

FoxO4 (Acetyl Lys407) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YK0113
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	FoxO4
Fields :	>>Ras signaling pathway;>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>Shigellosis
Gene Name :	FOXO4 AFX AFX1 MLLT7
Protein Name :	FoxO4 (Acetyl Lys407)
Human Gene Id :	4303
Human Swiss Prot No :	P98177
Mouse Gene Id :	54601
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9WVH3
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human FoxO4 (Acetyl Lys407)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse FoxO4 (Acetyl Lys407)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

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

Observed Band : 55kD

Background : disease:A chromosomal aberration involving FOXO4 is found in acute leukemias. Translocation t(X;11)(q13;q23) with MLL/HRX. The result is a rogue activator protein.,function:Transcription factor involved in the regulation of the insulin signaling pathway. Binds to insulin-response elements (IREs) and can activate transcription of IGF1. Down-regulates expression of HIF1A and suppresses hypoxia-induced transcriptional activation of HIF1A-modulated genes. Also involved in negative regulation of the cell cycle.,pharmaceutical:A constitutively active FOXO4 mutant where phosphorylation sites Thr-32, Ser-187 and Ser-262 have been mutated to alanine may have therapeutic potential in ERBB2/HER2-overexpressing cancers as it inhibits ERBB2-mediated cell survival, transformation and tumorigenicity.,PTM:Acetylation by CBP, which is induced by peroxidase stress, inhibits transcriptional activity. Deacetylation by SIRT1 is NAD-dependent and stimulates transcriptional activity.,PTM:Phosphorylation by PKB/AKT1 inhibits transcriptional activity and is responsible for cytoplasmic localization.,similarity:Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.,subcellular location:When phosphorylated, translocated from nucleus to cytoplasm. Dephosphorylation triggers nuclear translocation.,subunit:Interacts with CBP, MYOCD, SIRT1, SRF and YWHAZ. Acetylated by CBP and deacetylated by SIRT1. Binding of YWHAZ inhibits DNA-binding.,tissue specificity:Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Isoform zeta is most abundant in the liver, kidney, and pancreas.,

Function : cell cycle checkpoint, DNA damage checkpoint, G1 phase of mitotic cell cycle, mitotic cell cycle, transcription,transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, response to DNA damage stimulus, cell cycle, cell cycle arrest, mitotic cell cycle checkpoint, mitotic cell cycle G2/M transition DNA damage checkpoint, cell surface receptor linked signal transduction, enzyme linked receptor protein signaling pathway, transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway, intracellular signaling cascade, regulation of mitotic cell cycle, muscle organ development, negative regulation of cell proliferation, insulin receptor signaling pathway, response to endogenous stimulus, response to hormone stimulus, positive regulation of biosynthetic process, response to organic substance, positive regulation of macromolecule

Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm. Nucleus. When phosphorylated, translocated from nucleus to cytoplasm. Dephosphorylation triggers nuclear translocation. Monoubiquitination increases nuclear localization. When deubiquitinated, translocated from nucleus to cytoplasm.

Expression : Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Isoform zeta is most abundant in the liver, kidney, and pancreas.

Products Images