

**HMGA1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP9106b****Specification**

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**HMGA1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P17096](#)**HMGA1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3159**Other Names**

High mobility group protein HMG-I/HMG-Y, HMG-I(Y), High mobility group AT-hook protein 1, High mobility group protein A1, High mobility group protein R, HMGA1, HMGIY

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9106b](/products/AP9106b) was selected from the C-term region of human HMGA1. 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.

**HMGA1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** HMGA1**Synonyms** HMGIY**Function**

HMG-I/Y bind preferentially to the minor groove of A+T rich regions in double-stranded DNA. It is suggested that these proteins could function in nucleosome phasing and in the 3'-end processing of mRNA transcripts. They are also involved in the transcription regulation of genes containing, or in close proximity to A+T-rich regions.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome.

## **HMGA1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **HMGA1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **HMGA1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

HMGA1 encodes a non-histone protein involved in many cellular processes, including regulation of inducible gene transcription, integration of retroviruses into chromosomes, and the metastatic progression of cancer cells. The encoded protein preferentially binds to the minor groove of A+T-rich regions in double-stranded DNA. It has little secondary structure in solution but assumes distinct conformations when bound to substrates such as DNA or other proteins. The encoded protein is frequently acetylated and is found in the nucleus.

## **HMGA1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Mu,G., et.al., Hum. Pathol. 41 (4), 493-502 (2010)Kim,J.J., et.al., J. Hum. Genet. 55 (1), 27-31 (2010)