Revision 1

HP1β Antibody

#2613 Store at -20C

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W	H M R Mk	Endogenous	25	Rabbit	#P83916	10951

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity/Sensitivity

This antibody detects endogenous levels of HP1 beta protein. The antibody does not cross-react with HP1 alpha or HP1 gamma proteins.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology

Bovine

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the carboxy terminus of human HP1 beta. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

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 (α, β, and γ) are primarily associated with centromeric heterochromatin; however, HP1β 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 (CAF-1) (7-9). In addition to contributing to heterochromatin formation and propagation, HP1 and SUV39H1 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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4. Lachner, M. et al. (2001) *Nature* 410, 116-120.
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6. Muchardt, C. et al. (2002) *EMBO Rep.* 3, 975-981.
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12. Minc, E. et al. (1999) *Chromosoma* 108, 220-234.
13. Zhao, T. et al. (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* 276, 9512-9518.
14. Lomberk, G. et al. (2006) *Nat. Cell Biol.* 8, 407-415.

Species Reactivity

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

Western Blot Buffer

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

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **M:** Mouse **R:** Rat **Mk:** Monkey

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Limited Uses