Product Name: HNF-4α/γ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab12132

Summary

Production Name	HNF-4α/γ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	HNF4A/HNF4G
Alternative Names	HNF4A; HNF4; NR2A1; TCF14; Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-alpha; HNF-4-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group A member 1; Transcription factor 14; TCF-14; Transcription factor HNF-4; HNF4G; NR2A2; Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-gamma; HNF-4-ga
Gene ID	3172/3174
SwissProt ID	P41235/Q14541.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HNF4 alpha/gamma. AA range:91-140

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000
Molecular Weight	52kD

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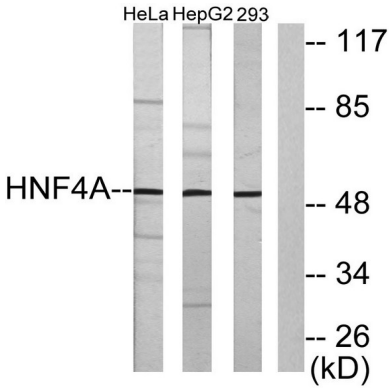
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a nuclear transcription factor which binds DNA as a homodimer. The encoded protein controls the expression of several genes, including hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha, a transcription factor which regulates the expression of several hepatic genes. This gene may play a role in development of the liver, kidney, and intestines. Mutations in this gene have been associated with monogenic autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type I. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012],alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in HNF4A are the cause of maturity onset diabetes of the young type 1 (MODY1) [MIM:125850]; also shortened MODY-1. MODY [MIM:606391] is a form of diabetes that is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset in childhood or early adulthood (usually before 25 years of age) and a primary defect in insulin secretion. The clinical phenotype of MODY1 is characterized by severe insulin secretory defects, and by major hyperglycemia associated with microvascular complications.,function:Transcriptionally controlled transcription factor. Binds to DNA sites required for the transcription of alpha 1-antitrypsin, apolipoprotein CIII, transthyretin genes and HNF1-alpha. May be essential for development of the liver, kidney and intestine.,miscellaneous:Binds fatty acids.,online information:Hepatocyte nuclear factors entry,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residue(s); phosphorylation is important for its DNA-binding activity. Phosphorylation may directly or indirectly play a regulatory role in the subnuclear distribution.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR2 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Homodimerization is required for HNF4-alpha to bind to its recognition site.,

Research Area

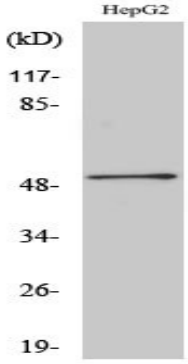
Stem cell pathway; AMPK; Protein_Acetylation

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2, HeLa, and 293 cells, using HNF4 alpha/gamma Antibody. The lane on the right

is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using HNF-4α/γ Polyclonal Antibody

Note

For research use only.