

**HSF4 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP16038a****Specification**

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**HSF4 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9ULV5</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O9R0L1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001529.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_001035757.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	53011
Antigen Region	100-128

**HSF4 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3299**Other Names**

Heat shock factor protein 4, HSF 4, hHSF4, Heat shock transcription factor 4, HSTF 4, HSF4

**Target/Specificity**

This HSF4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 100-128 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human HSF4.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**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**

HSF4 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HSF4 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information****Name** HSF4

**Function** Heat-shock transcription factor that specifically binds heat shock promoter elements (HSE) (PubMed:[22587838](#), PubMed:[23507146](#)). Required for denucleation and organelle rupture and degradation that occur during eye lens terminal differentiation, when fiber cells that compose the lens degrade all membrane-bound organelles in order to provide lens with transparency to allow the passage of light (By similarity). In this process, may regulate denucleation of lens fiber cells in part by activating DNASE2B transcription (By similarity). May be involved in DNA repair through the transcriptional regulation of RAD51 (PubMed:[22587838](#)). May up-regulate p53/TP53 protein in eye lens fiber cells, possibly through protein stabilization (PubMed:[28981088](#)). In the eye lens, controls the expression of alpha-crystallin B chain/CRYAB and consequently may be involved in the regulation of lysosomal acidification (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus.

#### **Tissue Location**

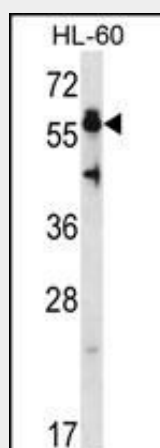
Expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, eye and brain, and at much lower levels in some other tissues

### **HSF4 Antibody (N-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](#)

### **HSF4 Antibody (N-term) - Images**



HSF4 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16038a) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the HSF4 antibody detected the HSF4 protein (arrow).

### **HSF4 Antibody (N-term) - Background**

Heat-shock transcription factors (HSFs) activate heat-shock response genes under conditions of heat or other stresses. HSF4 lacks the carboxyl-terminal hydrophobic repeat which

is shared among all vertebrate HSFs and has been suggested to be involved in the negative regulation of DNA binding activity. Two alternatively spliced transcripts encoding distinct isoforms and possessing different transcriptional activity have been described.

#### **HSF4 Antibody (N-term) - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
Enoki, Y., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1802(9):749-753(2010)  
Ma, Z.Y., et al. Xi Bao Yu Fen Zi Mian Yi Xue Za Zhi 26(4):325-328(2010)  
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)  
Sajjad, N., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 9, 99 (2008) :