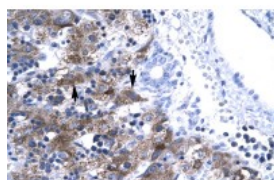


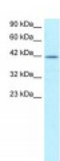


## NFYA Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 27-320



Antibody used in IHC on Human Liver cell lysates.



Antibody used in WB on Human Jurkat cells at 5.0-8.0 ug/ml.

### Specifications

<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Dog, Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, IHC, WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	NFYA antibody can be used for detection of NFYA by ELISA at 1:312500. NFYA antibody can be used for detection of NFYA by western blot at 5.0-8.0 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
<b>POSITIVE CONTROL:</b>	1) Cat. No. 1205 - Jurkat Cell Lysate
<b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	37 kDa, 34 kDa
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human NFYA.
<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit

### Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Antibody is supplied as total IgG.
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Lyophilized
<b>BUFFER:</b>	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 200 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store NFYA antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated

### Additional Info

<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	NFYA, HAP2, CBF-A, CBF-B, NF-YA
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	NP_002496
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	4505389

**OFFICIAL SYMBOL:** NFYA

**GENE ID:** 4800

### Background

**BACKGROUND:** NFYA is one subunit of a trimeric complex, forming a highly conserved transcription factor that binds to CCAAT motifs in the promoter regions in a variety of genes. Subunit A associates with a tight dimer composed of the B and C subunits, resulting in a trimer that binds to DNA with high specificity and affinity. The sequence specific interactions of the complex are made by the A subunit, suggesting a role as the regulatory subunit. In addition, there is evidence of post-transcriptional regulation in this gene product, either by protein degradation or control of translation. Further regulation is represented by alternative splicing in the glutamine-rich activation domain, with clear tissue-specific preferences for the two isoforms.

**REFERENCES:** 1) Zhu, Q.S., et al., (2004) J.Biol.Chem.279(29):29902-29910.

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

December 12, 2016