Product name:	PIAS 1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN16119
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PIAS1. AA range:10-59
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	72kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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 includign 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.,