

Human FOXA2 peptide ab23065

描述

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| 产品名称 | 人FOXA2多肽 |
| 无动物成分 | No |
| 性质 | Synthetic |
| 种属 | Human |
| 序列 | C-GVYSRPIMNSS |
| 氨基酸 | 447 to 457 |

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab23065** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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| 应用 | Blocking |
| 形式 | Liquid |

制备和贮存

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| 稳定性和存储 | Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. |
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常规信息

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| 功能 | 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' (By similarity). 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 |
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to fibrinogen beta promoter and is involved in IL6-induced fibrinogen beta transcriptional activation.

序列相似性

Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.

翻译后修饰

Phosphorylation on Thr-156 abolishes binding to target promoters and subsequent transcription activation upon insulin stimulation.

细胞定位

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Shuttles between the nucleus and cytoplasm in a CRM1-dependent manner and in response to insulin signaling via AKT1 is exported from the nucleus.

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