

MORF4 Antibody

MORF4: Mortality factor 4, cellular senescence-related protein 1, SEN1

CATALOG NO.: 4275

BACKGROUND:

Cellular senescence is the terminal non-dividing state that normal cells enter following completion of their proliferative potential. Fusions of immortal human cell lines with each other have led to their assignment to one of four complementation groups (1). Mortality factor 4 (MORF4) was identified as the lead member of a family of transcription factor-like proteins that reverses this immortal phenotype (2). Like other members in this family, MORF4 is localized to the nucleus and possesses transcription factor-like motifs such as helix-loop-helix and a leucine zipper motif that might allow it to form transcriptionally active homo- or heterodimers. MORF4 has been shown to bind to the transcription corepressors mSin3A and TLE, suggesting that together, these complexes may play a role in transcriptional repression of genes that lead to cellular senescence (3).

SOURCE:

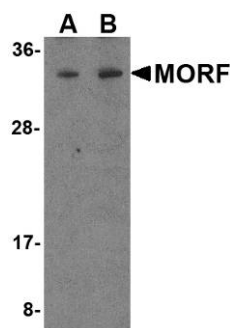
Rabbit polyclonal MORF4 antibody was raised against an 18 amino acid peptide from near the amino terminus of human MORF4 (Genbank accession No. Q9Y690).

APPLICATION:

MORF4 antibody can be used for the detection of MORF4 by Western blot at 1 µg/ml. (Optimal dilution should be determined by user.) K562 cell lysate can be used as positive control. MORF4 antibody is human, mouse, and rat reactive. **This product is for research use only.**

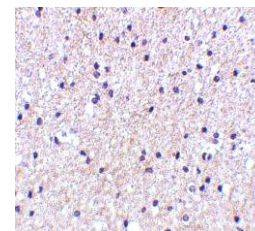
STORAGE:

MORF4 antibody is supplied as immunoaffinity purified IgG in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. Store at 4°C, stable for one year.



Western blot analysis of MORF4 in K562 cell lysate with MORF4 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/ml.

Immunohistochemistry of MORF4 in human brain tissue with MORF4 antibody at 5 µg/ml.



RELATED PRODUCTS:

Blocking peptide, Catalog No. **4275P**.
K562 Cell Lysate, Catalog No. **1204**.
DISC1 Antibody (NT), Catalog No. **4293**.
Kinesin 1 Antibody (CT), Catalog No. **4289**.

REFERENCES:

1. Pereira-Smith OM and Smith JR. Genetic analysis of indefinite division in human cells: identification of four complementation groups. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 1988; 85:6042-6.
2. Bertram MJ, Berube NG, Hang-Swanson X, et al. Identification of a gene that reverses the immortal phenotype of a subset of cells and is a member of a novel family of transcription factor-like genes. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 1999; 14:79-85.
3. Yochum GS and Ayer DE. Role for the mortality factors MORF4, MRGX, and MRG15 in transcriptional repression via associations with Pfl1, mSin3A, and transducin-like enhancer of split. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 2002; 22:7868-76. (07-01D)