

HIF1 alpha Antibody
HIF 1 alpha Antibody, Clone ESEE122
Catalog # ASM10128**Specification****HIF1 alpha Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q61221
Other Accession	NP_034561.2
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	ATTO 594

Description

Mouse Anti-Mouse HIF1 alpha Monoclonal IgG1

Target/Specificity

Detects ~116kDa. Specific for HIF1Alpha.

Other Names

ARNT interacting protein Antibody, HIF1A Antibody, Hypoxia inducible factor 1 alpha Antibody, MOP1 Antibody, PASD8 Antibody

Immunogen

Recombinant fragment corresponding to amino acids 329-530

Purification

Protein G Purified

Storage

-20°C

Storage Buffer

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature

Blue Ice or 4°C

Certificate of Analysis

1 µg/ml of SMC-184 was sufficient for detection of HIF1α in 20 µg of CoCl2-induced Hela cell lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

Cellular Localization

Cytoplasm | Nucleus

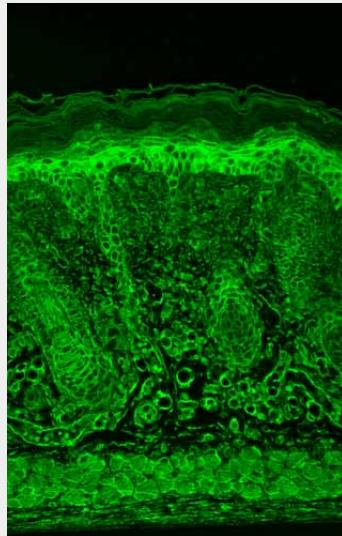
HIF1 alpha Antibody - Protocols

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

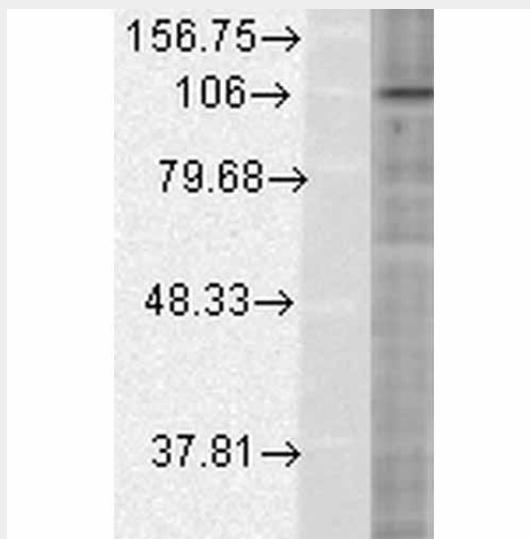
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)

- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

HIF1 alpha Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-HIF1 alpha Monoclonal Antibody, Clone ESEE122 (ASM10128). Tissue: backskin. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Bouin's Fixative and paraffin-embedded. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-HIF1 alpha Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10128) at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT. Localization: Membranous and cytoplasmic localization in the epidermis, positive hair follicles, muscle and dermis. .



HIF1 alpha Antibody - Background

Hypoxia-inducible factor 1 (HIF1) is a heterodimeric transcription factor that plays a critical role in the cellular response of hypoxia (1). The HIF1 complex consists of two subunits, HIF1-Alpha and HIF1-Beta, which are basic helix-loop-helix proteins of the PAS family (2). HIF1 regulates the transcription of a broad range of genes that facilitate responses to the hypoxic environment, including genes regulating angiogenesis, erythropoiesis, cell cycle, metabolism and apoptosis. The widely expressed HIF-1 α is typically degraded rapidly in normoxic cells by the ubiquitin/proteasomal pathway. Under normoxic conditions, HIF-1 α is proline hydroxylated leading to a conformational change that promotes binding to the von Hippel Lindau protein (VHL) E3 ligase complex; ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation follows (3, 4). Both hypoxic conditions and chemical hydroxylase inhibitors (such as desferrioxamine and cobalt) inhibit HIF-1 α degradation and lead to its stabilization. In addition, HIF-1 α can be induced in an oxygen-independent manner by various cytokines through the PI3K-AKT-mTOR pathway (5-7).

HIF1 alpha Antibody - References

1. Sharp F.R. and Bernaudin M. (2004) *Nat Rev Neurosci* 5: 437-48.
2. Wang G.L., et al. (1995) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 92: 5510-4.
3. Jaakkola P., et al. (2001) *Science* 292: 468-72.
4. Maxwell P.H., et al. (1999) *Nature* 399: 271-5.
5. Fukuda R., et al. (2002) *J Biol Chem* 277: 38205-11.
6. Jiang B.H., et al. (2001) *Cell Growth Differ* 12: 363-9.
7. Laughner E., et al. (2001) *Mol Cell Biol* 21: 3995-4004.