

KLF9 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16249A

Specification

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB,E
Primary Accession	Q13886
Other Accession	Q01713 , P79288 , O35739 , NP_001197.1
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Predicted	Mouse, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	29-57

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 687

Other Names

Krueppel-like factor 9, Basic transcription element-binding protein 1, BTE-binding protein 1, GC-box-binding protein 1, Transcription factor BTEB1, KLF9, BTEB, BTEB1

Target/Specificity

This KLF9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 29-57 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KLF9.

Dilution

IF~~1:10~50

WB~~1:2000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name KLF9

Synonyms BTEB, BTEB1

Function Transcription factor that binds to GC box promoter elements. Selectively activates mRNA synthesis from genes containing tandem repeats of GC boxes but represses genes with a single GC box. Acts as an epidermal circadian transcription factor regulating keratinocyte proliferation (PubMed:[22711835](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

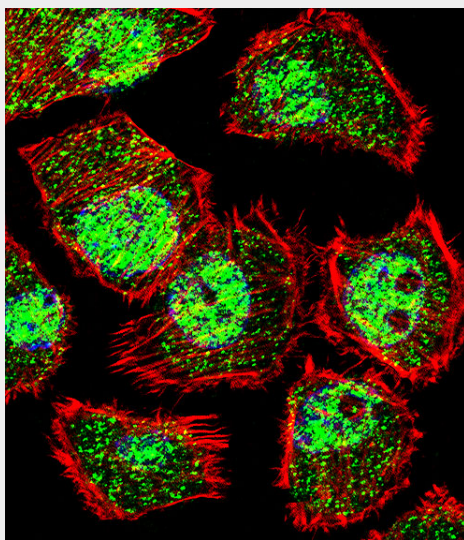
Tissue Location

Epidermis (at protein level).

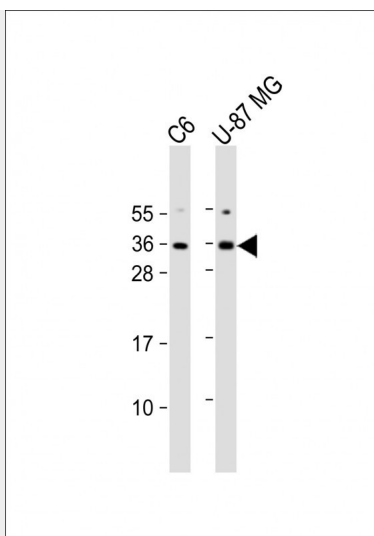
KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

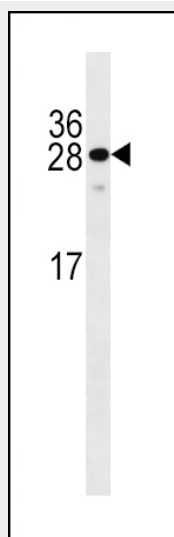
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Images

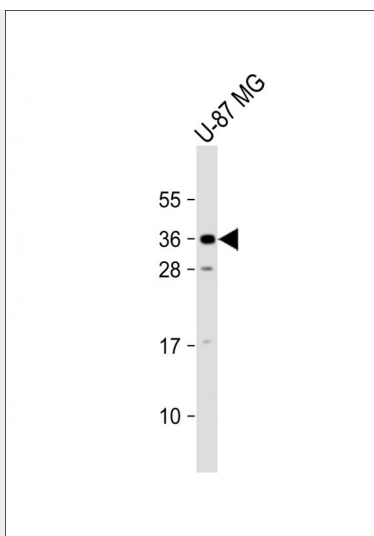
Fluorescent confocal image of U251 cell stained with KLF9 Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP16249a).U251 cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.1%, 10 min), then incubated with KLF9 primary antibody (1:25, 1 h at 37°C). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:400, 50 min at 37°C).Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor® 555 (red) conjugated Phalloidin (7units/ml, 1 h at 37°C). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue) (10 µg/ml, 10 min). KLF9 immunoreactivity is localized to vesicles and Nucleus significantly.



All lanes : Anti-KLF9 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: C6 whole cell lysate Lane 2: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 27 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



KLF9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16249a) western blot analysis in WiDr cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the KLF9 antibody detected the KLF9 protein (arrow).



Anti-KLF9 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution + U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 27 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a transcription factor that binds to GC box elements located in the promoter. Binding of the encoded protein to a single GC box inhibits mRNA expression while binding to tandemly repeated GC box elements activates transcription.

KLF9 Antibody (N-term) - References

Du, H., et al. Biol. Reprod. 83(2):205-211(2010)
Pabona, J.M., et al. Endocrinology 151(7):3396-3406(2010)
Gamper, I., et al. Exp. Hematol. 37(5):539-548(2009)
Kang, L., et al. Pathol. Int. 58(6):334-338(2008)
Simmen, F.A., et al. Reprod. Biol. Endocrinol. 6, 41 (2008) :