

Product name:	HCF1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN11926
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HCFC1. AA range:131-180
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	208kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

This gene is a member of the host cell factor family and encodes a protein with five Kelch repeats, a fibronectin-like motif, and six HCF repeats, each of which contains a highly specific cleavage signal. This nuclear coactivator is proteolytically cleaved at one of the six possible sites, resulting in the creation of an N-terminal chain and the corresponding C-terminal chain. The final form of this protein consists of noncovalently bound N- and C-terminal chains. The protein is involved in control of the cell cycle and transcriptional regulation during herpes simplex virus infection. Alternatively spliced variants which encode different protein isoforms have been described; however, not all variants have been fully characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],domain:The HCF repeat is a highly specific proteolytic cleavage signal.,domain:The kelch repeats fold into a 6-bladed kelch beta-propeller called the beta-propeller domain which mediates interaction with HCFC1R1.,function:Involved in control of the cell cycle. Upon lytic infection of permissive cells, the HSV transactivator protein VP16 associates with HCFC1. Binding to HCFC1 activates VP16 for association with the octamer motif-binding protein POU2F1, to form a multiprotein-DNA complex responsible for activating transcription of the HSV immediate early genes. Also antagonizes transactivation by ZBTB17 and GABP2; represses ZBTB17 activation of the p15(INK4b) promoter and inhibits its ability to recruit p300. Coactivator for EGR2 and GABP2. Tethers the chromatin modifying Set1/Ash2 histone H3-K4 methyltransferase (HMT) and Sin3 histone deacetylase (HDAC) complexes (involved in the activation and repression of transcription, respectively) together.,PTM:O-glycosylated.,PTM:Proteolytically cleaved at one or several PPCE--THET sites within the HCF repeats. Further cleavage of the primary N- and C-terminal chains results in a 'trimming' and accumulation of the smaller chains.,similarity:Contains 5 Kelch repeats.,subcellular location:HCFC1R1 modulates its subcellular localization and overexpression of HCFC1R1 leads to accumulation of HCFC1 in the cytoplasm.,subunit:Composed predominantly of six polypeptides ranging from 110 to 150 kDa and a minor 300 kDa polypeptide. The majority of N-and C-terminal cleavage products remain tightly, albeit non-covalently, associated. Interacts with POU2F1, VP16, CREB3, ZBTB17, EGR2, E2F4, CREBZF, SP1, GABP2, Sin3 HDAC complex (SIN3A, HDAC1, HDAC2, SDS3), Set1/Ash2 HMT complex (SET1, ASH2, WDR5), SAP30, SIN3B, OGT1 and FHL2. Component of the MLL complex, at least composed of MLL, ASH2L, RBBP5, DPY30, WDR5, MEN1, HCFC1 and HCFC2. Interacts with HCFC1R1 and THAP11.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in fetal tissues and the adult kidney. Present in all tissues tested.,