

Rabbit anti-Human E2F7 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-E2F7 antibody

E2F7 Antibody

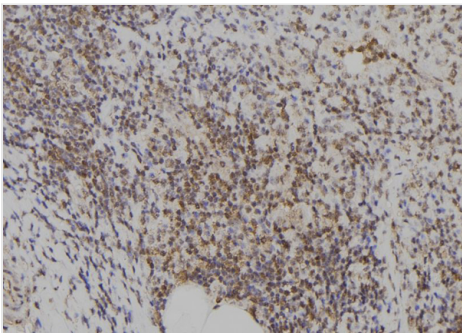
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA323431	Rabbit	Human	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

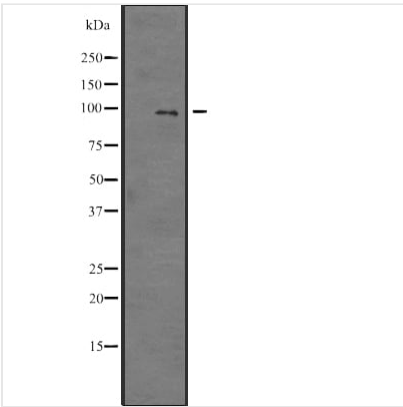
E2F7; Polyclonal Antibody; E2F7 Antibody; E2F 7; E2F transcription factor 7; E2F-7; E2f7; E2F7_HUMAN; FLJ12981; Transcription factor E2F7; anti-E2F7 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	E2F7 antibody detects endogenous levels of total E2F7
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	911
Applicable Applications for anti-E2F7 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide
Subcellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	By p53/TP53 following DNA damage: expression is directly activated by p53/TP53 (at protein level).
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Pig, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog, Xenopus
Similarity	Pig (91%), Bovine (91%), Horse (91%), Sheep (91%), Rabbit (91%), Dog (91%), Xenopus (82%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA323431 at 1/100 staining Human spleen tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of E2F7 expression in SP2/0 cell lysate, The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-E2F7 antibody	Description: Along with E2F8, inhibitor of E2F-dependent transcription that is important for the control of the E2F1-TP53 apoptotic pathway. Directly represses E2F1 transcription (By similarity). Binds DNA independently of DP proteins through the E2 recognition site, 5'-TTTC[CG]CGC-3'. Appears to regulate a subset of E2F-dependent genes whose products are required for normal cell cycle progression. Function: Atypical E2F transcription factor that participates in various processes such as angiogenesis, polyploidization of specialized cells and DNA damage response. Mainly acts as a transcription repressor that binds DNA independently of DP proteins and specifically recognizes the E2 recognition site 5'-TTTC[CG]CGC-3'. Directly represses transcription of classical E2F transcription factors such as E2F1. Acts as a regulator of S-phase by recognizing and binding the E2-related site 5'-TTCCCGCC-3' and mediating repression of G1/S-regulated genes. Plays a key role in polyploidization of cells in placenta and liver by regulating the endocycle, probably by repressing genes promoting cytokinesis and antagonizing action of classical E2F proteins (E2F1, E2F2 and/or E2F3). Required for placental development by promoting polyploidization of trophoblast giant cells. Also involved in DNA damage response: up-regulated by p53/TP53 following genotoxic stress and acts as a downstream effector of p53/TP53-dependent repression by mediating repression of indirect p53/TP53 target genes involved in DNA replication. Acts as a promoter of sprouting angiogenesis, possibly by acting as a transcription activator: associates with HIF1A, recognizes and binds the VEGFA promoter, which is different from canonical E2 recognition site, and activates expression of the VEGFA gene. Acts as a negative regulator of keratinocyte differentiation. Subunit Structure: Homodimer and heterodimer: mainly forms homodimers and, to a lesser extent, heterodimers with E2F8. Dimerization is important for DNA-binding. Interacts with HIF1A. Similarity: In contrast to classical members of the E2F transcription factor, atypical members contain 2 DNA-binding domains and regulate transcription in a DP-independent manner. Both DNA-binding domains are required for DNA-binding and are proposed to form an intramolecular structure that is similar to the winged helix structure of the E2F-DP heterodimer (PubMed:14633988). Belongs to the E2F/DP family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	145580626
NCBI GeneID	144455
NCBI Accession #	NP_976328.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_203394.2
UniProt Accession #	Q96AV8; A6NC74; B2RMR7; B3KTZ5; B3KUP8; B5MED9
Molecular Weight	Observed: 99 kDa Predicted: 100 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	transcription factor E2F7
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	E2F transcription factor 7

NCBI Official Symbol	E2F7
NCBI Protein Information	transcription factor E2F7
UniProt Protein Name	Transcription factor E2F7
UniProt Gene Name	E2F7
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	E2F-7

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/e2f7-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/323431>