HNF-4α/γ (Acetyl Lys127/79) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YK0082

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human:K127/79,Mouse:K127/79,Rat:K127

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 55kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
ELISA 1:10000-20000

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthetic Acetyl peptide from human protein at AA range: 127(HNF-4α)/79(HNF-4γ)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of HNF-4α/γ only when acetylated at Human:K127/79, Mouse:K127/79, Rat:K127.This antibody does not recognize acetylated at other sites.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):MKkEA

Target Information

Gene name HNF4A HNF4 NR2A1 TCF14 HNF4G NR2A2

Protein Name Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-alpha/gamma (HNF-4-alpha/gamma) (Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group A member 1) (Transcription factor 14) (TCF-14) (Transcription factor HNF-4)

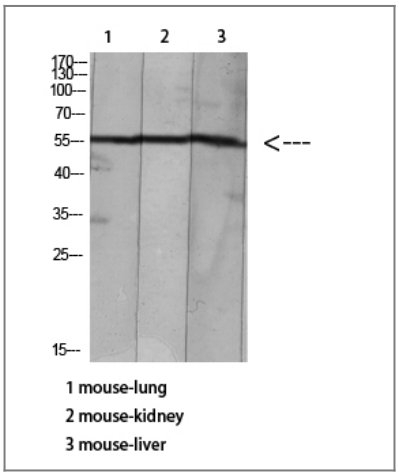
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	3172;	P41235; Q14541;

Cellular Localization Nucleus.

Tissue specificity Kidney,Liver,

Function 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.,

Validation Data



Western blot analysis of mouse-lung mouse-brain mouse-heart Hela mouse-liver lysate, antibody was diluted at 500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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