ARG42766
anti-HNF4A antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes HNF4A
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ChIP, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	HNF4A
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human HNF4A.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Transcription factor HNF-4; HNF4a9; HNF4a8; Transcription factor 14; MODY; HNF4a7; HNF4alpha; TCF-14; TCF14; Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group A member 1; MODY1; NR2A21; Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-alpha; TCF; NR2A1; HNF4; FRTS4; HNF-4-alpha

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ChIP	1:20
IP	1:20
WB	1:1000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	K562
Observed Size	~ 55 kDa

Properties

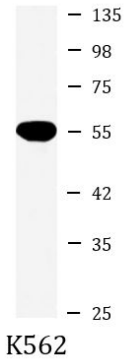
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA
Concentration	Batch dependent

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	HNF4A
Gene Full Name	hepatocyte nuclear factor 4, alpha
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]
Function	Transcriptional regulator which controls the expression of hepatic genes during the transition of endodermal cells to hepatic progenitor cells, facilitating the recruitment of RNA pol II to the promoters of target genes (PubMed:30597922). Activates the transcription of CYP2C38 (By similarity). Represses the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 transcriptional activity and is essential for circadian rhythm maintenance and period regulation in the liver and colon cells (PubMed:30530698). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	53 kDa
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. Phosphorylation at Ser-313 by AMPK reduces the ability to form homodimers and bind DNA. Acetylation at Lys-458 lowers transcriptional activation by about two-fold. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42766 anti-HNF4A antibody WB image

Western blot: K562 cell lysate stained with ARG42766 anti-HNF4A antibody at 1:1000 dilution.