

## Anti-HAND1 antibody

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<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to HAND1.
<b>Model</b>	STJ92865
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, IF
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human HAND1
<b>Immunogen Region</b>	110-190 aa, C-terminal
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">9421</a>
<b>Gene Symbol</b>	<a href="#">HAND1</a>
<b>Dilution range</b>	IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
<b>Specificity</b>	HAND1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HAND1 protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Heart.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Note</b>	For Research Use Only (RUO).
<b>Protein Name</b>	Heart- and neural crest derivatives-expressed protein 1 Class A basic helix-loop-helix protein 27 bHLHa27 Extraembryonic tissues, heart, autonomic nervous system and neural crest derivatives-expressed protein 1 eHAND
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	23.627 kDa
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Database Links</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:4807OMIM:602406</a>
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Heart- and neural crest derivatives-expressed protein 1 Class A basic helix-loop-helix protein 27 bHLHa27 Extraembryonic tissues, heart, autonomic nervous system and neural crest derivatives-expressed protein 1 eHAND
<b>Function</b>	Transcription factor that plays an essential role in both trophoblast-giant cells differentiation and in cardiac morphogenesis. In the adult, could be required for ongoing expression of cardiac-specific genes. Binds the DNA sequence 5'-NRTCTG-3' (non-canonical E-box) .
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Nucleus, nucleoplasm Nucleus, nucleolus. Interaction with MDFIC sequesters it into the nucleolus, preventing the transcription factor activity. Phosphorylation by PLK4 disrupts the interaction with MDFIC and releases it from the nucleolus, leading to transcription factor activity .
<b>Post-translational Modifications</b>	Phosphorylation by PLK4 disrupts the interaction with MDFIC and leads to translocation into the nucleoplasm, allowing dimerization and transcription factor activity.