

<b>Product name:</b>	FoxO4 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	ABN11110
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AFX. AA range:164-213
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Mouse
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	70kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background:**

This gene encodes a member of the O class of winged helix/forkhead transcription factor family. Proteins encoded by this class are regulated by factors involved in growth and differentiation indicating they play a role in these processes. A translocation involving this gene on chromosome X and the homolog of the *Drosophila trithorax* gene, encoding a DNA binding protein, located on chromosome 11 is associated with leukemia. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010],disease:A chromosomal aberration involving FOXO4 is found in acute leukemias. Translocation t(X;11)(q13;q23) with MLL/HRX. The result is a rogue activator protein.,function:Transcription factor involved in the regulation of the insulin signaling pathway. Binds to insulin-response elements (IREs) and can activate transcription of IGFBP1. Down-regulates expression of HIF1A and suppresses hypoxia-induced transcriptional activation of HIF1A-modulated genes. Also involved in negative regulation of the cell cycle.,pharmaceutical:A constitutively active FOXO4 mutant where phosphorylation sites Thr-32, Ser-187 and Ser-262 have been mutated to alanine may have therapeutic potential in ERBB2/HER2-overexpressing cancers as it inhibits ERBB2-mediated cell survival, transformation and tumorigenicity.,PTM:Acetylation by CBP, which is induced by peroxidase stress, inhibits transcriptional activity. Deacetylation by SIRT1 is NAD-dependent and stimulates transcriptional activity.,PTM:Phosphorylation by PKB/AKT1 inhibits transcriptional activity and is responsible for cytoplasmic localization.,similarity:Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.,subcellular location:When phosphorylated, translocated from nucleus to cytoplasm. Dephosphorylation triggers nuclear translocation.,subunit:Interacts with CBP, MYOCD, SIRT1, SRF and YWHAZ. Acetylated by CBP and deacetylated by SIRT1. Binding of YWHAZ inhibits DNA-binding.,tissue specificity:Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Isoform zeta is most abundant in the liver, kidney, and pancreas.,