

### 36-2470: Anti-HIF1 alpha (Hypoxia-Inducible Factor 1-alpha) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: HIF1A/84)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal  |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | HIF1A/84  |
| <b>Application :</b>           | FACS,IF   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Human   |
| <b>Gene :</b>                  | HIF1A   |
| <b>Gene ID :</b>               | 3091  |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | Q16665  |
| <b>Alternative Name :</b>      | ARNT-interacting protein; Basic-helix-loop-helix-PAS protein MOP1; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 78 (bHLHe78); Hypoxia inducible factor 1 alpha; Member of PAS superfamily 1 (MOP1); PAS domain-containing protein 8 (PASD8) |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Mouse IgG2b, kappa  |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Recombinant human HIF1 alpha protein  |

#### Description

HIF1 (hypoxia-inducible factor 1), a heterodimeric transcription factor complex central to cellular response to hypoxia, consists of two subunits (HIF-1 alpha and HIF-1 beta) which are basic helix-loop-helix proteins of the PAS (Per, ARNT, Sim) family. Expression of HIF-1 alpha protein is regulated by cellular oxygen level alterations as well as in oxygen-independent manner via different cytokines (through the PI3K-AKT-mTOR pathway), growth factors, oncogenic activation, or loss of tumor suppressor function etc. In normoxic cells, HIF-1 alpha is proline hydroxylated leading to a conformational change that promotes its binding to the VHL (von Hippel Lindau) protein E3 ligase complex; ubiquitination and followed by rapid proteasomal degradation. Hypoxia as well as chemical hydroxylase inhibitors (desferrioxamine, cobalt etc.) inhibit HIF-1 alpha degradation and lead to its accumulation in the cells, whereas, contrastingly, HIF-1 beta/ARNT (AhR nuclear translocator) remains stable under both conditions. Besides their critical role in hypoxic response, HIF1s regulates the transcription of genes responsible for angiogenesis, erythropoiesis/iron-metabolism, glucose metabolism, cell proliferation/survival, adipogenesis, carotid body formation, B lymphocyte development and immune reactions.

#### Product Info

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 20 µg / 100 µg  |
| <b>Content :</b>           | 200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml. |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.                               |

#### Application Note

Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml);

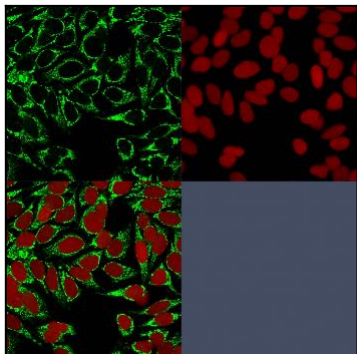


Fig. 1: Immunofluorescence Analysis of MeOH-fixed HeLa cells labeled with HIF1 alpha Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (HIF1A/84) followed by goat anti-mouse IgG-CF488 (Green). The nuclear counterstain is Reddot (Red).