



HNF-4 α Polyclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | BYab-01796 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Gene Name | HNF4A |
| Protein Name | Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-alpha |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HNF4 alpha. AA range:280-329 |
| Specificity | HNF-4 α Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HNF-4 α protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | 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 |
| Observed Band | 52kD |
| Cell Pathway | 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 |

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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 fac

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],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

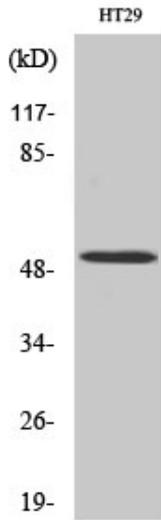
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

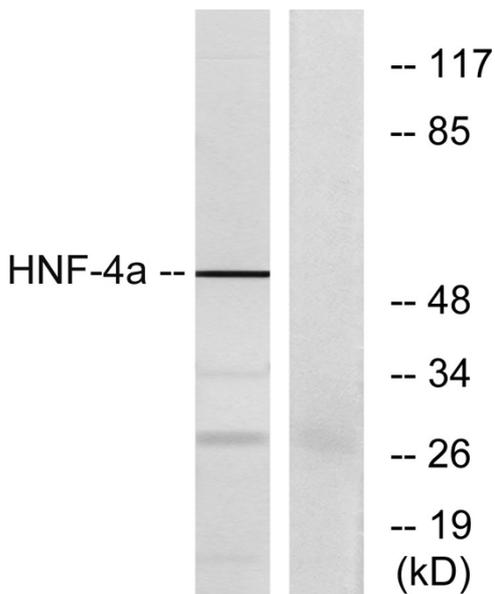
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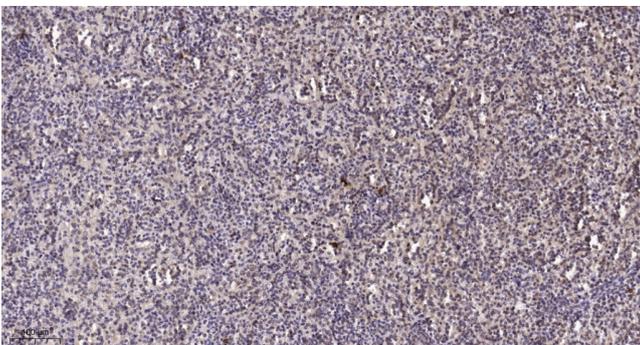
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using HNF-4 α Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Western blot analysis of lysates from HT-29 cells, using HNF4 alpha Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen. 1, Tris-EDTA, pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 2 Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

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