

Recombinant Human FOXO4/AFX protein ab252397

製品の詳細

製品名 Recombinant Human FOXO4/AFX protein

精製度 > 85 % SDS-PAGE.

発現系 Yeast

アクセッション番号 **P98177**

タンパク質長 Full length protein

Animal free No

由来 Recombinant

生物種 Human

配列

MDPGNENSATEAAAIIDLPDFEPQSRPRSCTWPLPRPEIAN
 QPSEPPEV
 EPDLGEKVHTEGRSEPIILLPSRLPEPAGGPQPGILGAVTGPR
 KGGSRRNA
 WGNQSYAELISQAIESAPEKRLTLAQIYEWMVRTVPYFKDKG
 DSNSSAGW
 KNSIRHNLSLHSKFIKVHNEATGKSSWWMLNPEGGKSGKAPR
 RRAASMDs
 SSKLLRGRSKAPKKKPSVLPAPPEGATPTSPVGHFAKWSGSP
 CSRNREEA
 DMWTTFRPRSSSNASSVSTRLSPLRPESEVLAEIIPASVSSY
 AGGVPPTL
 NEGLELLDGLNLTSSHSLLSRGLSGFSLQHPGVTGPLHTYS
 SSLFSPA
 GPLSAGEGCFSSSQALEALLTSDTPPPPADVLMTQVDPILSQ
 APTLLLLG
 GLPSSSKLATGVGLCPKPLEAPGPSSLVPTLSMIAPPPVMAS
 APIPKALG
 TPVLTPTTEAASQDRMPQDLDLDMYMNLECDMDNIISDLMD
 EGEGLDFN FEPDP

予測される分子量 54 kDa

領域 1 to 505

特性

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab252397** in the following tested applications.

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

アプリケーション SDS-PAGE

製品の状態 Liquid

前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性 Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
pH: 7.2
Constituents: Tris buffer, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)

関連情報

機能 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.

組織特異性 Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Isoform zeta is most abundant in the liver, kidney, and pancreas.

関連疾患 Note=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.

配列類似性 Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.

翻訳後修飾 Acetylation by CBP, which is induced by peroxidase stress, inhibits transcriptional activity. Deacetylation by SIRT1 is NAD-dependent and stimulates transcriptional activity. Phosphorylation by PKB/AKT1 inhibits transcriptional activity and is responsible for cytoplasmic localization. Monoubiquitinated; monoubiquitination is induced by oxidative stress and reduced by deacetylase inhibitors; results in its relocalization to the nucleus and its increased transcriptional activity. Deubiquitinated by USP7; deubiquitination is induced by oxidative stress; enhances its interaction with USP7 and consequently, deubiquitination; increases its translocation to the cytoplasm and inhibits its transcriptional activity. Hydrogene-peroxide-induced ubiquitination and USP7-mediated deubiquitination have no major effect on its protein stability.

細胞内局在 Cytoplasm. Nucleus. When phosphorylated, translocated from nucleus to cytoplasm. Dephosphorylation triggers nuclear translocation. Monoubiquitination increases nuclear localization. When deubiquitinated, translocated from nucleus to cytoplasm.

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

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