
EGR4 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-14522R

Target Protein: EGR4

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), ICC/IF (1:100-500), ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted:Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Dog, Horse)

Predicted MW: 62 kDa

Subcellular Nucleus

Locations:

Entrez Gene: 1961

Swiss Prot: Q05215

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EGR4: 501-589/589.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

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'-CGCCCCGC-3' (Egr-site), thereby activating transcription of target genes whose products are required for mitogenesis and differentiation. Egr-2 binds specific DNA sites located in the promoter region of HoxA4. Egr-2 defects cause congenital hypomyelination 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.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=2.8] Sun Guijiang, et al. NFYA-mediated promotion of castration-resistant prostate cancer progression through EGR4 regulation. Discover Oncology. 2024 Dec;15(1):1-12 IHC,WB ; Human . 39367986