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Anti-GFI1B Antibody (Internal)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17446

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q5VTD9
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	37492
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	8328
Alias Symbol	GFI1B
Other Names	GFI1B, Zinc finger protein Gfi-1b
Target/Specificity	Recognizes endogenous levels of GFI1B protein.
Reconstitution & Storage	PBS, pH 7.3, 0.01% sodium azide, 30% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-GFI1B Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GFI1B
Function	Essential proto-oncogenic transcriptional regulator necessary for development and differentiation of erythroid and megakaryocytic lineages. Component of a RCOR-GFI-KDM1A-HDAC complex that suppresses, via histone deacetylase (HDAC) recruitment, a number of genes implicated in multilineage blood cell development and controls hematopoietic differentiation. Transcriptional repressor or activator depending on both promoter and cell type context; represses promoter activity of SOCS1 and SOCS3 and thus, may regulate cytokine signaling pathways. Cooperates with GATA1 to repress target gene transcription, such as the apoptosis regulator BCL2L1; GFI1B silencing in leukemic cell lines markedly increase apoptosis rate. Inhibits down-regulation of MYC and MYB as well as the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor CDKN1A/P21WAF1 in IL6-treated myelomonocytic cells. Represses expression of GATA3 in T-cell lymphomas and inhibits GATA1-mediated transcription; as GATA1 also mediates erythroid

	GFI1B transcription, both GATA1 and GFI1B participate in a feedback regulatory pathway controlling the expression of GFI1B gene in erythroid cells. Suppresses GATA1-mediated stimulation of GFI1B promoter through protein interaction. Binds to gamma-satellite DNA and to its own promoter, auto-repressing its own expression. Alters histone methylation by recruiting histone methyltransferase to target genes promoters. Plays a role in heterochromatin formation.
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Expressed in bone marrow and fetal liver, but also detectable in fetal spleen, fetal thymus, and testes. Detected in hematopoietic stem cells, erythroblasts, and megakaryocytes Overexpressed in bone marrow of patients with erythroleukemia and megakaryocytic leukemia as well as in their corresponding leukemic cell lines, and markedly repressed in severe aplastic anemia (SAA)