

Product datasheet for TA347137

HIRA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

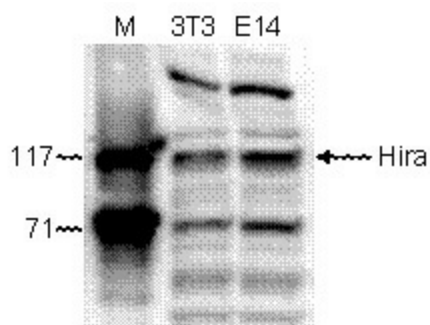
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA (1:100 ?? 1:200) ; Western blotting (1:1,000)
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-Hira antibody: mouse Hira (histone cell cycle regulation defective homolog A), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide containing an amino acid sequence from the central part of the protein
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Whole antiserum from rabbit containing 0.05% azide.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	histone cell cycle regulator
Database Link:	NP_003316 Entrez Gene 15260 Mouse P54198
Background:	Hira (UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P54198) is a histone chaperone that cooperates with ASF1A to promote replication-independent chromatin assembly. It is important for histone regulation and is required for the periodic repression of histone gene transcription during the cell cycle. Hira plays an important role in the formation of transcriptionally silent senescence-associated heterochromatic foci (SAHF). SAHF, which contain heterochromatin proteins such as HP1, are believed to repress expression of proliferation-promoting genes, leading to the irreversible cell cycle changes that occur in senescent cells. Interaction between HIRA and ASF1A is the rate limiting step in the formation of SAHF. Hira is also thought to be involved in certain haploinsufficiency syndromes such as DiGeorge syndrome. Insufficient production of Hira protein may disrupt normal embryonic development.


[View online »](#)

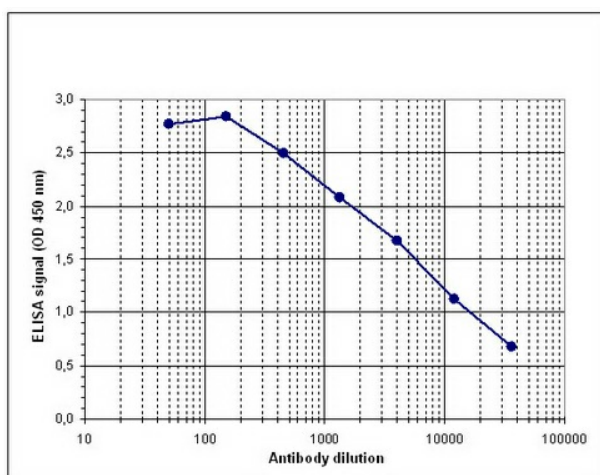
Synonyms: DGCR1; TUP1; TUPLE1

Protein Families: Transcription Factors

Product images:



WB was performed on whole cell lysates from mouse fibroblasts (NIH3T3) and embryonic stem cells (E14Tg2a) with the antibody against mouse Hira, diluted 1:1,000 in BSA/PBS-Tween. The molecular weight marker (M, in kDa) is shown on the left; the location of the protein of interest (112 kDa) is indicated on the right.



Determination of the titer To determine the titer, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the antibody against mouse Hira. The wells were coated with the peptide used for immunisation of the rabbit. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution (Figure 1), the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:6,300.