HP1α/β (C7F11) Rabbit mAb



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Applications: WB, IP, IHC-P, IF-IC	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 25	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P45973	Entrez-Gene Id 23468	
Product Usage Information	Aį	pplication				Dilution	
	W	estern Blotting				1:1000	
	Im	Immunoprecipitation				1:25	
	Im	Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)				1:200	
	Im	Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)				1:100	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20° C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity / Sensiti		HP1α/ β (C7F11) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total HP1 α and HP1 β protein. The antibody does not cross-react with HP1 γ proteins.					
Source / Purificatio	••	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the carboxy terminus of human HP1 α .					
Background		Heterochromatin protein 1 (HP1) is a family of heterochromatic adaptor molecules involved in both gene silencing and higher order chromatin structure (1). All three HP1 family members (\alpha, \beta, and \cdot\) are primarily					

silencing and higher order chromatin structure (1). All three HP1 family members (α , β , and γ) are primarily associated with centromeric heterochromatin; however, HP1 β and γ also localize to euchromatic sites in the genome (2,3). HP1 proteins are approximately 25 kDa in size and contain a conserved amino-terminal chromodomain, followed by a variable hinge region and a conserved carboxy-terminal chromoshadow domain. The chromodomain facilitates binding to histone H3 tri-methylated at Lys9, a histone "mark" closely associated with centromeric heterochromatin (4,5). The variable hinge region binds both RNA and DNA in a sequence-independent manner (6). The chromoshadow domain mediates the dimerization of HP1 proteins, in addition to binding multiple proteins implicated in gene silencing and heterochromatin formation, including the SUV39H histone methyltransferase, the DNMT1 and DNMT3a DNA methyltransferases, and the p150 subunit of chromatin-assembly factor-1 (CAF1) (7-9). In addition to contributing to heterochromatin formation and propagation, HP1 and SUV39H are also found complexed with retinoblastoma (Rb) and E2F6 proteins, both of which function to repress euchromatic gene transcription in quiescent cells (10,11). HP1 proteins are subject to multiple types of post-translational modifications, including phosphorylation, acetylation, methylation, ubiquitination, and sumoylation, suggesting multiple means of regulation (12-14).

Background References

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Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

1/1/24. 7:14 AM

Western Blot Buffer

 $HP1\alpha/\beta$ (C7F11) Rabbit mAb (#2623) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)

IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster

X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse

GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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