Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-01557)

Anti-FOXO4 Antibody (2X512)

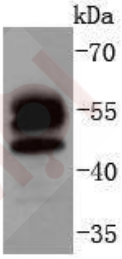
Product Details

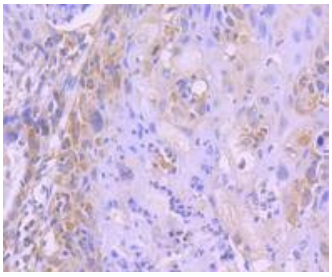
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 54/48 kDa.
Clone:	2X512
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

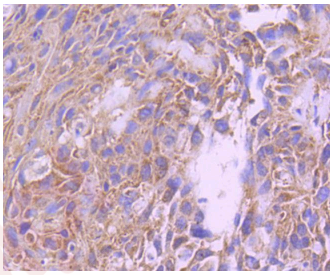
Applications

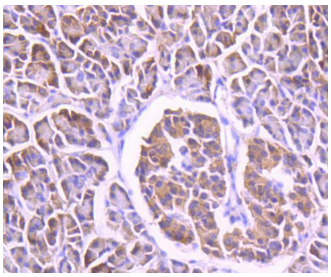
Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of FOXO4 on human lung lysates using anti-FOXO4 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer tissue using anti-FOXO4 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-FOXO4 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue using anti-FOXO4 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.









Application:	IHC,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:1000-2000; IHC: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID:	P98177
Synonyms:	AFX;Afxh;Mixed lineage leukemia;FOXO 4;MGC117660;RGD1561201;trithorax homolog (Drosophila);ALL1-fused gene from X chromosome;AFX1;Fork head domain transcription factor AFX1;MLLT7;translocated to 7;Forkhead box O4;Myeloid/lymphoid or mixed lineage leukemia; MGC120490

Research Background

FKHR (for forkhead in rhabdomyosarcoma), FKHRL1, and AFX1 are members of a subfamily of the forkhead family of transcription factors. AFX1, also known as FoxO4, is expressed in a wide variety of tissues and, like other FKHR proteins, AFX1 contains a single forkhead domain and serine-proline-rich region, which mediate DNA binding. AFX1-mediated transcriptional activation is regulated by the serine/threonine kinase Akt1, which phosphorylates AFX1 and in turn, sequesters AFX1 in the cytosol, thereby blocking nuclear localization and DNA binding. Genetic mutations in FKHR genes, including the t(2;13) and t(1;3) translocations, are commonly found in alveolar rhabdomyosarcomas. Additionally, the t(x;11) translocation of the AFX1 gene, which involves the fusion of a serine-proline-rich sequence of AFX1 to the carboxy terminus of a truncated MLL, results in acute lymphocytic leukemia.

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