

**HNF-4 $\alpha$  (Acetyl Lys106) Polyclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YK0081
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	HNF4 $\alpha$
<b>Fields :</b>	>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Maturity onset diabetes of the young
<b>Gene Name :</b>	HNF4A HNF4 NR2A1 TCF14
<b>Protein Name :</b>	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)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	3172
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P41235
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P49698
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P22449
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthetic Acetyl peptide from human protein at AA range: 106
<b>Specificity :</b>	The antibody detects endogenous HNF-4 $\alpha$ when Acetyl occurs at Lys106
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

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

**Observed Band :** 55kD

**Cell Pathway :** Maturity onset diabetes of the young;

**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],

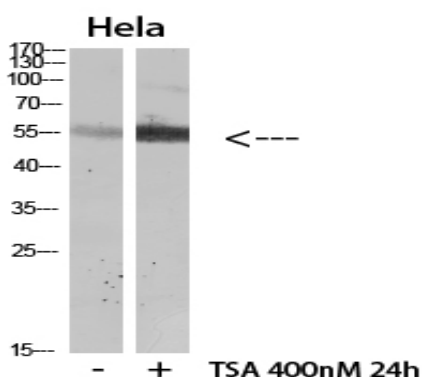
**Function :** alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in HNF4A are the cause of maturity onset diabetes of the young type 1 (MODY1) [MIM:125850]; also shortened MODY-1. MODY [MIM:606391] is a form of diabetes that is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, 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.

**Location :**

**Expression :** Kidney,Liver,

## Products Images



Western blot analysis of mouse-lung mouse-kidney mouse-liver lysate, antibody was diluted at 500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000