform 2/sRAGE, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and lipoteichoic acid (LTA), and activates cells through engagement of multiple surface receptors. In the extracellular compartment fully reduced HMGB1 (released by necrosis) acts as a chemokine, disulfide HMGB1 (actively secreted) as a cytokine, and sulfonyl HMGB1 (released from apoptotic cells) promotes immunological tolerance (PubMed:23519706, PubMed:23446148, PubMed:23994764, PubMed:25048472). Has proangiogdenic activity (By similarity). May be involved in platelet activation (By similarity). Binds to phosphatidylserine and phosphatidylethanolamide (By similarity). Bound to RAGE mediates signaling for neuronal outgrowth (By similarity). May play a role in accumulation of expanded polyglutamine (polyQ) proteins such as huntingtin (HTT) or TBP (PubMed:23303669, PubMed:25549101).

### HMG-1 (Acetyl Lys12) Polyclonal Antibody - Citations

 Protective effect of Dachengqi decoction on the pancreatic microcirculatory system in severe acute pancreatitis by down-regulating HMGB-TLR-4-IL-23-IL-17A mediated neutrophil activation by targeting SIRT1