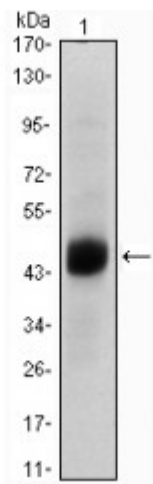


Anti-FoxA2 antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to FoxA2.
Model	STJ98083
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of FoxA2 expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	3170
Gene Symbol	FOXA2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	FoxA2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FoxA2 protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	7H4B7
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Hepatocyte nuclear factor 3-beta HNF-3-beta HNF-3B Forkhead box protein A2 Transcription factor 3B TCF-3B
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:5022OMIM:600288
Alternative Names	Hepatocyte nuclear factor 3-beta HNF-3-beta HNF-3B Forkhead box protein A2 Transcription factor 3B TCF-3B
Function	Transcription factor that is involved in embryonic development, establishment of tissue-specific gene expression and regulation of gene expression in differentiated tissues. Is thought to act as a 'pioneer' factor opening the compacted chromatin for other proteins through interactions with nucleosomal core histones and thereby replacing linker histones at target enhancer and/or promoter sites. Binds DNA with the consensus sequence 5'-[AC]A[AT]T[AG]TT[GT][AG][CT]T[CT]-3' . In embryonic development is required for notochord formation. Involved in the development of multiple endoderm-derived organ systems such as the liver, pancreas and lungs; FOXA1 and FOXA2 seem to have at least in part redundant roles. Originally described as a transcription activator for a number of liver genes such as AFP, albumin, tyrosine aminotransferase, PEPCK, etc. Interacts with the cis-acting regulatory regions of these genes. Involved in glucose homeostasis; regulates the expression of genes important for glucose sensing in pancreatic beta-cells and glucose homeostasis. Involved in regulation of fat metabolism. Binds to fibrinogen beta promoter and is involved in IL6-induced fibrinogen beta transcriptional activation.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Cytoplasm. Shuttles between the nucleus and cytoplasm in a CRM1-dependent manner. in response to insulin signaling via AKT1 is exported from the nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation on Thr-156 abolishes binding to target promoters and subsequent transcription activation upon insulin stimulation.