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FKHR Antibody (Center D469)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6644c

Specification

FKHR Antibody (Center D469) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	Q12778
Other Accession	A4L7N3, E1BPQ1
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine, Pig**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**69662**
Antigen Region	**454-482**

FKHR Antibody (Center D469) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2308

Other Names
Forkhead box protein O1, Forkhead box protein O1A, Forkhead in rhabdomyosarcoma, FOXO1, FKHR, FOXO1A

Target/Specificity
This FKHR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 454-482 amino acids from the Central region of human FKHR.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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
FKHR Antibody (Center D469) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FKHR Antibody (Center D469) - Protein Information

Name FOXO1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12228231, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3819}

Function Transcription factor that is the main target of insulin signaling and regulates metabolic homeostasis in response to oxidative stress (PubMed:10358076, PubMed:12228231, PubMed:15220471, PubMed:15890677, PubMed:18356527, PubMed:19221179, PubMed:20543840, PubMed:21245099). Binds to the insulin response element (IRE) with consensus sequence 5'-TT[G/A]TTTTG-3' and the related Daf-16 family binding element (DBE) with consensus sequence 5'-TT[G/A]TTTAC-3' (PubMed:10358076). Activity suppressed by insulin (PubMed:10358076). Main regulator of redox balance and osteoblast numbers and controls bone mass (By similarity). Orchestrates the endocrine function of the skeleton in regulating glucose metabolism (By similarity). Also acts as a key regulator of chondrogenic commitment of skeletal progenitor cells in response to lipid availability: when lipids levels are low, translocates to the nucleus and promotes expression of SOX9, which induces chondrogenic commitment and suppresses fatty acid oxidation (By similarity). Acts synergistically with ATF4 to suppress osteocalcin/BGLAP activity, increasing glucose levels and triggering glucose intolerance and insulin insensitivity (By similarity). Also suppresses the transcriptional activity of RUNX2, an upstream activator of osteocalcin/BGLAP (By similarity). Acts as an inhibitor of glucose sensing in pancreatic beta cells by acting as a transcription repressor and suppressing expression of PDX1 (By similarity). In hepatocytes, promotes gluconeogenesis by acting together with PPARGC1A and CEBPA to activate the expression of genes such as IGFBP1, G6PC1 and PCK1 (By similarity). Also promotes gluconeogenesis by directly promoting expression of PPARGC1A and G6PC1 (PubMed:17024043). Important regulator of cell death acting downstream of CDK1, PKB/AKT1 and STK4/MST1 (PubMed:18356527, PubMed:19221179). Promotes neural cell death (PubMed:18356527). Mediates insulin action on adipose tissue (By similarity). Regulates the expression of adipogenic genes such as PPARG during preadipocyte differentiation and, adipocyte size and adipose tissue-specific gene expression in response to excessive calorie intake (By similarity). Regulates the transcriptional activity of GADD45A and repair of nitric oxide-damaged DNA in beta-cells (By similarity). Required for the autophagic cell death induction in response to starvation or oxidative stress in a transcription-independent manner (PubMed:20543840). Mediates the function of MLIP in cardiomyocytes hypertrophy and cardiac remodeling (By similarity). Regulates endothelial cell (EC) viability and apoptosis in a PPIA/CYPA-dependent manner via transcription of CCL2 and BCL2L11 which are involved in EC chemotaxis and apoptosis (PubMed:31063815).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Shuttles between the cytoplasm and nucleus. Largely nuclear in unstimulated cells (PubMed:11311120, PubMed:12228231, PubMed:19221179, PubMed:21245099, PubMed:20543840, PubMed:25009184). In osteoblasts, colocalizes with ATF4 and RUNX2 in the nucleus (By similarity). Serum deprivation increases localization to the nucleus, leading to activate expression of SOX9 and subsequent chondrogenesis (By similarity) Insulin-induced phosphorylation at Ser-256 by PKB/AKT1 leads, via stimulation of Thr-24 phosphorylation, to binding of 14-3-3 proteins and nuclear export to the cytoplasm where it is degraded by the ubiquitin-proteasomal pathway (PubMed:11237865, PubMed:12228231) Phosphorylation at Ser-249 by CDK1 disrupts binding of 14-3-3 proteins and promotes nuclear accumulation (PubMed:18356527). Phosphorylation by NLK results in nuclear export (By similarity). Translocates to the nucleus upon oxidative stress-induced phosphorylation at Ser-212 by STK4/MST1 (PubMed:19221179, PubMed:21245099). SGK1-mediated phosphorylation also results in nuclear translocation (By similarity) Retained in the nucleus under stress stimuli including oxidative stress, nutrient deprivation or nitric oxide (By similarity). Retained in the nucleus on methylation (By similarity). PPIA/CYPA stimulates its nuclear accumulation (PubMed:31063815). Deacetylation by SIRT6, promotes its translocation into the cytoplasm (PubMed:25009184) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9R1E0, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11237865, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11311120, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12228231, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18356527, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19221179, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20543840, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21245099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25009184, ECO:0000269|PubMed:31063815}

Tissue Location
Ubiquitous..

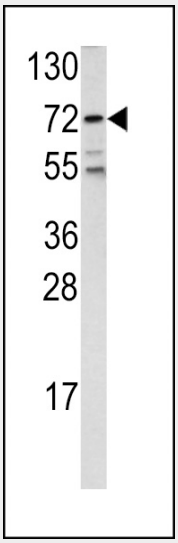
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FKHR Antibody (Center D469) - Protocols

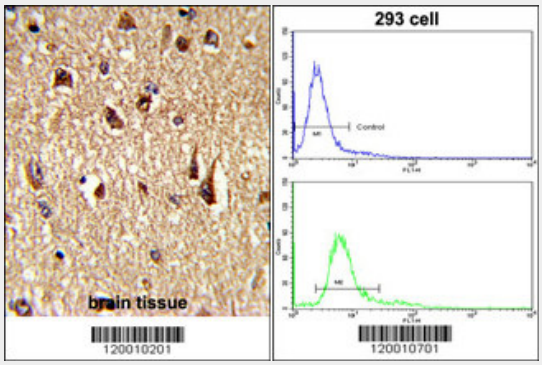
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

FKHR Antibody (Center D469) - Images



Western blot analysis of FKHR antibody (Center D469) (Cat. #AP6644c) in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). FKHR (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



(LEFT)Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with FKHR Antibody (Center D469), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. (RIGHT)Flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells using FKHR Antibody (Center D469)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

FKHR Antibody (Center D469) - Background

FKHR belongs to the forkhead family of transcription factors which are characterized by a distinct forkhead domain.

FKHR Antibody (Center D469) - References

Jung,Y.A., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 386 (4), 757-761 (2009)
Lau,C.J., Cancer Res. 69 (13), 5433-5440 (2009)