

**HIF1A Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP4776A**

### Specification

#### HIF1A Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q16665</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q9XTA5</a>
Reactivity	Human, Hamster
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	92670
Antigen Region	1-30

#### HIF1A Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3091

#### Other Names

Hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha, HIF-1-alpha, HIF1-alpha, ARNT-interacting protein, Basic-helix-loop-helix-PAS protein MOP1, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 78, bHLHe78, Member of PAS protein 1, PAS domain-containing protein 8, HIF1A, BHLHE78, MOP1, PASD8

#### Target/Specificity

This HIF1A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human HIF1A.

#### Dilution

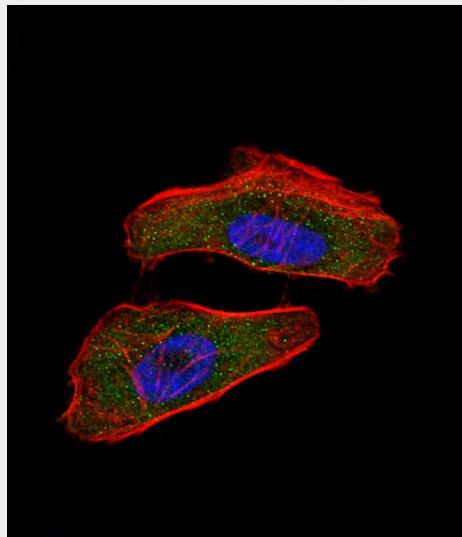
IF~~1:10~50  
WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50

#### 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



Fluorescent confocal image of HeLa cell stained with HIF1A Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP4776a). HeLa cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.1%, 10 min), then incubated with HIF1A 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). HIF1A immunoreactivity is localized to cytoplasm and nucleus significantly.

in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

### Precautions

HIF1A Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

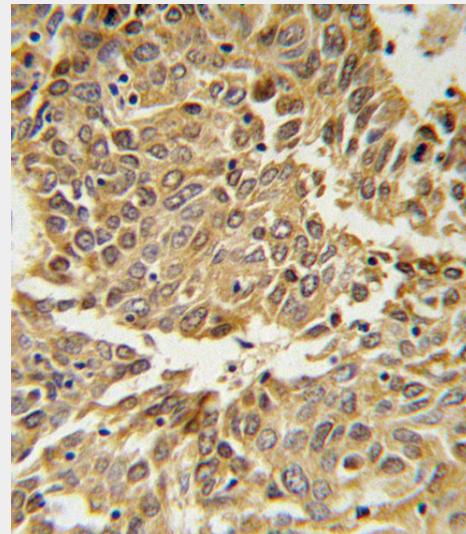
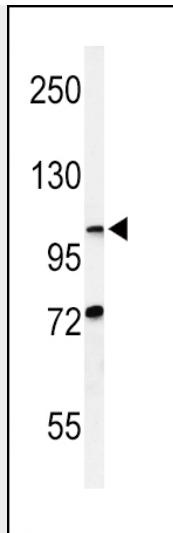
### HIF1A Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

#### Name HIF1A

{ECO:0000303|PubMed:7539918,  
ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4910}

#### Function

Functions as a master transcriptional regulator of the adaptive response to hypoxia (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11292861" target="\_blank">11292861</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11566883" target="\_blank">11566883</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15465032" target="\_blank">15465032</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16973622" target="\_blank">16973622</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17610843" target="\_blank">17610843</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18658046" target="\_blank">18658046</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20624928" target="\_blank">20624928</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22009797" target="\_blank">22009797</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9887100" target="\_blank">9887100</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30125331" target="\_blank">30125331</a>). Under hypoxic conditions, activates the transcription of over 40 genes, including erythropoietin, glucose transporters, glycolytic enzymes, vascular endothelial growth factor, HIFPDA, and other genes whose protein products increase oxygen delivery or facilitate metabolic adaptation to hypoxia (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11292861" target="\_blank">11292861</a>).



### HIF1A Antibody (N-term) - Background

Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF1) is a transcription factor found in mammalian cells cultured under reduced oxygen tension that plays an essential role in cellular and systemic homeostatic responses to hypoxia. HIF1 is a

target="\_blank">>11292861</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11566883"  
target="\_blank">>11566883</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15465032"  
target="\_blank">>15465032</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16973622"  
target="\_blank">>16973622</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17610843"  
target="\_blank">>17610843</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20624928"  
target="\_blank">>20624928</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22009797"  
target="\_blank">>22009797</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9887100"  
target="\_blank">>9887100</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30125331"  
target="\_blank">>30125331</a>). Plays an essential role in embryonic vascularization, tumor angiogenesis and pathophysiology of ischemic disease (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22009797"  
target="\_blank">>22009797</a>).  
Heterodimerizes with ARNT; heterodimer binds to core DNA sequence 5'-TACGTG-3' within the hypoxia response element (HRE) of target gene promoters (By similarity). Activation requires recruitment of transcriptional coactivators such as CREBBP and EP300 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9887100"  
target="\_blank">>9887100</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16543236"  
target="\_blank">>16543236</a>). Activity is enhanced by interaction with NCOA1 and/or NCOA2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10594042"  
target="\_blank">>10594042</a>).  
Interaction with redox regulatory protein APEX1 seems to activate CTAD and potentiates activation by NCOA1 and CREBBP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10202154"  
target="\_blank">>10202154</a>,  
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10594042"  
target="\_blank">>10594042</a>). Involved in the axonal distribution and transport of mitochondria in neurons during hypoxia

heterodimer composed of an alpha subunit and a beta subunit. The beta subunit has been identified as the aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator (ARNT). This protein encodes the alpha subunit of HIF-1. Overexpression of a natural antisense transcript (aHIF) of this gene has been shown to be associated with nonpapillary renal carcinomas.

#### **HIF1A Antibody (N-term) - References**

Lee, M.N., et al. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 102(6):426-442(2010)  
Mayer, A., et al. Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 662, 399-405 (2010)  
Brouwer, E., et al. Clin. Exp. Rheumatol. 27(6):945-951(2009)  
Cho, H., et al. FEBS Lett. 581(8):1542-1548(2007)

(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19528298" target="\_blank">19528298</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus speckle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61221}. Note=Colocalizes with HIF3A in the nucleus and speckles (By similarity). Cytoplasmic in normoxia, nuclear translocation in response to hypoxia (PubMed:9822602) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61221, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9822602}

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in most tissues with highest levels in kidney and heart. Overexpressed in the majority of common human cancers and their metastases, due to the presence of intratumoral hypoxia and as a result of mutations in genes encoding oncoproteins and tumor suppressors. A higher level expression seen in pituitary tumors as compared to the pituitary gland.

#### **HIF1A 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](#)

#### **HIF1A Antibody (N-term) - Citations**

- [Metformin inhibits proliferation and enhances chemosensitivity of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma cell lines.](#)