10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

FOXK2 antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI16241

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q01167
Other Accession	NM_004514, NP_004505
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	69062

Additional Information

Gene ID	3607
Alias Symbol	ILF, ILF1, ILF-1
Other Names	Forkhead box protein K2, Cellular transcription factor ILF-1, FOXK1, Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 1, FOXK2, ILF, ILF1
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-FOXK2 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	FOXK2 antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FOXK2
Function	Transcriptional regulator involved in different processes such as glucose metabolism, aerobic glycolysis and autophagy (PubMed:38735474). Recognizes and binds the forkhead DNA sequence motif (5'-GTAAACA-3') and can both act as a transcription activator or repressor, depending on the context (PubMed:22083952, PubMed:25451922). Together with FOXK1, acts as a key regulator of metabolic reprogramming towards aerobic glycolysis, a process in which glucose is converted to lactate in the presence of oxygen (By similarity). Acts by promoting expression of enzymes for glycolysis (such as hexokinase-2 (HK2), phosphofructokinase, pyruvate kinase (PKLR) and lactate dehydrogenase), while suppressing further oxidation of pyruvate in the

	mitochondria by up-regulating pyruvate dehydrogenase kinases PDK1 and PDK4 (By similarity). Probably plays a role in gluconeogenesis during overnight fasting, when lactate from white adipose tissue and muscle is the main substrate (By similarity). Together with FOXK1, acts as a negative regulator of autophagy in skeletal muscle: in response to starvation, enters the nucleus, binds the promoters of autophagy genes and represses their expression, preventing proteolysis of skeletal muscle proteins (By similarity). In addition to the 5'-GTAAACA-3' DNA motif, also binds the 5'-TGANTCA-3' palindromic DNA motif, and co-associates with JUN/AP-1 to activate transcription (PubMed:22083952). Also able to bind to a minimal DNA heteroduplex containing a G/T-mismatch with 5'- TRT[G/T]NB-3' sequence (PubMed:20097901). Binds to NFAT-like motifs (purine-rich) in the IL2 promoter (PubMed:1339390). Positively regulates WNT/beta-catenin signaling by translocating DVL proteins into the nucleus (PubMed:25805136). Also binds to HIV-1 long terminal repeat. May be involved in both positive and negative regulation of important viral and cellular promoter elements (PubMed:1909027). Accessory component of the polycomb repressive deubiquitinase (PR-DUB) complex; recruits the PR-DUB complex to specific FOXK2-bound genes (PubMed:24634419, PubMed:30664650).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3UCQ1}
Tissue Location	Expressed in both lymphoid and non-lymphoid cells.

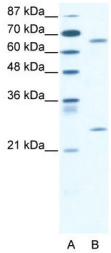
Background

Recognizes the core sequence 5'-TAAACA-3'. Binds to NFAT-like motifs (purine-rich) in the IL2 promoter. Also binds to HIV-1 long terminal repeat. May be involved in both positive and negative regulation of important viral and cellular promoter elements.

References

Li C.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88:7739-7743(1991).
Li C.,et al.Genomics 13:665-671(1992).
Nirula A.,et al.Submitted (MAY-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Zody M.C.,et al.Nature 440:1045-1049(2006).
Matsuoka S.,et al.Science 316:1160-1166(2007).

Images



WB Suggested Anti-FOXK2 Antibody Titration: 2.5µg/ml
ELISA Titer: 1:62500
Positive Control: Jurkat cell lysate

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.