

KLF9 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16249A**Specification**

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB,E
Primary Accession	Q13886
Other Accession	Q01713 , P79288 , O35739 , NP_001197.1
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Predicted	Mouse, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	29-57

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 687**Other Names**

Krueppel-like factor 9, Basic transcription element-binding protein 1, BTE-binding protein 1, GC-box-binding protein 1, Transcription factor BTEB1, KLF9, BTEB, BTEB1

Target/Specificity

This KLF9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 29-57 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KLF9.

Dilution

IF~~1:10~50

WB~~1:2000

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

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** KLF9

Synonyms BTEB, BTEB1

Function Transcription factor that binds to GC box promoter elements. Selectively activates mRNA synthesis from genes containing tandem repeats of GC boxes but represses genes with a single GC box. Acts as an epidermal circadian transcription factor regulating keratinocyte proliferation (PubMed:[22711835](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

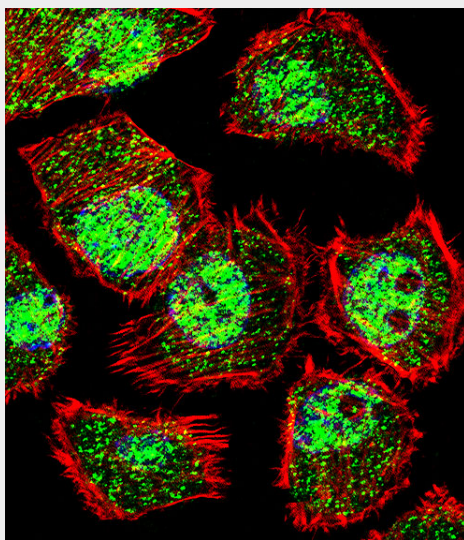
Tissue Location

Epidermis (at protein level).

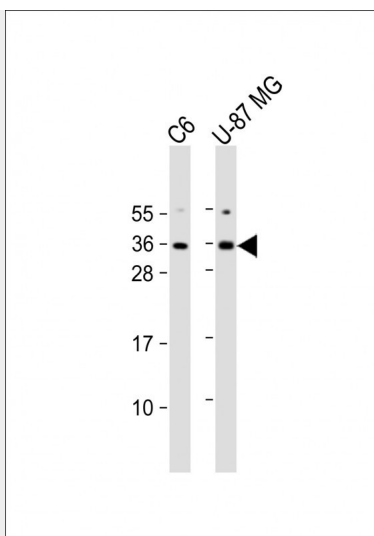
KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

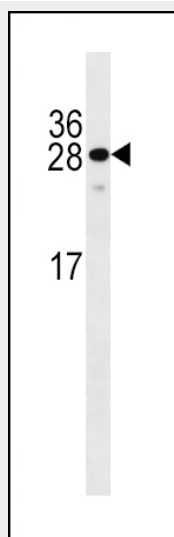
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Images

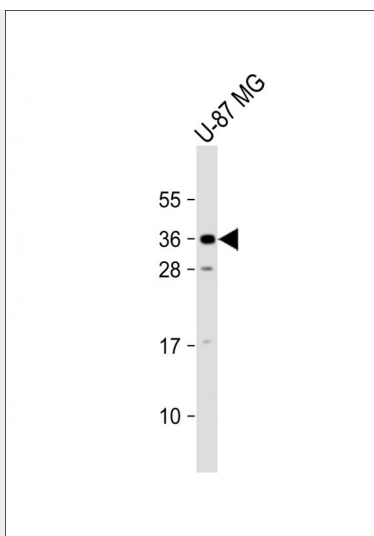
Fluorescent confocal image of U251 cell stained with KLF9 Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP16249a).U251 cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.1%, 10 min), then incubated with KLF9 primary antibody (1:25, 1 h at 37°C). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:400, 50 min at 37°C).Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor® 555 (red) conjugated Phalloidin (7units/ml, 1 h at 37°C). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue) (10 µg/ml, 10 min). KLF9 immunoreactivity is localized to vesicles and Nucleus significantly.



All lanes : Anti-KLF9 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: C6 whole cell lysate Lane 2: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 27 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



KLF9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16249a) western blot analysis in WiDr cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the KLF9 antibody detected the KLF9 protein (arrow).



Anti-KLF9 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution + U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 27 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a transcription factor that binds to GC box elements located in the promoter. Binding of the encoded protein to a single GC box inhibits mRNA expression while binding to tandemly repeated GC box elements activates transcription.

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - References

Du, H., et al. Biol. Reprod. 83(2):205-211(2010)
Pabona, J.M., et al. Endocrinology 151(7):3396-3406(2010)
Gamper, I., et al. Exp. Hematol. 37(5):539-548(2009)
Kang, L., et al. Pathol. Int. 58(6):334-338(2008)
Simmen, F.A., et al. Reprod. Biol. Endocrinol. 6, 41 (2008) :