

Product datasheet

Anti-FOXO3A antibody ab27975

Overview

Product name	Anti-FOXO3A antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to FOXO3A
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	ab27975 recognises FOXO3A.
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse, Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C terminus of human FOXO3A

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Thimerosal (merthiolate) Constituents: PBS, 20% Glycerol, 0.1% BSA
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab27975** 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		Use a concentration of 0.5 - 2 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 71 kDa.

Target

Function	Transcriptional activator which triggers apoptosis in the absence of survival factors, including
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	neuronal cell death upon oxidative stress. Recognizes and binds to the DNA sequence 5'-[AG]TAAA[TC]A-3'.
Tissue specificity	Ubiquitous.
Involvement in disease	Note=A chromosomal aberration involving FOXO3 is found in secondary acute leukemias. Translocation t(6;11)(q21;q23) with MLL/HRX.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.
Post-translational modifications	In the presence of survival factors such as IGF-1, phosphorylated on Thr-32 and Ser-253 by AKT1/PKB. This phosphorylated form then interacts with 14-3-3 proteins and is retained in the cytoplasm. Survival factor withdrawal induces dephosphorylation and promotes translocation to the nucleus where the dephosphorylated protein induces transcription of target genes and triggers apoptosis. Although AKT1/PKB doesn't appear to phosphorylate Ser-315 directly, it may activate other kinases that trigger phosphorylation at this residue. Phosphorylated by STK4 on Ser-209 upon oxidative stress, which leads to dissociation from YWHAB/14-3-3-beta and nuclear translocation. Phosphorylated by PIM1.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm > cytosol. Nucleus. Translocates to the nucleus upon oxidative stress and in the absence of survival factors.

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