
Product Name: EKLF/CKLF/UKLF Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab10397**

For research use only.

Summary

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

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	38kDa(EKLF) 20kDa(CKLF/UKLF)

Antigen Information

Gene Name	KLF1/KLF5/KLF7 KLF1; EKLF; Krueppel-like factor 1; Erythroid krueppel-like transcription factor; EKLF; KLF5;
Alternative Names	BTEB2; CKLF; IKLF; Krueppel-like factor 5; Basic transcription element-binding protein 2; BTE-binding protein 2; Colon krueppel-like factor; GC-bo
Gene ID	10661/688/8609
SwissProt ID	Q13351/Q13887/O75840
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KLF. AA range:291-340

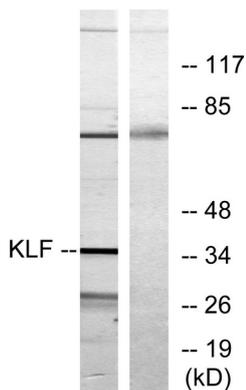
Background

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 CCACACCT 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.,

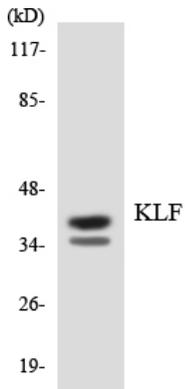
Research Area

Protein_Acetylation

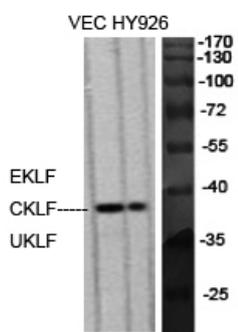
Image Data



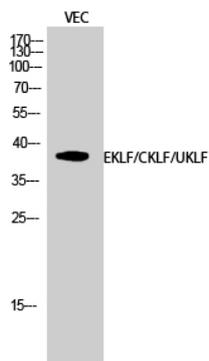
Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, treated with serum 20% 15', using KLF Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from K562 cells using KLF antibody.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using EKLF/CKLF/UKLF Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 500.



Western Blot analysis of VEC cells using EKLF/CKLF/UKLF Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 500.