

产品名称: HNF-4 α (Acetyl Lys106) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab06219



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	HNF-4 α (Acetyl Lys106) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Rat,Mouse

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Acetylated
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	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)
别名 (Alternative Names)	
基因 ID (Gene ID)	3172.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P41235.Synthetic Acetyl peptide from human protein at AA range: 106

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	55kDa

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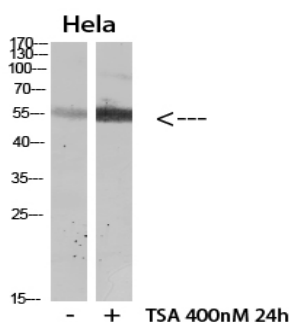
研究背景 (Background)

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.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

Maturity onset diabetes of the young;

图片 (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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注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .