

Mouse Epas1 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21549b**Specification**

Mouse Epas1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P97481
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	96712

Mouse Epas1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 13819**Other Names**

Endothelial PAS domain-containing protein 1, EPAS-1, HIF-1-alpha-like factor, HLF, mHLF, HIF-related factor, HRF, Hypoxia-inducible factor 2-alpha, HIF-2-alpha, HIF2-alpha, Epas1, Hif2a

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Epas1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 713-747 amino acids from the C-terminal region of Mouse Epas1.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

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

Mouse Epas1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Epas1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** Epas1**Synonyms** Hif2a

Function Transcription factor involved in the induction of oxygen regulated genes. Heterodimerizes with ARNT; heterodimer binds to core DNA sequence 5'-TACGTG-3' within the hypoxia response element (HRE) of target gene promoters (PubMed:[26245371](#)). Regulates the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression and seems to be implicated in the development of blood vessels and the tubular system of lung. May also play a role in the formation of the endothelium that gives rise to the blood brain barrier. Potent activator of the Tie-2 tyrosine kinase expression. Activation requires recruitment of transcriptional coactivators such as CREBBP and probably EP300. Interaction with redox regulatory protein APEX seems to activate CTAD (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00981, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21546903}. Nucleus speckle. Note=Colocalizes with HIF3A isoform 2 in the nucleus and speckles.

Tissue Location

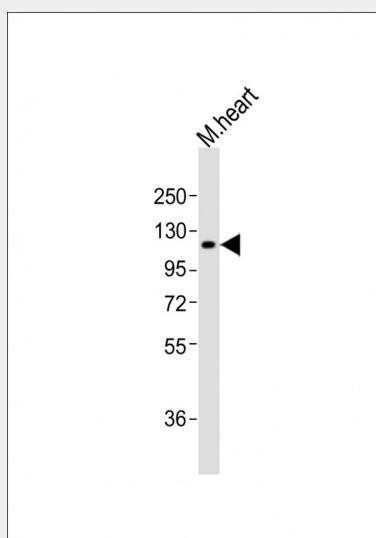
Expressed in most tissues, with highest levels in lung, followed by heart, kidney, brain and liver. Predominantly expressed in endothelial cells. Also found in smooth muscle cells of the uterus, neurons, and brown adipose tissue. High expression in embryonic choroid plexus and kidney glomeruli

Mouse Epas1 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](#)

Mouse Epas1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Anti-Epas1 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + mouse heart lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution

Predicted band size : 97 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Mouse Epas1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Transcription factor involved in the induction of oxygen regulated genes. Binds to core DNA sequence 5'-[AG]CGTG-3' within the hypoxia response element (HRE) of target gene promoters. Regulates the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression and seems to be implicated in the development of blood vessels and the tubular system of lung. May also play a role in the formation of the endothelium that gives rise to the blood brain barrier. Potent activator of the Tie-2 tyrosine kinase expression. Activation requires recruitment of transcriptional coactivators such as CREBPB and probably EP300. Interaction with redox regulatory protein APEX seems to activate CTAD (By similarity).

Mouse Epas1 Antibody (C-term) - References

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Ema M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94:4273-4278(1997).
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Lando D.,et al.Genes Dev. 16:1466-1471(2002).
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