

HIRA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP6277c

Specification

HIRA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P54198

HIRA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 7290

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6277c was selected from the Center region of human HIRA. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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 (Center) 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 (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

Blocking Peptides

HIRA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

HIRA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

HIRA is a histone chaperone that preferentially places the variant histone H3.3 in nucleosomes. Orthologs of this protein in yeast, flies, and plants are necessary for the formation of transcriptionally silent heterochomatin. It 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 protein in some haploinsufficiency syndromes such as DiGeorge syndrome, and insufficient production of the gene may disrupt normal embryonic development.

HIRA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Zhang, R., Mol. Cell. Biol. 27 (6), 2343-2358 (2007) Tang, Y., Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 13 (10), 921-929 (2006)