

Product datasheet

Anti-HIF-1 alpha antibody [EP1215Y] (Alexa Fluor® 488) ab190197

Recombinant RabMAb

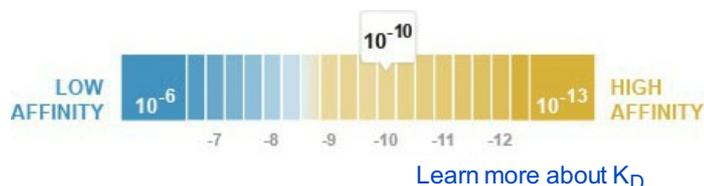
[2 References](#) [1 Image](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-HIF-1 alpha antibody [EP1215Y] (Alexa Fluor® 488)
Description	Rabbit monoclonal [EP1215Y] to HIF-1 alpha (Alexa Fluor® 488)
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC/IF
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide within Human HIF-1 alpha aa 600-700 (C terminal). The exact sequence is proprietary.
Positive control	ICC/IF: DFO-treated HeLa cells.
General notes	<p>HIF-1 alpha can be a difficult target to work with so we have compiled a summary of all the important information you need to know including useful tips. This can be found in the protocols tab or alternatively click here to download the English version and here to download the Mandarin.</p> <p>Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.</p> <p>Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com.</p>

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. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.
Dissociation constant (K_D)	K _D = 2.24 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ M



Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol, 1% BSA
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EP1215Y
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab190197** 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
ICC/IF		1/100.

Target

Function	Functions as a master transcriptional regulator of the adaptive response to hypoxia. Under hypoxic conditions activates the transcription of over 40 genes, including, erythropoietin, glucose transporters, glycolytic enzymes, vascular endothelial growth factor, and other genes whose protein products increase oxygen delivery or facilitate metabolic adaptation to hypoxia. Plays an essential role in embryonic vascularization, tumor angiogenesis and pathophysiology of ischemic disease. Binds to core DNA sequence 5'-[AG]CGTG-3' within the hypoxia response element (HRE) of target gene promoters. Activation requires recruitment of transcriptional coactivators such as CREBBP and EP300. Activity is enhanced by interaction with both, NCOA1 or NCOA2. Interaction with redox regulatory protein APEX seems to activate CTAD and potentiates activation by NCOA1 and CREBBP.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in most tissues with highest levels in kidney and heart. Overexpressed in the majority of common human cancers and their metastases, due to the presence of intratumoral hypoxia and as a result of mutations in genes encoding oncoproteins and tumor suppressors.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain. Contains 1 PAC (PAS-associated C-terminal) domain.

Contains 2 PAS (PER-ARNT-SIM) domains.

Domain

Contains two independent C-terminal transactivation domains, NTAD and CTAD, which function synergistically. Their transcriptional activity is repressed by an intervening inhibitory domain (ID).

Post-translational modifications

In normoxia, is hydroxylated on Pro-402 and Pro-564 in the oxygen-dependent degradation domain (ODD) by EGLN1/PHD1 and EGLN2/PHD2. EGLN3/PHD3 has also been shown to hydroxylate Pro-564. The hydroxylated prolines promote interaction with VHL, initiating rapid ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation. Deubiquitinated by USP20. Under hypoxia, proline hydroxylation is impaired and ubiquitination is attenuated, resulting in stabilization.

In normoxia, is hydroxylated on Asn-803 by HIF1AN, thus abrogating interaction with CREBBP and EP300 and preventing transcriptional activation. This hydroxylation is inhibited by the Cu/Zn-chelator, Clioquinol.

S-nitrosylation of Cys-800 may be responsible for increased recruitment of p300 coactivator necessary for transcriptional activity of HIF-1 complex.

Requires phosphorylation for DNA-binding.

Sumoylated; by SUMO1 under hypoxia. Sumoylation is enhanced through interaction with RWDD3. Desumoylation by SENP1 leads to increased HIF1A stability and transcriptional activity. Ubiquitinated; in normoxia, following hydroxylation and interaction with VHL. Lys-532 appears to be the principal site of ubiquitination. Clioquinol, the Cu/Zn-chelator, inhibits ubiquitination through preventing hydroxylation at Asn-803.

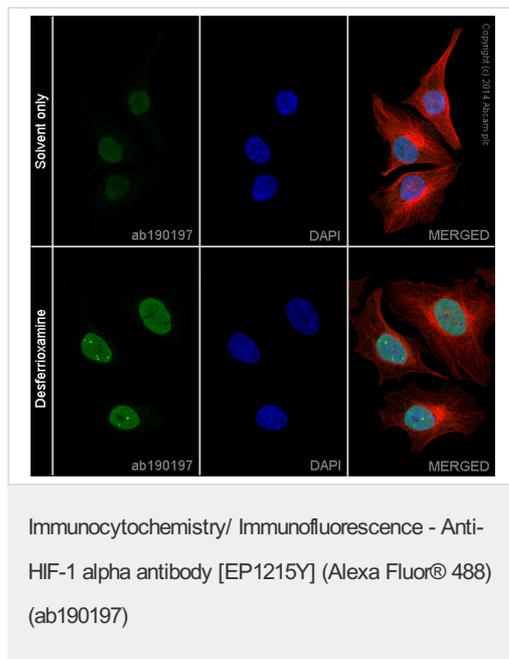
The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of asparagine is (S) stereospecific within HIF CTAD domains.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic in normoxia, nuclear translocation in response to hypoxia.

Colocalizes with SUMO1 in the nucleus, under hypoxia.

Images



ab190197 staining HIF-1 α in DFO-treated HeLa cells. The cells were treated with 1mM Desferrioxamine (DFO) for 24 hours or solvent-only for control purposes. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab190197 at a working dilution of 1 in 100 (shown in green) and ab195889, Mouse monoclonal [DM1A] to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 594, shown in red) at a dilution of 1 in 250 overnight at +4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

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