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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-EGR4 antibody

Catalog Number: SL14522R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	EGR4
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EGR4: 501-589/589
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 ICC/IF=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 ELISA=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse)
Predicted MW.:	62kDa
Subcellular Location:	The nucleus
Background:	Egr-1, Egr-2, Egr-3 and Egr-4 are nuclear transcription factors belonging to the Egr C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family and containing three C2H2-type zinc fingers. As immediate early proteins, Egr transcription factors are rapidly induced by diverse extracellular stimuli. They are subject to tight differential control through diverse mechanisms at several levels of regulation: transcriptional; translational and posttranslational (including glycosylation, phosphorylation and redox) mechanisms; and protein-protein interaction. Egr-1 binds to the DNA sequence 5'-CGCCCCCGC-3' (Egr-site), thereby activating transcription of target genes whose products are required for mitogenisis and differentiation. Egr-2 binds specific DNA sites located in the promoter region of HoxA4. Egr-2 defects cause congenital hypomyelination

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	neuropathy (also designated Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease) and Dejerine-Sottas neuropathology (also designated hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy III). Egr-3 is involved in muscle spindle development and is expressed in T cells 20 minutes following activation. Egr-4 binds to the Egr consensus motif GCGTGGGCG, functions as a transcriptional repressor, and displays autoregulatory activities, downregulating its own gene promoter in a dose dependent manner. **Function:** EGR4(Early Growth Response protein 4) is a zinc-finger transcription factor that activates the transcription of genes whose products are required for mitogenesis and differentiation. EGR4 is closely related to nerve growth factor-induced clone A (NGFI-A or EGR1), EGR2, and EGR3. These four early response (immediate early) proteins all contain very similar zinc-finger DNA binding domains and five highly homologous subdomains. EGR4 functionally cooperate with NFAT proteins and induce expression of IL2 and TNFalpha. Early growth response proteins (EGR) and nuclear factors of activated T cells (NFAT) form heterodimers and regulate proinflammatory cytokine gene expression. **Subcellular Location:** Nuclear **Similarity:** Belongs to the EGR C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family. Contains 3 C2H2-type zinc fingers. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 1961 Human **Entrez Gene:** 407155 Cow **Entrez Gene:** 13656 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 25129 Rat Omim: 128992 Human **SwissProt:** Q9GL32 Cow **SwissProt:** Q05215 Human **SwissProt:** Q9WUF2 Mouse **SwissProt:** Q00911 Rat **Unigene:** 3052 Human

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