

# HIRA (phospho Thr555) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68118

#### Specification

# HIRA (phospho Thr555) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality IHC-P, IF <u>P54198</u> Human, Mouse Rabbit Polyclonal

#### HIRA (phospho Thr555) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7290

**Other Names** HIRA; DGCR1; HIR; TUPLE1; Protein HIRA; TUP1-like enhancer of split protein 1

Dilution IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

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

**Storage Conditions** -20°C

### HIRA (phospho Thr555) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name HIRA

Synonyms DGCR1, HIR, TUPLE1

#### Function

Cooperates with ASF1A to promote replication-independent chromatin assembly. Required for the periodic repression of histone gene transcription during the cell cycle. Required for the formation of senescence-associated heterochromatin foci (SAHF) and efficient senescence-associated cell cycle exit.

**Cellular Location** 

Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Note=Primarily, though not exclusively, localized to the nucleus. Localizes to PML bodies immediately prior to onset of senescence

**Tissue Location** 

Expressed at high levels in kidney, pancreas and skeletal muscle and at lower levels in brain, heart, liver, lung, and placenta.

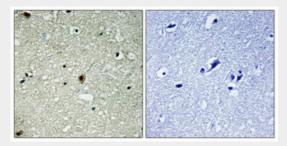


### HIRA (phospho Thr555) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

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

### HIRA (phospho Thr555) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



# HIRA (phospho Thr555) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Cooperates with ASF1A to promote replication-independent chromatin assembly. Required for the periodic repression of histone gene transcription during the cell cycle. Required for the formation of senescence-associated heterochromatin foci (SAHF) and efficient senescence-associated cell cycle exit.