**Product Name: HNF-4α (Acetyl Lys106) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
**Catalog #: APRab06219**

## Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| **Production Name** | HNF-4α (Acetyl Lys106) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| **Description** | Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Application** | WB |
| **Reactivity** | Human,Rat,Mouse |

## Performance

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|---|---|
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Modification** | Acetyl Antibody |
| **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

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|---|---|
| **Gene Name** | HNF4A HNF4 NR2A1 TCF14 |
| **Alternative Names** | 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) |
| **Gene ID** | 3172.0 |
| **SwissProt ID** | P41235.Synthetic Acetyl peptide from human protein at AA range: 106 |

## Application

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dilution Ratio** | WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000 |
| **Molecular Weight** | 55kD |

## Background

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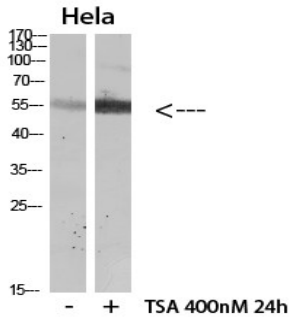
The protein encoded by this gene is a nuclear transcription factor which binds DNA as a homodimer. The encoded protein controls the expression of several genes, including hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha, a transcription factor which regulates the expression of several hepatic genes. This gene may play 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

Maturity onset diabetes of the young;

## Image Data




Western blot analysis of mouse-lung mouse-kidney mouse-liver lysate, antibody was diluted at 500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

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## Note

For research use only.