
Product Name: PIAS 1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab16119**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	72kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	PIAS1
Alternative Names	PIAS1; DDXBP1; E3 SUMO-protein ligase PIAS1; DEAD/H box-binding protein 1; Gu-binding protein; GBP; Protein inhibitor of activated STAT protein 1; RNA helicase II-binding protein
Gene ID	8554.0
SwissProt ID	O75925
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PIAS1. AA range:10-59

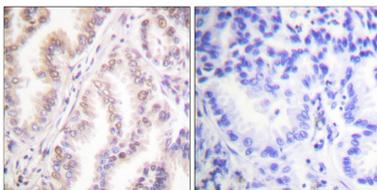
Background

This gene encodes a member of the protein inhibitor of activated STAT (PIAS) family. PIAS proteins function as SUMO E3 ligases and play important roles in many cellular processes by mediating the sumoylation of target proteins. This protein plays a central role as a transcriptional coregulator of numerous cellular pathways including the STAT1 and nuclear factor kappaB pathways. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016],domain:The LXXLL motif is a transcriptional coregulator signature.,domain:The SP-RING-type domain is required for promoting EKLf sumoylation.,function:Functions as an E3-type small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO) ligase, stabilizing the interaction between UBE2I and the substrate, and as a SUMO-tethering factor. Plays a crucial role as a transcriptional coregulation in various cellular pathways, including the STAT pathway, the p53 pathway and the steroid hormone signaling pathway. The effects of this transcriptional coregulation, transactivation or silencing, may vary depending upon the biological context.,pathway:Protein modification; protein sumoylation.,PTM:Sumoylated.,similarity:Belongs to the PIAS family.,similarity:Contains 1 SAP domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SP-RING-type zinc finger.,subcellular location:Interaction with CSRP2 may induce a partial redistribution along the cytoskeleton.,subunit:Binds SUMO1 and UBE2I. Interacts with AR, CSRP2, JUN, MDM2, NCOA2, TP53, RNA helicase II and STAT1 dimers, following IFN-alpha-stimulation. Interacts with SP3, preferentially when SUMO-modified. Binds preferentially AT-rich DNA sequences, known as matrix or scaffold attachment regions (MARs/SARs) (By similarity). Interacts with PLAG1. Interacts with KLF8; the interaction results in SUMO ligation and repression of KLF8 transcriptional activity and of its cell cycle progression into G(1) phase.,tissue specificity:Expressed in numerous tissues with highest level in testis.,

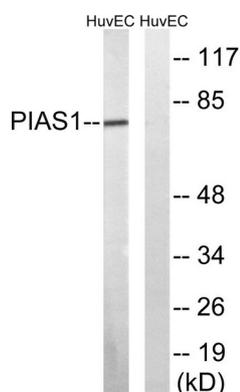
Research Area

Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;Jak_STAT;Pathways in cancer;Small cell lung cancer;

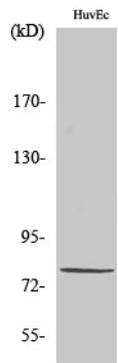
Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using PIAS1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells, using PIAS1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using PIAS 1 Polyclonal Antibody.