ELK Biotechnology

FoxO4 (Acetyl Lys407) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES20069

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	FoxO4 (Acetyl Lys407) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB; ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
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.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	FoxO4 (Acetyl Lys407)
Gene Name	FOXO4 AFX AFX1 MLLT7
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. When phosphorylated, translocated from nucleus to cytoplasm. Dephosphorylation triggers nuclear translocation. Monoubiquitination increases nuclear localization. When deubiquitinated, translocated from nucleus to cytoplasm.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	55kD
Human Gene ID	4303
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P98177
Alternative Names	Forkhead box protein O4 (Fork head domain transcription factor AFX1)
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 IGFBP1. 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.,