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**Product Name: EKLK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab10396**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Rat,Mouse
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<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>	38kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	KLF1
<b>Alternative Names</b>	KLF1; EKLF; Krueppel-like factor 1; Erythroid krueppel-like transcription factor; EKLF
<b>Gene ID</b>	10661.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Q13351
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KLF1 around the non-acetylation site of Lys274. AA range:231-280

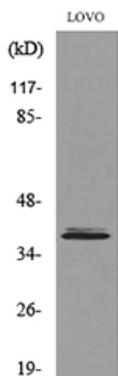
**Background**

This gene encodes a hematopoietic-specific transcription factor that induces high-level expression of adult beta-globin and

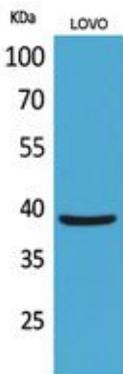
other erythroid genes. The zinc-finger protein binds to the DNA sequence CCACACCCT found in the beta hemoglobin promoter. Heterozygous loss-of-function mutations in this gene result in the dominant In(Lu) blood phenotype. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],function:Transcription regulator of erythrocyte development. Binds to the CACCC box in the beta-globin gene promoter and activates transcription. When sumoylation, acts as a Probably serves as a general switch factor for erythroid development. When sumoylated, acts as a transcriptional repressor, by promoting interaction with CDH2/MI2beta and also represses megakaryocytic differentiation.,PTM:Acetylated; can be acetylated on both Lys-274 and Lys-288. Acetylation on Lys-274 (by CBP) appears to be the major site affecting EKLF transactivation activity.,PTM:Phosphorylated primarily on serine residues in the transactivation domain. Phosphorylation on Thr-23 is critical for the transactivation activity.,PTM:Sumoylated; sumoylation, promoted by PIAS1, leads to repression of megakaryocyte differentiation. Also promotes the interaction with the CDH4 subunit of the NuRD repression complex.,similarity:Belongs to the krueppel C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family.,similarity:Contains 3 C2H2-type zinc fingers.,subcellular location:Colocalizes with SUMO1 in nuclear speckles.,subunit:Interacts with CBP and EP300; the interactions enhance the transactivation activity. Interacts with PCAF; the interaction does not acetylate EKLF and inhibits its transactivation activity.,tissue specificity:Expression restricted to adult bone marrow and fetal liver. Not expressed in myeloid nor lymphoid cell lines.,

## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysate from LOVO cells, using KLF1 Antibody.



Western Blot analysis of LOVO cells using EKLF Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000.

