Rabbit HIF-2-alpha Polyclonal Antibody | anti-HIF-2-alpha antibody

HIF-2-alpha Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA323671	**Rabbit**	**Human, Mouse, Rat**	**ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Western Blot**

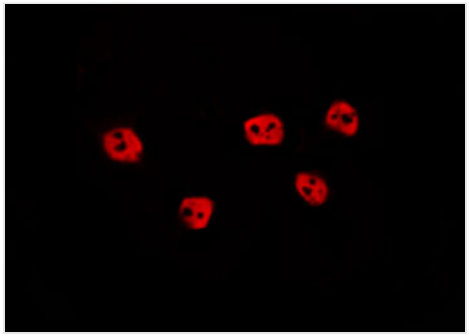
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

HIF-2-alpha; Polyclonal Antibody; HIF-2-alpha Antibody; Basic helix loop helix PAS protein MOP2; Basic-helix-loop-helix-PAS protein MOP2; bHLHe73; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 73; ECYT4; Endothelial PAS domain containing protein 1; Endothelial pas domain protein 1; Endothelial PAS domain-containing protein 1; EPAS 1; EPAS-1; EPAS1; EPAS1_HUMAN; HIF 1 alpha like factor; HIF 2 alpha; HIF-1-alpha-like factor; HIF2-alpha; HIF2A; HLF; Hypoxia inducible factor 2 alpha; Hypoxia inducible factor 2 alpha subunit; Hypoxia-inducible factor 2-alpha; Member of PAS protein 2; Member of pas superfamily 2; MOP 2; MOP2; PAS domain-containing protein 2; PASD2; anti-HIF-2-alpha antibody

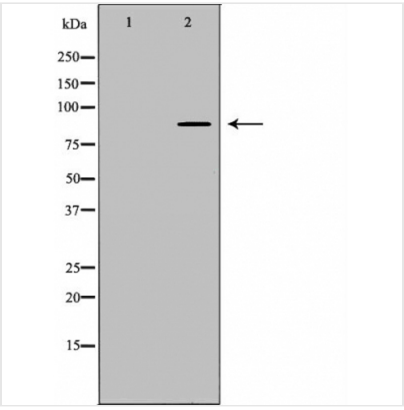
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	HIF-2-alpha antibody detects endogenous levels of total HIF-2-alpha
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	870
Applicable Applications for anti-HIF-2-alpha antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human HIF-2-alpha
Subcellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in most tissues, with highest levels in placenta, lung and heart. Selectively expressed in endothelial cells.
Predicted Cross Reactivity	**Pig, Bovine, Horse, Rabbit, Dog, Xenopus**
Similarity	Pig (100%), Bovine (90%), Horse (100%), Rabbit (92%), Dog (100%), Xenopus (82%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)
AAA323671 staining HepG2 by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of HIF-2-alpha using HepG2 whole cell lysates

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-HIF-2-alpha antibody	Function: Transcription factor involved in the induction of oxygen regulated genes. Binds to core DNA sequence 5'-[AG]CGTG-3' within the hypoxia response element (HRE) of target gene promoters. Regulates the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression and seems to be implicated in the development of blood vessels and the tubular system of lung. May also play a role in the formation of the endothelium that gives rise to the blood brain barrier. Potent activator of the Tie-2 tyrosine kinase expression. Activation seems to require recruitment of transcriptional coactivators such as CREBBP and probably EP300. Interaction with redox regulatory protein APEX seems to activate CTAD. Subunit Structure: Interacts with HIF3A (By similarity). Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein. Heterodimerizes with ARNT. Interacts with CREBBP (By similarity). Interacts with EGLN1. Interacts with VHL. Post-translational Modifications: In normoxia, is probably hydroxylated on Pro-405 and Pro-531 by EGLN1/PHD1, EGLN2/PHD2 and/or EGLN3/PHD3. The hydroxylated prolines promote interaction with VHL, initiating rapid ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation. Under hypoxia, proline hydroxylation is impaired and ubiquitination is attenuated, resulting in stabilization (By similarity). In normoxia, is hydroxylated on Asn-847 by HIF1AN thus probably abrogating interaction with CREBBP and EP300 and preventing transcriptional activation. Phosphorylated on multiple sites in the CTAD. The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of asparagine is (S) stereospecific within HIF CTAD domains.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	40254439
NCBI GeneID	2034
NCBI Accession #	NP_001421.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001430.4
UniProt Accession #	Q99814; Q86VA2; Q99630
Molecular Weight	Observed: 96 kDa Predicted: 97 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	endothelial PAS domain-containing protein 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	endothelial PAS domain protein 1
NCBI Official Symbol	EPAS1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HLF; MOP2; ECYT4; HIF2A; PASD2; bHLHe73
NCBI Protein Information	endothelial PAS domain-containing protein 1

UniProt Protein Name	Endothelial PAS domain-containing protein 1
UniProt Gene Name	**EPAS1**
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BHLHE73; HIF2A; MOP2; PASD2; EPAS-1; bHLHe73; HLF; HIF-2-alpha; HIF2-alpha

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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