



NF-YA Monoclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | BYmab-01901 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | NFYA |
| Protein Name | Nuclear transcription factor Y subunit alpha |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NFYA. AA range:261-310 |
| Specificity | NF-YA Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NF-YA protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | NFYA; Nuclear transcription factor Y subunit alpha; CAAT box DNA-binding protein subunit A; Nuclear transcription factor Y subunit A; NF-YA |
| Observed Band | 43kD |
| Cell Pathway | Nucleus. |
| Tissue Specificity | Testis, |
| Function | function:Stimulates the transcription of various genes by recognizing and binding to a CCAAT motif in promoters, for example in type 1 collagen, albumin and beta-actin genes.,similarity:Belongs to the NFYA/HAP2 subunit family.,subunit:Heterotrimeric transcription factor composed of three components, NF-YA, NF-YB and NF-YC. NF-YB and NF-YC must interact and dimerize for NF-YA association and DNA binding., |
| Background | The protein encoded by this gene is one subunit of a trimeric complex, forming a highly conserved transcription factor that binds to CCAAT motifs in the promoter regions in a variety of genes. Subunit A associates with a tight dimer composed of the B and C subunits, resulting in a trimer that binds to DNA with high specificity |

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and affinity. The sequence specific interactions of the complex are made by the A subunit, suggesting a role as the regulatory subunit. In addition, there is evidence of post-transcriptional regulation in this gene product, either by protein degradation or control of translation. Further regulation is represented by alternative splicing in the glutamine-rich activation domain, with clear tissue-specific preferences for the two isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

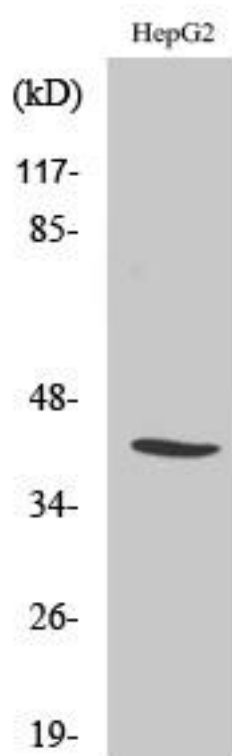
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

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

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using NF-YA Monoclonal Antibody