

**NFATc1 rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb766986 (Manual)**

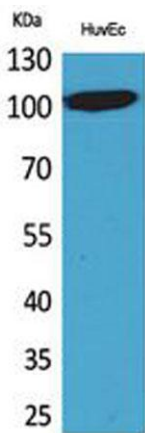
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	NFATc1 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:100-500;IF/ICC 1:100-500;ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human NFATC1. AA range:881-930
<b>Specificity</b>	NFATc1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFATc1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Nuclear factor of activated T-cells cytoplasmic 1
<b>Gene Name</b>	NFATC1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cytoplasmic for the phosphorylated form and nuclear after activation that is controlled by calcineurin-mediated dephosphorylation. Rapid nuclear exit of NFATC is thought to be one mechanism by which cells distinguish between sustained and transient calcium signals. The subcellular localization of NFATC plays a key role in the regulation of gene transcription (PubMed:16511445). Nuclear translocation of NFATC1 is enhanced in the presence of TNFSF11. Nuclear translocation is decreased in the presence of FBN1 which can bind and sequester TNFSF11 (By similarity). .

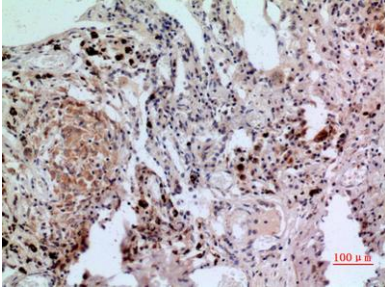
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	105kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	4772
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	O95644
<b>Alternative Names</b>	NFATC1; NFAT2; NFATC; Nuclear factor of activated T-cells, cytoplasmic 1; NF-ATc1; NFATc1; NFAT transcription complex cytosolic component; NF-ATc; NFATc

**Background**

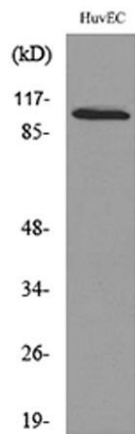
The product of this gene is a component of the nuclear factor of activated T cells DNA-binding transcription complex. This complex consists of at least two components: a preexisting cytosolic component that translocates to the nucleus upon T cell receptor (TCR) stimulation, and an inducible nuclear component. Proteins belonging to this family of transcription factors play a central role in inducible gene transcription during immune response. The product of this gene is an inducible nuclear component. It functions as a major molecular target for the immunosuppressive drugs such as cyclosporin A. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. Different isoforms of this protein may regulate inducible expression of different cytokine genes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],



**Western Blot analysis of HuvEc cells using NFATc1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000**



**Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100**



**Western blot analysis of lysate from HUVEC cells, using NFATC1 Antibody.**