

### HCF-1 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP58756

### Specification

# **HCF-1** Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E <u>P51610</u> Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine Rabbit Polyclonal 208732

### **HCF-1** Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3054

#### Other Names

Host cell factor 1, HCF, HCF-1, C1 factor, CFF, VCAF, VP16 accessory protein, HCF N-terminal chain 1, HCF N-terminal chain 2, HCF N-terminal chain 3, HCF N-terminal chain 4, HCF N-terminal chain 5, HCF N-terminal chain 6, HCF C-terminal chain 1, HCF C-terminal chain 2, HCF C-terminal chain 3, HCF C-terminal chain 4, HCF C-terminal chain 5, HCF C-terminal chain 6, HCFC1, HCF1, HFC1

Dilution

<span class ="dilution\_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_E">E~~N/A</span>

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## **HCF-1** Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name HCFC1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7829097, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4839}

Function

Transcriptional coregulator (By similarity). Serves as a scaffold protein, bridging interactions between transcription factors, including THAP11 and ZNF143, and transcriptional coregulators (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26416877" target="\_blank">26416877</a>). Involved in control of the cell cycle (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10629049" target="\_blank">10629049</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10629049" target="\_blank">10629049</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10779346" target="\_blank">10779346</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10779346" target="\_blank">10779346</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15190068" target="\_blank">16624878" target="\_blank">16624878</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10779346" target="\_blank">16624878</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15190068" target="\_blank">16624878</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16624878" target="\_blank">16624878</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16624878" target="\_blank">16624878</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23629655"</a>



target=" blank">23629655</a>). Also antagonizes transactivation by ZBTB17 and GABP2; represses ZBTB17 activation of the p15(INK4b) promoter and inhibits its ability to recruit p300 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10675337" target="\_blank">10675337</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12244100" target="\_blank">12244100</a>). Coactivator for EGR2 and GABP2 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12244100"">http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12244100</a> target=" blank">12244100</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14532282" target=" blank">14532282</a>). Tethers the chromatin modifying Set1/Ash2 histone H3 'Lys-4' methyltransferase (H3K4me) and Sin3 histone deacetylase (HDAC) complexes (involved in the activation and repression of transcription, respectively) together (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12670868" target="\_blank">12670868</a>). Component of a THAP1/THAP3-HCFC1-OGT complex that is required for the regulation of the transcriptional activity of RRM1 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20200153" target=" blank">20200153</a>). As part of the NSL complex it may be involved in acetylation of nucleosomal histone H4 on several lysine residues (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20018852" target=" blank">20018852</a>). Recruits KMT2E/MLL5 to E2F1 responsive promoters promoting transcriptional activation and thereby facilitates G1 to S phase transition (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23629655" target=" blank">23629655</a>). Modulates expression of homeobox protein PDX1, perhaps acting in concert with transcription factor E2F1, thereby regulating pancreatic beta-cell growth and glucose-stimulated insulin secretion (By similarity). May negatively modulate transcriptional activity of FOXO3 (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=HCFC1R1 modulates its subcellular localization and overexpression of HCFC1R1 leads to accumulation of HCFC1 in the cytoplasm (PubMed:12235138). Non- processed HCFC1 associates with chromatin. Colocalizes with CREB3 and CANX in the ER.

**Tissue Location** Highly expressed in fetal tissues and the adult kidney. Present in all tissues tested.

## **HCF-1 Polyclonal 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>

HCF-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (HCF-1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-7803R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.