PRODUCT INFORMATION



HIF-1α (C-Term) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 8B12)

Item No. 27227

Overview and Properties

Contents: This vial contains 100 µg of protein G-purified monoclonal antibody.

Synonyms: ARNT-interacting protein, Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-1α

Immunogen: Peptide from the C-terminal region of the human HIF-1a protein

Species Reactivity: (+) Human, mouse; other species not tested

Uniprot No.: Q16665 Form: Liquid

-20°C (as supplied) Storage:

Stability: ≥3 years

Storage Buffer: PBS, pH 7.2, with 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide

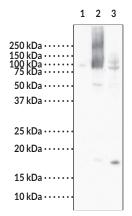
Clone: 8B12 Host: Mouse Isotype: IgG2a,ĸ

Applications: Immunocytochemistry (ICC) and Western blot (WB); the recommended starting

dilution is 1:1000. Other applications were not tested, therefore the optimal working

concentration/dilution should be determined empirically.

Image



Lane 1: HIF-1a inclusion bodies (4 µl) Lane 2: Hypoxic HeLa cell lysate (15 µg) Lane 3: A549 cell lysate (50 µg)

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website

Copyright Cayman Chemical Company, 02/06/2023

CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA PHONE: [800] 364-9897

[734] 971-3335

FAX: [734] 971-3640 CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Description

Hypoxia-inducible factor- 1α (HIF- 1α) is a transcription factor subunit that belongs to the basic helix-loop-helix PER-ARNT-SIM (bHLH-PAS) protein family. 1,2 It contains bHLH and PAS domains that mediate DNA binding and heterodimerization with the HIF-1β subunit, an oxygen-dependent degradation (ODD) domain that is hydroxylated by prolyl hydroxylase in the presence of oxygen to target HIF-1α for proteasomal degradation, and N- and C-terminal transactivation domains responsible for regulating the expression of HIF-1 target genes.^{2,3} Under hypoxic conditions, HIF-1 α is stabilized, accumulates in the cytoplasm, and is translocated to the nucleus where it forms a heterodimer with HIF-1ß and induces the expression of genes involved in maintaining cellular oxygen homeostasis. 1,2,4,5 It is also involved in angiogenesis, glucose utilization, and pH regulation under hypoxic conditions, including in the tumor microenvironment. HIF-1 α is overexpressed in a variety of cancer cell lines where it promotes survival of cancer cells and increases invasiveness under hypoxic conditions and, in vivo, overexpression is associated with aggressiveness and progression of various cancers and poor disease-free survival.⁶⁻⁹ Homozygous knockout of HIF- 1α is embryonic lethal due to disruptions in vascular development but conditional knockout models have demonstrated a role for HIF-1 α in inflammation, immunity, and osteogenesis.⁶ Cayman's HIF- 1α Monoclonal Antibody can be used for Western blot and immunocytochemistry applications. The antibody recognizes HIF-1 α at 93 kDa from human and mouse samples.

References

- 1. Wang, G.L., Jiang, B.H., Rue, E.A., *et al.* Hypoxia-inducible factor 1 is a basic-helix-loop-helix-PAS heterodimer regulated by cellular O₂ tension. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **92(12)**, 5510-5514 (1995).
- 2. Bhattarai, D., Xu, X., and Lee, K. Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF-1) inhibitors from the last decade (2007 to 2016): A "structure-activity relationship" perspective. *Med. Res. Rev.* **38(4)**, 1404-1442 (2018).
- 3. Li, J., Xi, W., Li, X., et al. Advances in inhibition of protein-protein interactions targeting hypoxia-inducible factor-1 for cancer therapy. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **27(7)**, 1145-1158 (2019).
- 4. Wenger, R.H. Cellular adaptation to hypoxia: O2-sensing protein hydroxylases, hypoxia-inducible transcription factors, and O2 regulated gene expression. *FASEB J.* **16(10)**, 1151-1162 (2002).
- 5. Safran, M., and Kaelin, W.G., Jr. HIF hydroxylation and the mammalian oxygen-sensing pathway. *J. Clin. Invest.* **111(6)**, 779-783 (2003).
- 6. Weidemann, A. and Johnson, R.S. Biology of HIF-1a. Cell Death Differ. 15(4), 621-627 (2008).
- 7. Talks, K.L., Turley, H., Gatter, K.C., *et al.* The expression and distribution of the hypoxia-inducible factors HIF-1α and HIF-2α in normal human tissues, cancers, and tumor-associated macrophages. *Am. J. Pathol.* **157(2)**, 411-421 (2000).
- 8. Choi, J.Y., Jang, Y.S., Min, S.Y., et al. Overexpression of MMP-9 and HIF-1α in breast cancer cells under hypoxic conditions. *J. Breast Cancer* **14(2)**, 88-95 (2011).
- 9. Chen, L., Shi, Y., Yuan, J., et al. HIF-1 alpha overexpression correlates with poor overall survival and disease-free survival in gastric cancer patients post-gastrectomy. *PLoS One* **9(3)**, e90678 (2014).

[734] 971-3335 FAX: [734] 971-3640

CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM
WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM