

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human HNF-4-alpha protein ab132090

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human HNF-4-alpha protein	
Expression system	Wheat germ	
Accession	<u>P41235</u>	
Protein length	Full length protein	
Animal free	No	
Nature	Recombinant	
Species	Human	
Sequence	<p>MRLSKTLVDMADYSAALDPAYTTLEFENVQVLTMGND TSPSEGTLNA PNSLGVSAALCAICGDRATGKHYGASSCDGCKGFFRRSVR KNHMYSRFRS QCVVDKDKRNQCRYCRLKKCFRAGMKKEAVQNERDRIS TRRSSYEDSSLP SINALLQAEVLSRQITSPVSGINGDIRAKKIASIADVCE SMK EQLLVLVE WAKYIPAFCELPLDDQVALLRAHAGEHLLLGATKRSMVFK DVLLLGNDYI VPRHCPPELAEMSRVSIRILDELVLPFQELQIDDNEYAYLK AII FFDPDAK GLSDPGKIKRLRSQVQVSLEDYINDRQYDSRGRFGELLLL PTLQSITWQ MIEQIQFIKLFMAKIDNLLQEMLLGGSPSDAPHAHHP LHP HLMQEHMGT NVIVANTMPTHLSNGQMSTPETPQPSPPGGSGSEPYKLL PGAVATVKPLSAIPQPTITKQEVI</p>	
Predicted molecular weight	78 kDa including tags	
Amino acids	1 to 464	

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab132090** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications Western blot

	SDS-PAGE
	ELISA
Form	Liquid

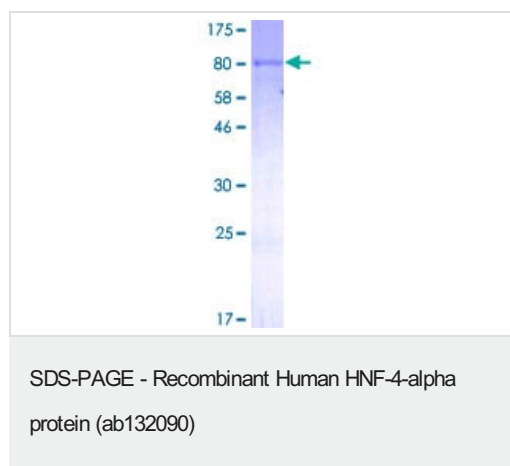
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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General Info

Function	Transcriptionally controlled transcription factor. Binds to DNA sites required for the transcription of alpha 1-antitrypsin, apolipoprotein CIII, transthyretin genes and HNF1-alpha. May be essential for development of the liver, kidney and intestine.
Involvement in disease	Defects in HNF4A are the cause of maturity-onset diabetes of the young type 1 (MODY1) [MIM:125850]; also symbolized MODY-1. MODY is a form of diabetes that is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset in childhood or early adulthood (usually before 25 years of age), a primary defect in insulin secretion and frequent insulin-independence at the beginning of the disease.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR2 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated on tyrosine residue(s); phosphorylation is important for its DNA-binding activity. Phosphorylation may directly or indirectly play a regulatory role in the subnuclear distribution.
Cellular localization	Nucleus.

Images



12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue showing ab132090 at approximately 78 kDa.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
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