

**EKLF (Acetyl Lys274) rabbit pAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YK0151
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	EKLF
<b>Gene Name :</b>	KLF1 EKLF
<b>Protein Name :</b>	EKLF (Acetyl Lys274)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	10661
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q13351
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P46099
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human EKLF (Acetyl Lys274)
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human EKLF (Acetyl Lys274)
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	40kD

**Background :**

This gene encodes a hematopoietic-specific transcription factor that induces high-level expression of adult beta-globin and other erythroid genes. The zinc-finger protein binds to the DNA sequence CCACACCCT found in the beta hemoglobin promoter. Heterozygous loss-of-function mutations in this gene result in the dominant In(Lu) blood phenotype. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],

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**Function :**

function:Transcription regulator of erythrocyte development. Binds to the CACCC box in the beta-globin gene promoter and activates transcription. When sumoylation, acts as a Probably serves as a general switch factor for erythroid development. When sumoylated, acts as a transcriptional repressor, by promoting interaction with CDH2/MI2beta and also represses megakaryocytic differentiation.,PTM:Acetylated; can be acetylated on both Lys-274 and Lys-288. Acetylation on Lys-274 (by CBP) appears to be the major site affecting EKLF transactivation activity.,PTM:Phosphorylated primarily on serine residues in the transactivation domain. Phosphorylation on Thr-23 is critical for the transactivation activity.,PTM:Sumoylated; sumoylation, promoted by PIAS1, leads to repression of megakaryocyte differentiation. Also promotes the interaction with the CDH4 subunit of the NuRD repression complex.,simila

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**Subcellular Location :**

Nucleus . Colocalizes with SUMO1 in nuclear speckles. .

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**Expression :**

Expression restricted to adult bone marrow and fetal liver. Not expressed in myeloid nor lymphoid cell lines.

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## Products Images