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**Product Name: HNF-4 $\alpha$ / $\gamma$  (Acetyl Lys127/79) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab06220**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Acetylated
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	55kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	HNF4A HNF4 NR2A1 TCF14 HNF4G NR2A2 Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-alpha (HNF-4-alpha) (Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group A member 1) (Transcription factor 14) Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-gamma (HNF-4-gamma) (Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group A member 2)(TCF-14) (Transcription factor HNF-4)
<b>Alternative Names</b>	
<b>Gene ID</b>	3172.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P41235/Q14541
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic Acetyl peptide from human protein at AA range: 127(HNF-4 $\alpha$ )/79(HNF-4 $\gamma$ )

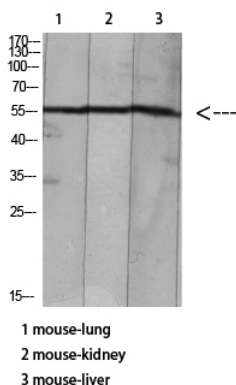
**Background**

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],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 factors entry,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,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR2 subfamily,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain,subunit:Homodimerization is required for HNF4-alpha to bind to its recognition site,.

## Research Area

Maturity onset diabetes of the young;

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of mouse-lung mouse-brain mouse-heart Hela mouse-liver lysate, antibody was diluted at 500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000