Datasheet for ABIN968400

anti-TGFB1I1 antibody (AA 73-186)

2 Images | 3 Publications

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	TGFB1I1
Binding Specificity:	AA 73-186
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TGFB1I1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Mouse Hic-5 aa. 73-186
Clone:	34-Hic
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity:	Rat (Rattus), Human, Dog (Canine)
Characteristics:	1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results. 2. Please refer to us for technical protocols. 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing. 4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity

Product Details

	chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	TGFB1I1
Alternative Name:	Hic-5 (TGFB1I1 Products)
Background:	Focal adhesions are cell structures terminal to the actin-stress fiber bundles. They attach cultured cells to their substratum or extracellular matrix. These adhesions occur through the integrin receptor molecules which link cytoskeletal proteins and extracellular matrix. The intracellular adhesion is composed of a number of proteins such as paxillin, VASP, vinculin, and the focal-adhesion kinases FAK and PYK2/CAKbeta. Hic-5, also described as hydrogen peroxide inducible-mRNA, is a focal adhesion protein that binds to FAK and PYK2. It is ubiquitously expressed with the highest levels found in lung, spleen, and heart. Induction of Hic-5 is accomplished by hydrogen peroxide or TGFbeta1 and is repressed in K-ras transformed cells. Like paxillin, Hic-5 is tyrosine phosphorylated in Src-transformed cells and is highly similar to paxillin in its primary structure. Both proteins contain LIM domains and LD motifs. In addition, Hic-5 localizes to focal adhesions and co-immunoprecipitates with PYK2/CAKbeta in vivo. Thus, Hic-5 may be a substrate for CAKbeta and play a role in signal transduction during proliferation, cell motility, and adhesion.
Molecular Weight:	50 kDa
Pathways:	Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling Pathway, VEGF Signaling

Application Details

Comment:	Related Products: ABIN967389
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	250 µg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which

Handling

	should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at -20° C.

Publications

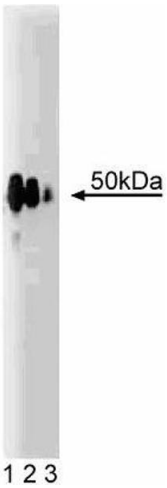
Product cited in:

Wang, Yang, Guo, Sampson, Hsu, Tsai, Yeh, Wu, Guo, Chang: "Suppression of androgen receptor transactivation by Pyk2 via interaction and phosphorylation of the ARA55 coregulator." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 277, Issue 18, pp. 15426-31, (2002) (PubMed).

Jia, Ransom, Shibanuma, Liu, Welsh, Smoyer: "Identification and characterization of hic-5/ARA55 as an hsp27 binding protein." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 276, Issue 43, pp. 39911-8, (2001) (PubMed).

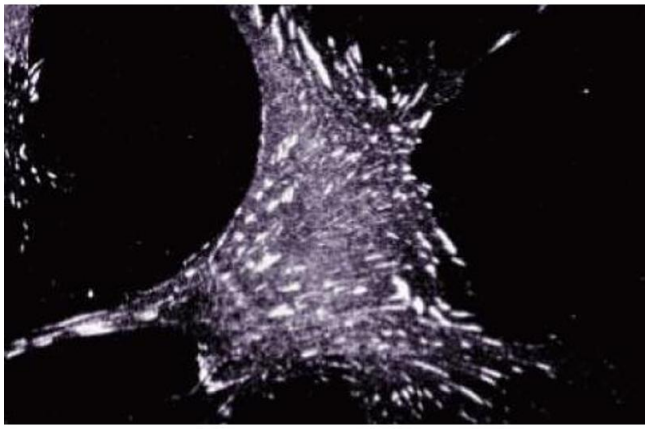
Shibanuma, Mashimo, Kuroki, Nose: "Characterization of the TGF beta 1-inducible hic-5 gene that encodes a putative novel zinc finger protein and its possible involvement in cellular senescence." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 269, Issue 43, pp. 26767-74, (1994) (PubMed).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of Hic-5 on a rat lung lysate. Lane 1: 1:250, lane 2: 1:500, lane 3: 1:1000 dilution of the mouse anti- Hic-5 antibody.



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Immunofluorescence staining of human fibroblasts.