

Product datasheet

Anti-NFAT4 antibody ab59236

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-NFAT4 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to NFAT4
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, ELISA
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse
Immunogen	Synthetic non-phosphopeptide derived from human NFAT4 around the phosphorylation site of serine 165 (S-P-S ^P -P-A).
Positive control	HeLa cell extracts treated with Ca ⁺ (40nM, 30mins).

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol, PBS (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), 150mM Sodium chloride, pH 7.4
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab59236** in the following tested applications.

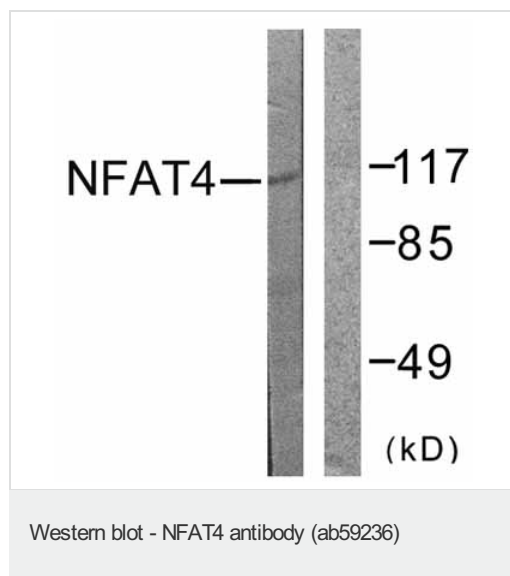
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/500 - 1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 116 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 116 kDa).
ELISA		1/10000.

Target

Function	Plays a role in the inducible expression of cytokine genes in T-cells, especially in the induction of the IL-2.
Tissue specificity	Isoform 1 is predominantly expressed in thymus and is also found in peripheral blood leukocytes and kidney. Isoform 2 is predominantly expressed in skeletal muscle and is also found in thymus, kidney, testis, spleen, prostate, ovary, small intestine, heart, placenta and pancreas. Isoform 3 is expressed in thymus and kidney. Isoform 4 is expressed in thymus and skeletal muscle.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.
Domain	Rel Similarity Domain (RSD) allows DNA-binding and cooperative interactions with AP1 factors.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated by NFATC-kinase; dephosphorylated by calcineurin.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic for the phosphorylated form and nuclear after activation that is controlled by calcineurin-mediated dephosphorylation. Rapid nuclear exit of NFATC is thought to be one mechanism by which cells distinguish between sustained and transient calcium signals. The subcellular localization of NFATC plays a key role in the regulation of gene transcription.

Images



All lanes : Anti-NFAT4 antibody (ab59236) at 1/500 dilution

Lane 1 : HeLa cell extracts treated with Ca⁺ (40nM, 30mins)

Lane 2 : HeLa cell extracts treated with Ca⁺ (40nM, 30mins) and with the immunising peptide

Predicted band size: 116 kDa

Observed band size: 116 kDa

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