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Rabbit Anti-GAL4 antibody

SL13733R

Product Name:	GAL4
Chinese Name:	调节蛋白GAL4抗体
Alias:	Gal4p; GAL81; Homo sapiens galectin4 mRNA complete cds; Regulatory protein GAL4; GAL4_YEAST.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	99kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Saccharomyces cerevisiae GAL4:21-120/881
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The GAL4 protein of Saccharomyces cerevisiae is one of the most thoroughly characterized transcriptional activators. As the N-terminal 147 amino acid residues of GAL4 are sufficient to mediate specific and strong binding to DNA, but are incapable of efficient transcriptional activation, this protein fragment has frequently been used to confer specific DNA binding in experiments examining transcriptional activation

functions of heterologous proteins. This approach is facilitated by the finding that higher eukaryotes lack endogenous proteins that enhance transcription from the consensus GAL4-binding site. Fusions between GAL4 (amino acids 1-147) and activating domains from a variety of transcriptional regulatory proteins can activate transcription in yeast, plant, insects and mammalian cells. Fields and coworkers have taken advantage of these findings by the development of a unique “two-hybrid” system using GAL4 fusions in yeast to identify specific protein-protein interactions.

Function:
This protein is a positive regulator for the gene expression of the galactose-induced genes such as GAL1, GAL2, GAL7, GAL10, and MEL1 which encode for the enzymes used to convert galactose to glucose. It recognizes a 17 base pair sequence in (5'-CGGRNNRCYNYNCNCCG-3') the upstream activating sequence (UAS-G) of these genes. Subunit structure: Binds DNA as a homodimer. Interacts directly with the mediator subunits GAL11/MED15 and SRB4/MED17. Domain: The 9aaTAD motif (residues 862 to 870) is a transactivation domain present in a large number of yeast and animal transcription factors. Post-translational modification: Association between GAL11 and GAL4 may serve to expedite phosphorylation of GAL4.

Subunit:
Binds DNA as a homodimer. Interacts directly with the mediator subunits GAL11/MED15 and SRB4/MED17.

Subcellular Location:
Nuclear

Post-translational modifications:
Association between GAL11 and GAL4 may serve to expedite phosphorylation of GAL4.

Similarity:
Contains 1 Zn(2)-C6 fungal-type DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:
P04386

Gene ID:
855828

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 855828 Saccharomyces cerevisiae

SwissProt: P04386 Saccharomyces cerevisiae

	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.