

Immunotag™ NFATc4 (phospho Ser168/S170) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITP1104
Product Description	Immunotag™ NFATc4 (phospho Ser168/S170) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	NFATc4 (Ser168/S170)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NFAT3 around the phosphorylation site of Ser168 and Ser170. AA range:136-185
Specificity	Phospho-NFATc4 (S168/S170) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFATc4 protein only when phosphorylated at S168/S170.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	NFATC4
Accession No.	Q14934 Q8K120
Alternate Names	NFATC4; NFAT3; Nuclear factor of activated T-cells; cytoplasmic 4; NF-ATc4; NFATc4; T-cell transcription factor NFAT3; NF-AT3

Antibody Specification

Description	nuclear factor of activated T-cells 4(NFATC4) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT) protein family. The encoded protein is part of a DNA-binding transcription complex. This complex consists of at least two components: a preexisting cytosolic component that translocates to the nucleus upon T cell receptor stimulation and an inducible nuclear component. NFAT proteins are activated by the calmodulin-dependent phosphatase, calcineurin. The encoded protein plays a role in the inducible expression of cytokine genes in T cells, especially in the induction of interleukin-2 and interleukin-4. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014],
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,WNT,WNT-T CELLAxon guidance,VEGF,Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity,T_Cell_Receptor,B_Cell_Antigen,
Protein Expression	Adrenal gland,Epithelium,Ovary,Rhabdomyosarcoma,T-cell,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,transcription factor complex,cytoplasm,cytosol,intermediate filament cytoskeleton,
Protein Function	domain:Rel Similarity Domain (RSD) allows DNA-binding and cooperative interactions with AP1 factors.,function:Plays a role in the inducible expression of cytokine genes in T-cells, especially in the induction of the IL-2 and IL-4. Transcriptionally repressed by estrogen receptors; this inhibition is further enhanced by estrogen. Increases the transcriptional activity of PPARG and has a direct role in adipocyte differentiation. May play an important role in myotube differentiation. May play a critical role in cardiac development and hypertrophy. May play a role in deafferentation-induced apoptosis of sensory neurons.,PTM:Phosphorylated by NFATC-kinases; dephosphorylated by calcineurin. Phosphorylated on Ser-168 and Ser-170 by FRAP1, IRAK1, MAPK7 and MAPK14, on Ser-213 and Ser-217 by MAPK8 and MAPK9, and on Ser-289 and Ser-344 by RPS6KA3. Phosphorylated by GSK3B.,PTM:Ubiquitinated, leading to its degradation by the proteasome and reduced transcriptional activity. Ubiquitination and reduction in transcriptional activity can be further facilitated through GSK3B-dependent phosphorylation. Polyubiquitin linkage is mainly through 'Lys-48'. ,similarity:Contains 1 IPT/TIG domain.,similarity:Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.,subcellular location:Cytoplasmic for the phosphorylated form and nuclear after activation that is controlled by calcineurin-mediated dephosphorylation. Rapid nuclear exit of NFATC is thought to be one mechanism by which cells distinguish between sustained and transient calcium signals. The subcellular localization of NFATC plays a key role in the regulation of gene transcription.,subunit:Member of the multicomponent NFATC transcription complex that consists of at least two components, a pre-existing cytoplasmic component NFATC2 and an inducible nuclear component NFATC1. Other members such as NFATC4, NFATC3 or members of the activating protein-1 family, MAF, GATA4 and Cbp/p300 can also bind the complex. NFATC proteins bind to DNA as monomers. Interacts with CREBBP, GATA4, IRAK1, MAPK8, MAPK9 and RPS6KA3.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in placenta, lung, kidney, testis and ovary. Weakly expressed in spleen and thymus. Not expressed in peripheral blood lymphocytes. Detected in hippocampus.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.