

Product datasheet

Anti-SIAH1 antibody ab2237

★★★★★ 1 Abreviews 20 References 2 Images

Overview

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<b>Product name</b>	Anti-SIAH1 antibody
<b>Description</b>	Goat polyclonal to SIAH1
<b>Host species</b>	Goat
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> IHC-P, WB, IP, ELISA
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Mouse, Rat, Human <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Cow, Dog 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human SIAH1 aa 2-16 (N terminal). Sequence: SRQTATALPTGTSKC  Database link: <a href="#">Q8IUQ4</a> (Peptide available as <a href="#">ab22876</a> )  <a href="#">Run BLAST with</a> <a href="#">Run BLAST with</a>
<b>Positive control</b>	Human liver lysate.

Properties

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<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.30 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.05% Tris, 0.5% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

Applications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab2237** in the following tested applications.

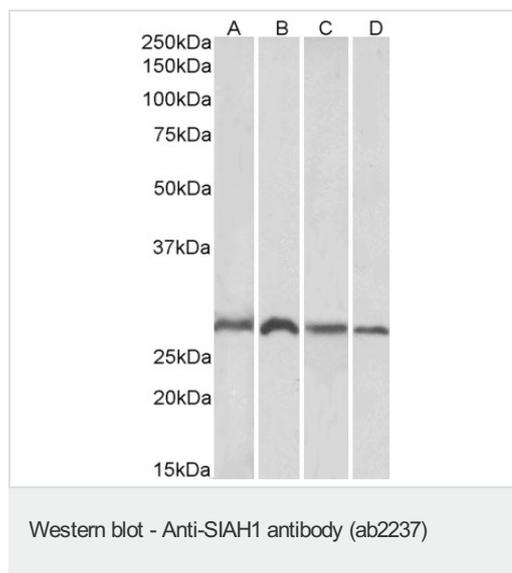
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		1/50. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol. PubMed: 17189520 1:300 donkey anti-goat was used for secondary antibody.
WB	★★★★★	Use a concentration of 1 - 3 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 28, 30 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 31, 35 kDa).
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

## Target

<b>Function</b>	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. E3 ubiquitin ligases accept ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates. Mediates E3 ubiquitin ligase activity either through direct binding to substrates or by functioning as the essential RING domain subunit of larger E3 complexes. Triggers the ubiquitin-mediated degradation of many substrates, including proteins involved in transcription regulation (MYB, POU2AF1, PML and RBBP8), a cell surface receptor (DCC), the cell-surface receptor-type tyrosine kinase FLT3, the cytoplasmic signal transduction molecules (KLF10/TIEG1 and NUMB), an antiapoptotic protein (BAG1), a microtubule motor protein (KIF22), a protein involved in synaptic vesicle function in neurons (SYP), a structural protein (CTNNB1) and SNCAIP. Confers constitutive instability to HIPK2 through proteasomal degradation. It is thereby involved in many cellular processes such as apoptosis, tumor suppression, cell cycle, axon guidance, transcription regulation, spermatogenesis and TNF-alpha signaling. Has some overlapping function with SIAH2. Induces apoptosis in cooperation with PEG3. Upon nitric oxid (NO) generation that follows apoptotic stimulation, interacts with S-nitrosylated GAPDH, mediating the translocation of GAPDH to the nucleus. GAPDH acts as a stabilizer of SIAH1, facilitating the degradation of nuclear proteins.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Widely expressed at a low level. Down-regulated in advanced hepatocellular carcinomas.
<b>Pathway</b>	Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the SINA (Seven in absentia) family. Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger. Contains 1 SIAH-type zinc finger.
<b>Domain</b>	The RING-type zinc finger domain is essential for ubiquitin ligase activity. The SBD domain (substrate-binding domain) mediates the homodimerization and the interaction with substrate proteins. It is related to the TRAF family.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Phosphorylated on Ser-19 by ATM and ATR. This phosphorylation disrupts SIAH1 interaction with HIPK2, and subsequent proteasomal degradation of HIPK2.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Predominantly cytoplasmic. Partially nuclear.

## Images



**All lanes :** Anti-SIAH1 antibody (ab2237) at 1 µg/ml

**Lane 1 :** Mouse brain lysate

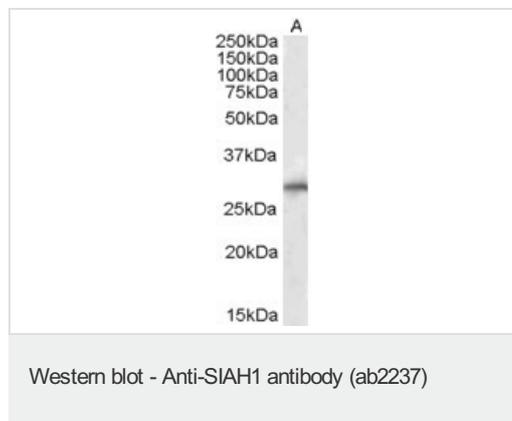
**Lane 2 :** Rat brain lysate

**Lane 3 :** Mouse liver lysate

**Lane 4 :** Rat liver lysate

Lysates/proteins at 35 µg per lane.

**Predicted band size:** 31, 35 kDa



Anti-SIAH1 antibody (ab2237) at 1 µg/ml + Human liver lysate at 35 µg

**Predicted band size:** 31, 35 kDa

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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