

IPF Antibody (S66)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7740e

Specification

IPF Antibody (S66) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | P52945 |
| Other Accession | P52947 , P52946 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Predicted | Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 30771 |
| Antigen Region | 43-72 |

IPF Antibody (S66) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3651

Other Names

Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1, PDX-1, Glucose-sensitive factor, GSF, Insulin promoter factor 1, IPF-1, Insulin upstream factor 1, IUF-1, Islet/duodenum homeobox-1, IDX-1, Somatostatin-transactivating factor 1, STF-1, PDX1, IPF1, STF1

Target/Specificity

This IPF antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 43-72 amino acids from human IPF.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

IPF Antibody (S66) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IPF Antibody (S66) - Protein Information

Name PDX1

Synonyms IPF1, STF1

Function Activates insulin, somatostatin, glucokinase, islet amyloid polypeptide and glucose transporter type 2 gene transcription. Particularly involved in glucose-dependent regulation of insulin gene transcription. As part of a PDX1:PBX1b:MEIS2b complex in pancreatic acinar cells is involved in the transcriptional activation of the ELA1 enhancer; the complex binds to the enhancer B element and cooperates with the transcription factor 1 complex (PTF1) bound to the enhancer A element. Binds preferentially the DNA motif 5'-[CT]TAAT[TG]-3'. During development, specifies the early pancreatic epithelium, permitting its proliferation, branching and subsequent differentiation. At adult stage, required for maintaining the hormone-producing phenotype of the beta-cell.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol.

Tissue Location

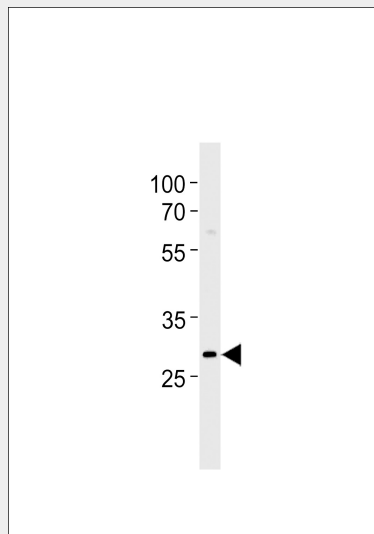
Duodenum and pancreas (Langerhans islet beta cells and small subsets of endocrine non-beta-cells, at low levels in acinar cells)

IPF Antibody (S66) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IPF Antibody (S66) - Images



Ipf Antibody (pS66) (Cat. #AP7740e) western blot analysis in Daudi cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the PDX1 antibody detected the PDX1 protein (arrow).

IPF Antibody (S66) - Background

IPF is a transcriptional activator of several genes, including insulin, somatostatin, glucokinase, islet amyloid polypeptide, and glucose transporter type 2. This nuclear protein is involved in the early development of the pancreas and plays a major role in glucose-dependent regulation of insulin gene expression. Defects in this gene are a cause of pancreatic agenesis, which can lead to early-onset insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), as well as maturity onset diabetes of the young type 4 (MODY4).

IPF Antibody (S66) - References

Ma,J., Carcinogenesis 29 (7), 1327-1333 (2008)

Watada,H., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 229 (3), 746-751 (1996)