

HNF-3 α / β / γ (Acetyl Lys264/253/211) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63223**Specification****HNF-3 α / β / γ (Acetyl Lys264/253/211) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P55317
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

HNF-3 α / β / γ (Acetyl Lys264/253/211) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3169**Other Names**

FOXA1; HNF3A; TCF3A; Hepatocyte nuclear factor 3-alpha; HNF-3-alpha; HNF-3A; Forkhead box protein A1; Transcription factor 3A; TCF-3A; FOXA2; HNF3B; TCF3B; Hepatocyte nuclear factor 3-beta; HNF-3-beta; HNF-3B; Forkhead box protein A2; Transcription factor 3B; TCF-3B; FOXA3; HNF3G; TCF3G; Hepatocyte nuclear factor 3-gamma; HNF-3-gamma; HNF-3G; Fork head-related protein FKH H3; Forkhead box protein A3; Transcription factor 3G; TCF-3G

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

HNF-3 α / β / γ (Acetyl Lys264/253/211) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** FOXA1**Synonyms** HNF3A, TCF3A**Function**

Transcription factor that is involved in embryonic development, establishment of tissue-specific gene expression and regulation of gene expression in differentiated tissues. Is thought to act as a 'pioneer' factor opening the compacted chromatin for other proteins through interactions with nucleosomal core histones and thereby replacing linker histones at target enhancer and/or promoter sites. Binds DNA with the consensus sequence 5'- [AC]A[AT]T[AG]TT[GT][AG][CT]T[CT]-3' (By similarity). Proposed to play a role in translating the epigenetic signatures into cell type-specific enhancer-driven transcriptional programs. Its differential recruitment to chromatin is dependent on distribution of histone H3 methylated at 'Lys-5' (H3K4me2) in estrogen-regulated genes. Involved in the development of multiple endoderm-derived organ systems such as liver, pancreas, lung and prostate; FOXA1 and FOXA2 seem to have at least in part redundant roles (By

similarity). Modulates the transcriptional activity of nuclear hormone receptors. Is involved in ESR1-mediated transcription; required for ESR1 binding to the NFKX2-1 promoter in breast cancer cells; binds to the RPRM promoter and is required for the estrogen-induced repression of RPRM. Involved in regulation of apoptosis by inhibiting the expression of BCL2. Involved in cell cycle regulation by activating expression of CDKN1B, alone or in conjunction with BRCA1. Originally described as a transcription activator for a number of liver genes such as AFP, albumin, tyrosine aminotransferase, PEPCK, etc. Interacts with the cis-acting regulatory regions of these genes. Involved in glucose homeostasis.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00089, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15987773, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16331276}

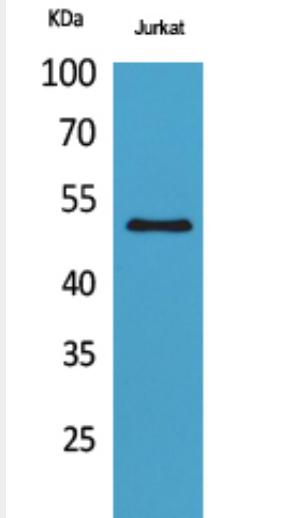
Tissue Location

Highly expressed in prostate and ESR1-positive breast tumors. Overexpressed in esophageal and lung adenocarcinomas

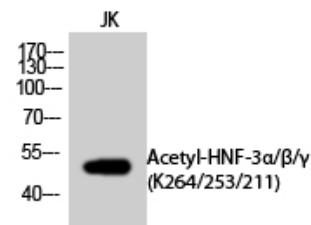
HNF-3 α / β / γ (Acetyl Lys264/253/211) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

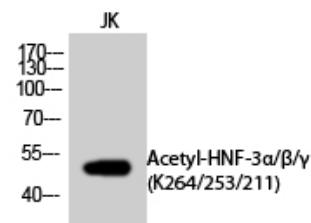
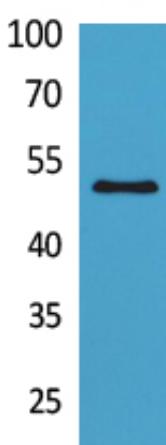
HNF-3 α / β / γ (Acetyl Lys264/253/211) Polyclonal Antibody - Images

Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using Acetyl-HNF-3 α / β / γ (K264/253/211) Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



KDa

Jurkat



Western Blot analysis of JK cells using Acetyl-HNF-3 α / β / γ (K264/253/211) Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

HNF-3 α / β / γ (Acetyl Lys264/253/211) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Transcription factor that is involved in embryonic development, establishment of tissue-specific gene expression and regulation of gene expression in differentiated tissues. Is thought to act as a 'pioneer' factor opening the compacted chromatin for other proteins through interactions with nucleosomal core histones and thereby replacing linker histones at target enhancer and/or promoter sites. Binds DNA with the consensus sequence 5'-[AC]A[AT]T[AG]TT[GT][AG][CT]T[CT]-3' (By similarity). Proposed to play a role in translating the epigenetic signatures into cell type-specific enhancer-driven transcriptional programs. Its differential recruitment to chromatin is dependent on distribution of histone H3 methylated at 'Lys-5' (H3K4me2) in estrogen-regulated genes. Involved in the development of multiple endoderm-derived organ systems such as liver, pancreas, lung and prostate; FOXA1 and FOXA2 seem to have at least in part redundant roles (By similarity). Modulates the transcriptional activity of nuclear hormone receptors. Is involved in ESR1-mediated transcription; required for ESR1 binding to the NKK2-1 promoter in breast cancer cells; binds to the RPRM promoter and is required for the estrogen-induced repression of RPRM. Involved in regulation of apoptosis by inhibiting the expression of BCL2. Involved in cell cycle regulation by activating expression of CDKN1B, alone or in conjunction with BRCA1. Originally described as a transcription activator for a number of liver genes such as AFP, albumin, tyrosine aminotransferase, PEPCK, etc. Interacts with the cis-acting regulatory regions of these genes. Involved in glucose homeostasis.