

Rabbit Anti-KLF6/PE Conjugated antibody

SL1395R-PE

Product Name	Anti-KLF6/PE
Chinese Name	PE 标记的转染抑癌基因 KLF6 抗体
Alias	Kruppel-like factor 6; B cell derived protein 1; BCD1; COPEB; Core promoter element-binding protein; CPBP; GC rich sites binding factor GBF; Krueppel-like factor 6; Proto-oncogene BCD1; Transcription factor Zf9; Zf9; CBA1; DKFZp686N0199; GBF; PAC1; ST12; KLF6_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology Stem cells transcriptional regulatory factor
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human Mouse Rat(predicted:Chicken Pig Cow Horse Rabbit) IF=1:50-200
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	31kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KLF6
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Storage	
Product Detail	background: KLF6 is a nuclear protein that has three zinc fingers at the end of its C-terminal domain, a serine/threonine-rich central region, and an acidic domain lying within the N-terminal region. The zinc fingers of this protein are responsible for the specific DNA binding with the guanine-rich core promoter elements. The central region might be involved in activation or posttranslational

regulatory pathways, and the acidic N-terminal domain might play an important role in the process of transcriptional activation. It is capable of activating transcription approximately 4-fold either on homologous or heterologous promoters. The DNA binding and transcriptional activity of this protein, in conjunction with its expression pattern, suggests that this protein may participate in the regulation and/or maintenance of the basal expression of pregnancy-specific glycoprotein genes and possibly other TATA box-less genes. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.

Function:

Transcriptional activator (By similarity). Binds a GC box motif. Could play a role in B-cell growth and development.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in placenta followed by spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, small intestine and colon. Weakly expressed in pancreas, lung, liver, heart and skeletal muscle. Also expressed in fetal brain, spleen and thymus.

DISEASE:

Gastric cancer (GASC) [MIM:613659]: A malignant disease which starts in the stomach, can spread to the esophagus or the small intestine, and can extend through the stomach wall to nearby lymph nodes and organs. It also can metastasize to other parts of the body. The term gastric cancer or gastric carcinoma refers to adenocarcinoma of the stomach that accounts for most of all gastric malignant tumors. Two main histologic types are recognized, diffuse type and intestinal type carcinomas. Diffuse tumors are poorly differentiated infiltrating lesions, resulting in thickening of the stomach. In contrast, intestinal tumors are usually exophytic, often ulcerating, and associated with intestinal metaplasia of the stomach, most often observed in sporadic disease. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Prostate cancer (PC) [MIM:176807]: A malignancy originating in tissues of the prostate. Most prostate cancers are adenocarcinomas that develop in the acini of the prostatic ducts. Other rare histopathologic types of prostate cancer that occur in approximately 5% of patients include small cell carcinoma, mucinous carcinoma, prostatic ductal carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma (basaloid), signet-ring cell carcinoma and neuroendocrine carcinoma.

Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Belongs to the krueppel C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family.
Contains 3 C2H2-type zinc fingers.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1316](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 23849](#) Mouse

[Omim: 602053](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q99612](#) Human

[SwissProt: O08584](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 4055](#) Human

[Unigene: 709396](#) Human

[Unigene: 275036](#) Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

transcriptional regulatory factor (Transcription Regulators)

转染抑癌基因 KLF6 是近年新发现的广泛表达的 Zinc finger protein 转录因子,主要用于前列腺 Tumour 方面的研究。