10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.622.0609

HIF1Alpha Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7759b

Specification

HIF1Alpha Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q16665

HIF1Alpha Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7759b was selected from the C-term region of human HIF1Alpha. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HIF1Alpha Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 heterodimer composed of an alpha subunit and a beta subunit. The beta subunit has been identified as the aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator (ARNT).

HIF1Alpha Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Favaro,E., Am. J. Pathol. 173 (4), 1186-1201 (2008)Alexandru,G., Cell 134 (5), 804-816 (2008)Linke,S., J. Biol. Chem. 279 (14), 14391-14397 (2004)

HIF1Alpha Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide -

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

target="_blank">16973622, PubMed:17610843, PubMed:20624928, PubMed:22009797, PubMed:9887100, PubMed:30125331). Plays an essential role in embryonic vascularization, tumor angiogenesis and pathophysiology of ischemic disease (PubMed:22009797). 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:9887100, PubMed:16543236). Activity is enhanced by interaction with NCOA1 and/or NCOA2 (PubMed:10594042). Interaction with redox regulatory protein APEX1 seems to activate CTAD and potentiates activation by NCOA1 and CREBBP (PubMed:10202154, PubMed:10594042). Involved in the axonal distribution and transport of mitochondria in neurons during hypoxia (PubMed:19528298).

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.

HIF1Alpha Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides