

HIRA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17007a**Specification**

HIRA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P54198](#)

HIRA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 7290

Other Names

Protein HIRA, TUP1-like enhancer of split protein 1, HIRA, DGCR1, HIR, TUPLE1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HIRA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

HIRA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

HIRA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes a histone chaperone that preferentially places the variant histone H3.3 in nucleosomes. Orthologs of this gene in yeast, flies, and plants are necessary for the formation of transcriptionally silent heterochromatin. This gene plays an important role in the formation of the senescence-associated heterochromatin foci. These foci likely mediate the irreversible cell cycle changes that occur in senescent cells. It is considered the primary candidate gene in some haploinsufficiency syndromes such as DiGeorge syndrome, and insufficient production of the gene may disrupt normal embryonic development.

HIRA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press :Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009) Banumathy, G., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 29(3):758-770(2009) Ramelli, G.P., et al. Dev Med Child Neurol 50(12):953-955(2008) Zhang, R., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 27(6):2343-2358(2007)