



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Human HIF alpha/HIF1A Protein (His
Tag)
RPES0507

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0507

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: Q16665

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 28.4 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 34 kDa

Tag: N-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: bHLHe78;HIFA;HIFalpha;HIF1;HIF1-ALPHA;MOP1;PASD8

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Arg 575-Asn 826

Background:

HIF alpha, also known as HIF1A, contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain, 1 PAC (PAS-associated C-terminal) domain and 2 PAS (PER-ARNT-SIM) domains. It is one of the two subunits of Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF1). HIF1 is a transcription factor found in mammalian cells cultured under reduced oxygen tension that plays an essential role in cellular and systemic homeostatic responses to hypoxia. HIF1 is a heterodimer composed of an alpha subunit and a beta subunit. The beta subunit has been identified as the aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator (ARNT). HIF alpha is expressed in most tissues with highest levels in kidney and heart. It is overexpressed in the majority of common human cancers and their metastases, due to the presence of intratumoral hypoxia and as a result of mutations in genes encoding oncoproteins and tumor suppressors. HIF alpha functions as a master transcriptional regulator of the adaptive response to hypoxia. Under hypoxic conditions, it activates the transcription of over 40 genes, including erythropoietin, glucose transporters, glycolytic enzymes, vascular endothelial growth factor, HILPDA, and other genes whose protein products increase oxygen delivery or facilitate metabolic adaptation to hypoxia. HIF1A plays an essential role in embryonic vascularization, tumor angiogenesis and pathophysiology of ischemic disease. HIF alpha binds to core DNA sequence 5'-[AG]CGTG-3' within the hypoxia response element (HRE) of target gene promoters. Activation requires recruitment of transcriptional coactivators such as CREBPB and EP300.