

# HIRA FISH Probe

Catalog # FA0450      Size 200 uL

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Made to order FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization Technique. ( <a href="#">Technology</a> ).
<b>Origin</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	Genomic DNA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Notice</b>	We <b>strongly recommend</b> the customer to use FFPE FISH PreTreatment Kit 1 (Catalog #: <a href="#">KA2375</a> or <a href="#">KA2691</a> ) for the pretreatment of Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue sections.
<b>Regulation Status</b>	For research use only (RUO)
<b>Supplied Product</b>	DAPI Counterstain (1500 ng/mL ) 250 uL
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at 4°C in the dark.

## Applications

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

[Protocol Download](#)

## Gene Info — HIRA

<b>Entrez GeneID</b>	<a href="#">7290</a>
<b>Gene Name</b>	HIRA
<b>Gene Alias</b>	DGCR1, TUP1, TUPLE1
<b>Gene Description</b>	HIR histone cell cycle regulation defective homolog A (S. cerevisiae)

Omim ID [600237](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

**Gene Summary** This gene encodes a histone chaperone that preferentially places the variant histone H3.3 in nucleosomes. Orthologs of this gene in yeast, flies, and plants are necessary for the formation of transcriptionally silent heterochromatin. This gene plays an important role in the formation of the senescence-associated heterochromatin foci. These foci likely mediate the irreversible cell cycle changes that occur in senescent cells. It is considered the primary candidate gene in some haploinsufficiency syndromes such as DiGeorge syndrome, and insufficient production of the gene may disrupt normal embryonic development. [provided by RefSeq]

**Other Designations** DiGeorge critical region gene 1|HIR histone cell cycle regulation defective homolog A

## Disease

- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)