

KLF4 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11958b**Specification**

KLF4 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IF,E
Primary Accession	O43474
Other Accession	NP_004226
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	54671
Antigen Region	394-421

KLF4 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9314**Other Names**

Krueppel-like factor 4, Epithelial zinc finger protein EZF, Gut-enriched krueppel-like factor, KLF4, EZF, GKLF

Target/Specificity

This KLF4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 394-421 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KLF4.

DilutionWB~~1:1000
FC~~1:10~50
IF~~1:10~50
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

KLF4 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KLF4 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name KLF4 ([HGNC:6348](#))

Synonyms EZF, GKLF

Function Transcription factor; can act both as activator and as repressor. Binds the 5'-CACCC-3' core sequence. Binds to the promoter region of its own gene and can activate its own transcription. Regulates the expression of key transcription factors during embryonic development. Plays an important role in maintaining embryonic stem cells, and in preventing their differentiation. Required for establishing the barrier function of the skin and for postnatal maturation and maintenance of the ocular surface. Involved in the differentiation of epithelial cells and may also function in skeletal and kidney development. Contributes to the down-regulation of p53/TP53 transcription.

Cellular Location

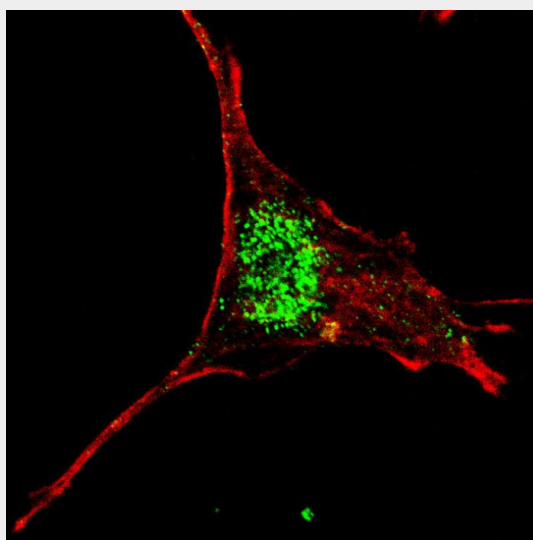
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60793}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60793}

KLF4 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

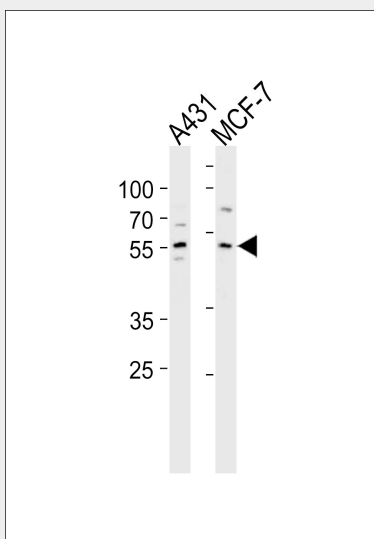
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KLF4 Antibody (C-term) - Images

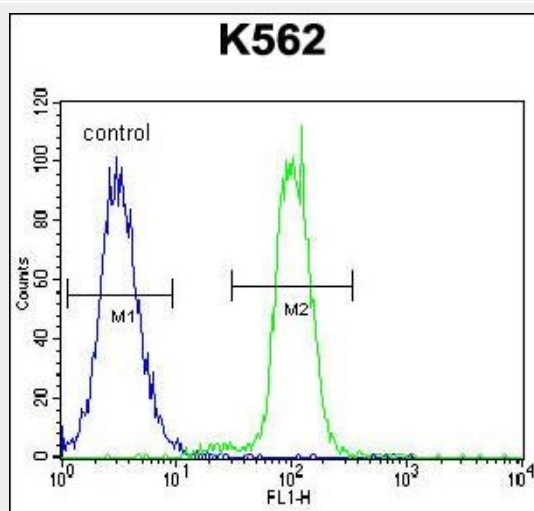


Fluorescent confocal image of SY5Y cells stained with AP11958b KLF4 (C-term) antibody. SY5Y cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min), then incubated with AP11958b KLF4 (C-term) primary antibody (1:200, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor® 555 (red) conjugated Phalloidin (5.25 μ M, 25 min). KLF4 immunoreactivity is localized very specifically to the nuclei of

the SY5Y cells.



KLF4 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11958b) western blot analysis in A431,MCF-7 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the KLF4 antibody detected the KLF4 protein (arrow).



KLF4 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11958b) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

KLF4 Antibody (C-term) - Background

KLF4 is a transcription factor which acts as both an activator and repressor. Binds the CACCC core sequence. Binds to multiple sites in the 5'-flanking region of its own gene and can activate its own transcription. Required for establishing the barrier function of the skin and for postnatal maturation and maintenance of the ocular surface. Involved in the differentiation of epithelial cells and may also function in skeletal and kidney development.

KLF4 Antibody (C-term) - References

- Guan, H., et al. Blood 116(9):1469-1478(2010)
- Wong, C.W., et al. Stem Cells 28(9):1510-1517(2010)
- Ohnesorge, N., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(34):26199-26210(2010)
- Cekanova, M., et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 637 (1-3), 30-37 (2010) :
- Yori, J.L., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(22):16854-16863(2010)