

**PID Antibody**  
Catalog # ASC10138**Specification****PID Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, ICC, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O94776</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">AAG02241</a> , <a href="#">9931638</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted: 73 kDa

Application Notes	<b>Observed: 75 kDa KDa</b> PID antibody can be used for detection of PID by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 µg/mL.
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**PID Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **9219****Other Names**

PID Antibody: PID, MTA1L1, PID, Metastasis-associated protein MTA2, Metastasis-associated 1-like 1, MTA1-L1 protein, metastasis associated 1 family, member 2

**Target/Specificity**

MTA2; PID antibody is predicted to not cross-react with MTA2

**Reconstitution & Storage**

PID antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

PID Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PID Antibody - Protein Information****Name** MTA2**Synonyms** MTA1L1, PID**Function**

May function as a transcriptional coregulator (PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16428440" target="\_blank"&gt;16428440&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28977666> target="\_blank">28977666</a>). Acts as a component of the histone deacetylase NuRD complex which participates in the remodeling of chromatin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16428440" target="\_blank">16428440</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28977666" target="\_blank">28977666</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00512, ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00624, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28977666, ECO:0000269|PubMed:33283408}

#### Tissue Location

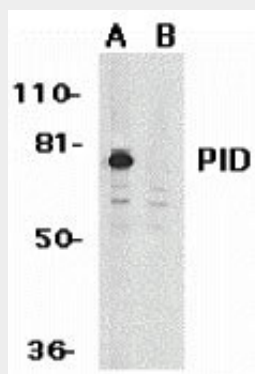
Widely expressed.

#### PID Antibody - Protocols

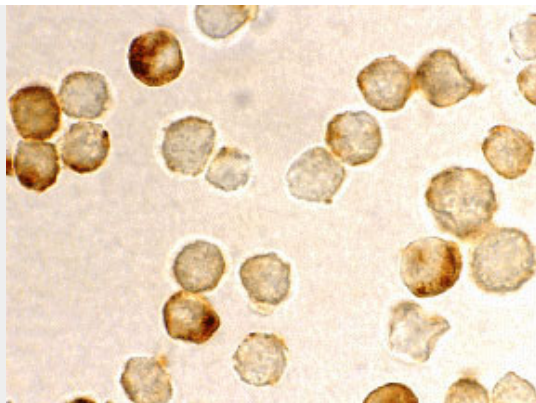
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

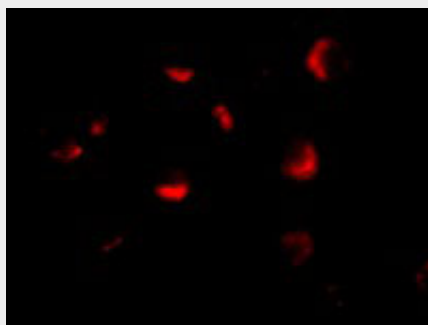
#### PID Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of PID expression in HeLa whole cell lysates in the absence (A) or presence (B) of blocking peptide with PID antibody at 1 µg/mL.



Immunocytochemistry staining of HeLa using PID antibody at 10 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of PID in HeLa cells with PID antibody at 10 µg/mL.

### **PID Antibody - Background**

**PID Antibody:** The p53 tumor-suppressor gene integrates numerous signals that control cell life and death. Several novel molecules involved in p53 pathway, including Chk2, p53R2, p53AIP1, Noxa, PIDD, and PID/MTA2, were recently discovered. The transcriptional activity of p53 is modulated by protein stability and acetylation. PID/MTA2, also termed MTA1-L1, was found to be a subunit of nucleosome remodeling and deacetylating (NRD/NuRD) complex. PID/MTA2 modulates the enzymatic activity of the histone deacetylase complex and its expression reduces the levels of acetylated p53. Deacetylation of p53 by PID/MTA2 represses p53-dependent transcriptional activation and modulates p53-mediated cell growth arrest and apoptosis. PID/MTA2 is ubiquitously expressed in human tissues.

### **PID Antibody - References**

- Matsuoka S, Huang M, and Elledge SJ. Linkage of ATM to cell cycle regulation by the Chk2 protein kinase. *Science* 1998; 282:1893-7.
- Tanaka H, Arakawa H, Yamaguchi T, et al. A ribonucleotide reductase gene involved in a p53-dependent cell-cycle checkpoint for DNA damage. *Nature* 2000; 404:42-9.
- Oda E, Ohki R, Murasawa H, et al. Noxa, a BH3-only member of the Bcl-2 family and candidate mediator of p53-induced apoptosis. *Science* 2000; 288:1053-8.
- Oda K, Arakawa H, Tanaka T, et al. p53AIP1, a potential mediator of p53-dependent apoptosis, and its regulation by Ser-46-phosphorylated p53. *Cell* 2000;102:849-62.