

HNF-4α Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT2189

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: HNF4a

Fields: >>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Maturity onset diabetes of the young

Gene Name: HNF4A

Protein Name: Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-alpha

P49698

Human Gene ld: 3172

Human Swiss Prot

riss Prot P41235

No:

Mouse Gene ld: 15378

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 25735

Rat Swiss Prot No: P22449

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

HNF4 alpha. AA range:280-329

Specificity: HNF-4a Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HNF-4a protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200

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Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 52kD

Cell Pathway: Stem cell pathway; AMPK; Protein_Acetylation

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: 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 fac

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Expression: Kidney, Liver,

Tag: orthogonal

Sort: 7710

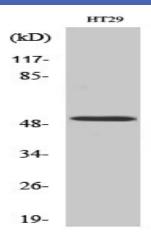
No4:

Host: Rabbit

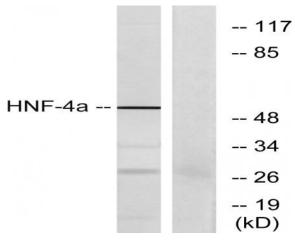
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Modifications: Unmodified

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).