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FOXK1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9880b

Specification

FOXK1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**FC, WB,E**
Primary Accession	P85037
Other Accession	P42128
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**75457**
Antigen Region	**684-710**

FOXK1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 221937

Other Names
Forkhead box protein K1, Myocyte nuclear factor, MNF, FOXK1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:15202027, ECO:0000303|PubMed:15289879}

Target/Specificity
This FOXK1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 684-710 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human FOXK1.

Dilution
FC~~1:10~50
WB~~1:500
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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
FOXK1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FOXK1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name FOXK1

Function Transcriptional regulator involved in different processes such as glucose metabolism, aerobic glycolysis, muscle cell differentiation and autophagy (By similarity). Recognizes and binds the forkhead DNA sequence motif (5'-GTAAACA-3') and can both act as a transcription activator or repressor, depending on the context (PubMed:17670796). Together with FOXK2, acts as a key regulator of metabolic reprogramming towards aerobic glycolysis, a process in which glucose is converted to lactate in the presence of oxygen (By similarity). Acts by promoting expression of enzymes for glycolysis (such as hexokinase-2 (HK2), phosphofructokinase, pyruvate kinase (PKLR) and lactate dehydrogenase), while suppressing further oxidation of pyruvate in the mitochondria by up-regulating pyruvate dehydrogenase kinases PDK1 and PDK4 (By similarity). Probably plays a role in gluconeogenesis during overnight fasting, when lactate from white adipose tissue and muscle is the main substrate (By similarity). Involved in mTORC1-mediated metabolic reprogramming: in response to mTORC1 signaling, translocates into the nucleus and regulates the expression of genes associated with glycolysis and downstream anabolic pathways, such as HIF1A, thereby regulating glucose metabolism (By similarity). Together with FOXK2, acts as a negative regulator of autophagy in skeletal muscle: in response to starvation, enters the nucleus, binds the promoters of autophagy genes and represses their expression, preventing proteolysis of skeletal muscle proteins (By similarity). Acts as a transcriptional regulator of the myogenic progenitor cell population in skeletal muscle (By similarity). Binds to the upstream enhancer region (CCAC box) of myoglobin (MB) gene, regulating the myogenic progenitor cell population (By similarity). Promotes muscle progenitor cell proliferation by repressing the transcriptional activity of FOXO4, thereby inhibiting myogenic differentiation (By similarity). Involved in remodeling processes of adult muscles that occur in response to physiological stimuli (By similarity). Required to correct temporal orchestration of molecular and cellular events necessary for muscle repair (By similarity). Represses myogenic differentiation by inhibiting MEFC activity (By similarity). Positively regulates Wnt/beta-catenin signaling by translocating DVL into the nucleus (PubMed:25805136). Reduces virus replication, probably by binding the interferon stimulated response element (ISRE) to promote antiviral gene expression (PubMed:25852164). Accessory component of the polycomb repressive deubiquitinase (PR-DUB) complex; recruits the PR-DUB complex to specific FOXK1-bound genes (PubMed:24634419, PubMed:30664650).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Translocation to the nucleus is regulated by phosphorylation: phosphorylation by GSK3 (GSK3A or GSK3B) promotes interaction with 14-3-3 proteins and sequestration in the cytoplasm. Dephosphorylation promotes translocation to the nucleus (By similarity). Accumulates in the nucleus upon viral infection (PubMed:25852164). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P42128, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25852164}

Tissue Location
Expressed both developing and adult tissues (PubMed:15289879). In adults, significant expression is seen in tumors of the brain, colon and lymph node (PubMed:15289879)

FOXK1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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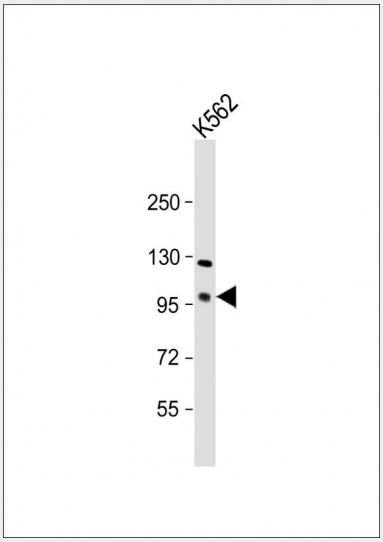
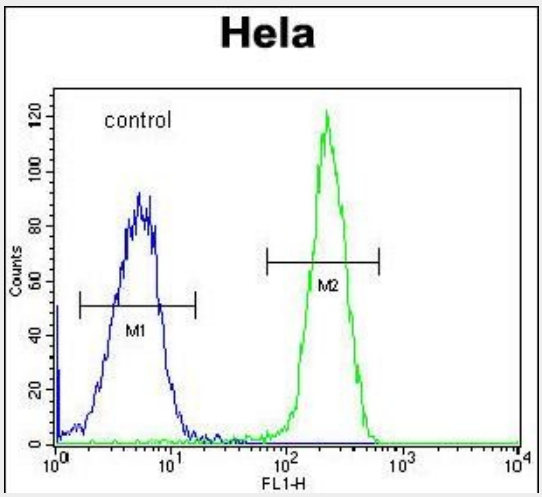
FOXK1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Anti-FOXK1Antibody(C-term) at 1:500 dilution + K562 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 75 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



FOXK1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP9880b) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

FOXK1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

FOXK1 is a transcriptional activator that binds to the upstream enhancer region (CCAC box) of myoglobin gene. It plays a role in myogenic differentiation and in remodeling processes of adult muscles that occur in response to physiological stimuli.

FOXK1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
Tsai, K.L., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 281(25):17400-17409(2006)
Huang, J.T., et al. Int. J. Oncol. 25(3):751-757(2004)
Katoh, M., et al. Int. J. Mol. Med. 14(1):127-132(2004)