

Anti-HIF-1-Alpha Antibody

Catalog # ABO10528

Specification

Anti-HIF-1-Alpha Antibody - Product Information

ApplicationWBPrimary AccessionQ16665HostRabbitReactivityHuman, Mouse, RatClonalityPolyclonalFormatLyophilizedDescriptionRabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha(HIF1A) detection. Tested withWB, IHC-P in Human; Mouse; Rat.

Reconstitution Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-HIF-1-Alpha Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3091

Other Names Hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha, HIF-1-alpha, HIF1-alpha, ARNT-interacting protein, Basic-helix-loop-helix-PAS protein MOP1, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 78, bHLHe78, Member of PAS protein 1, PAS domain-containing protein 8, HIF1A, BHLHE78, MOP1, PASD8

Calculated MW 92670 MW KDa

Application Details Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μg/ml, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus speckle . Colocalizes with HIF3A in the nucleus and speckles (By similarity). Cytoplasmic in normoxia, nuclear translocation in response to hypoxia. Colocalizes with SUMO1 in the nucleus, under hypoxia.

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. A higher level expression seen in pituitary tumors as compared to the pituitary gland.

Protein Name Hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha(HIF-1-alpha/HIF1-alpha)

Contents



Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human HIF-1-alpha(8-21aa NDKKKISSERRKEK), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by two amino acids.

Purification Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities Contains 1 bHLH (basic helix-loop-helix) domain.

Anti-HIF-1-Alpha Antibody - Protein Information

Name HIF1A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7539918, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4910}

Function

Functions as a master transcriptional regulator of the adaptive response to hypoxia (PubMed:11292861, PubMed:11566883, PubMed:15465032, PubMed:16973622, PubMed:17610843, PubMed:18658046, PubMed:20624928, PubMed:22009797, PubMed:9887100, PubMed:30125331). Under hypoxic conditions, activates the transcription of over 40 genes, including erythropoietin, glucose transporters, glycolytic enzymes, vascular endothelial growth factor, HILPDA, and other genes whose protein products increase oxygen delivery or facilitate metabolic adaptation to hypoxia (PubMed:11292861, PubMed:11566883, PubMed: 15465032, PubMed:16973622, PubMed:17610843, PubMed:20624928, PubMed:22009797, PubMed:9887100, PubMed:30125331). Plays an essential role in embryonic vascularization, tumor angiogenesis and pathophysiology of ischemic disease (PubMed:22009797). Heterodimerizes with ARNT; heterodimer binds to core DNA sequence 5'-TACGTG-3' within the hypoxia response element (HRE) of target gene promoters (By similarity). Activation requires recruitment of transcriptional coactivators such as CREBBP and EP300 (PubMed: 9887100, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16543236"



target="_blank">16543236). Activity is enhanced by interaction with NCOA1 and/or NCOA2 (PubMed:10594042). Interaction with redox regulatory protein APEX1 seems to activate CTAD and potentiates activation by NCOA1 and CREBBP (PubMed:10202154, PubMed:10594042). Involved in the axonal distribution and transport of mitochondria in neurons during hypoxia (PubMed:10594042). Involved in the axonal distribution and transport of mitochondria in neurons during hypoxia (PubMed:10594042). Involved in the axonal distribution and transport of mitochondria in neurons during hypoxia (PubMed:19528298).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus speckle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61221}. Note=Colocalizes with HIF3A in the nucleus and speckles (By similarity). Cytoplasmic in normoxia, nuclear translocation in response to hypoxia (PubMed:9822602) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61221, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9822602}

Tissue Location

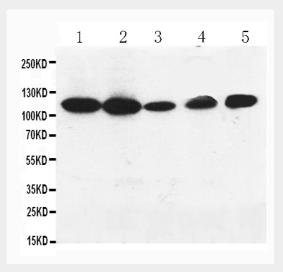
Expressed in most tissues with highest levels in kidney and heart. Overexpressed in the majority of common human cancers and their metastases, due to the presence of intratumoral hypoxia and as a result of mutations in genes encoding oncoproteins and tumor suppressors. A higher level expression seen in pituitary tumors as compared to the pituitary gland.

Anti-HIF-1-Alpha Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-HIF-1-Alpha Antibody - Images



Anti-HIF-1-alpha antibody, ABO10528, Western blottingLane 1: MCF-7 Cell LysateLane 2: HELA Cell LysateLane 3: JURKAT Cell LysateLane 4: SMMC Cell LysateLane 5: HT1080 Cell Lysate



Anti-HIF-1-Alpha Antibody - Background

HIF-1 alpha(Hypoxia-inducible factor 1 alpha,HIF1A) is a transcription factor that mediates cellular and systemic homeostatic responses to reduced availability in mammals, including angiogenesis, erythropoiesis and glycolysis. This gene was mapped to 14q21-q24. HIF-1 alpha transactivate genes required for energy metabolism and tissue perfusion and is necessary for embryonic development and tumor explant growth. HIF-1 alpha is over expressed during carcinogenesis, myocardial infarction and wound healing. It is crucial for the cellular response to hypoxia and is frequently over expressed in human cancers, resulting in the activation of genes essential for cell survival. HIF-1 alpha regulates the survival and function in the inflammatory microenvironment directly. It is a transcription factor that plays a pivotal role in cellular adaptation to changes in oxygen availability.