

Product name:	PIASy Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN16122
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PIAS4. AA range:451-500
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	56kDa
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:

domain:The LXXLL motif is a coregulator signature that is essential for transcriptional corepression.,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, the Wnt pathway and the steroid hormone signaling pathway. Involved in gene silencing. Promotes PARK7 sumoylation. In Wnt signaling, represses LEF1 and enhances TCF4 transcriptional activities through promoting their sumoylations.,pathway:Protein modification; protein sumoylation.,PTM:Sumoylated. Lys-35 is the main site of sumoylation. Sumoylation is required for TCF4 sumoylation and transcriptional activation. Represses LEF1 transcriptional activity. SUMO1 is the preferred conjugate.,similarity:Belongs to the PIAS family.,similarity:Contains 1 SAP domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SP-RING-type zinc finger.,subcellular location:Colocalizes with SUMO1 and TCF7L2/TCF4 and LEF1 in a subset of PML (promyelocytic leukemia) nuclear bodies.,subunit:Interacts with AR, GATA2, LEF1, TP53 and STAT1 (IFNG-induced). Binds to AT-rich DNA sequences, known as matrix or scaffold attachment regions (MARs/SARs) (By similarity). Interacts with TICAM1. 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:Highly expressed in testis and, at lower levels, in spleen, prostate, ovary, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.,domain:The LXXLL motif is a coregulator signature that is essential for transcriptional corepression.,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, the Wnt pathway and the steroid hormone signaling pathway. Involved in gene silencing. Promotes PARK7 sumoylation. In Wnt signaling, represses LEF1 and enhances TCF4 transcriptional activities through promoting their sumoylations.,pathway:Protein modification; protein sumoylation.,PTM:Sumoylated. Lys-35 is the main site of sumoylation. Sumoylation is required for TCF4 sumoylation and transcriptional activation. Represses LEF1 transcriptional activity. SUMO1 is the preferred conjugate.,similarity:Belongs to the PIAS family.,similarity:Contains 1 SAP domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SP-RING-type zinc finger.,subcellular location:Colocalizes with SUMO1 and TCF7L2/TCF4 and LEF1 in a subset of PML (promyelocytic leukemia) nuclear bodies.,subunit:Interacts with AR, GATA2, LEF1, TP53 and STAT1 (IFNG-induced). Binds to AT-rich DNA sequences, known as matrix or scaffold attachment regions (MARs/SARs) (By similarity). Interacts with TICAM1. 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:Highly expressed in testis and, at lower levels, in spleen, prostate, ovary, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.,