# **Product Datasheet**

# HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free NB100-134

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

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# NB100-134

HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free

Product Information	
Unit Size	0.1 ml
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml
Storage	Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Isotype	IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	PBS
Target Molecular Weight	93 kDa
Product Description	
Host	Rabbit
Gene ID	3091
Gene Symbol	HIF1A
Species	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Guinea Pig, Primate, Xenopus, Zebrafish
Reactivity Notes	Use in Human reported in scientific literature (PMID:33654095).
Immunogen	This HIF-1 alpha Antibody was developed against a fusion protein made to an internal sequence of human HIF-1 alpha (containing amino acids 432 - 528) [Uniprot# Q16665].
Product Application Details	
Applications	Western Blot, Simple Western, ELISA, Gel Super Shift Assays, Immunoblotting, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Frozen, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Immunoprecipitation, Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP), Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Sequencing, Dual RNAscope ISH-IHC, Knockout Validated
Recommended Dilutions	Western Blot 1:500 - 1:1000, Simple Western 1:100, ELISA, Immunohistochemistry 1:100 - 1:500, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunoprecipitation 1:1000, Immunohistochemistry- Paraffin 1:100 - 1:500, Immunohistochemistry-Frozen 1:100 - 1:500, Immunoblotting, Gel Super Shift Assays 1:1 - 1:100, Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP), Knockout Validated, Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Sequencing reported in scientific literature (PMID 34277635), Dual RNAscope ISH-IHC











Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - Staining in the canine CL on days 10 to 70 after ovulation. PC = positive control (human placenta). NC = negative control. Image from verified customer review.

Immunohistochemistry: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - Staining of human kidney, renal tubular epithelium in cortex using NB100 -134.

Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - Analysis of FFPE tissue section of human endometrium carcinoma AN3CA cell line based xenograft using rabbit polyclonal HIF-1 alpha antibody NB100-134 at 1:300 dilution. The signal was developed using HRP-labelled secondary antibody and DAB reagent, and the section was further counterstained using hematoxylin. The tested section depicted mainly a diffused cytoplasmic staining but there were some cells which showed nuclear signal also (representing hypoxic cells).

Simple Western: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - Image shows a specific band for HIF-1 alpha in 0.2 mg/mL of Hypoxic HeLa lysate. This experiment was performed under reducing conditions using the 12-230 kDa separation system.











WNT11 is induced by hypoxia or hypoxic mimetics in different cell types.  $\square$ (A) Increased Wnt11 mRNA in EMSC adipocytes (Day 12) after hypoxiamimetic treatments. EMSC adipocytes were treated with CoCl2 (0.1 mM), DFO (0.1 mM) or DMOG (0.1 mM) for 24 hrs. Values were normalized to Tbp mRNA & are expressed relative to control (n = 3). (B,C) Increased Wnt11 mRNA by hypoxia in EMSC preadipocytes & adipocytes (Day 0-12 after differentiation) (B), & C2C12 myoblast & myocyte (Day 0 & 8 after differentiation) (C). Wnt11 mRNA was assessed by quantitative PCR in cells exposed to air (21% O2) or hypoxia (1% O2) for 24 hrs. (n = 4). Values were normalized to Tbp mRNA & are expressed relative to 21% O2 samples (left panel). (D) Immunoblot analyses of HeLa cells under normal air or hypoxia for 24 hrs. (E,F) Induction of Wnt11 by increasing concentrations of DMOG in MDA-MB-231 cells (E) & 4T1 cells (F). (G) EMSCs treated with 0.1 mM DMOG for the indicated times. Wnt11 & Vegf mRNA expression was measured by qPCR & normalized to Tbp mRNA (n = 4). (H) WNT11 protein levels after DMOG treatment normalized to α-Tubulin (upper panel; n = 4). Representative immunoblots of EMSCs treated with 0.1 mM DMOG for the indicated times (Lower panel). (I) Protein expression in MDA-MB-231 cells treated with 0.1 mM DMOG. (J) Induction of Wnt11 promoter activity by hypoxia or hypoxia mimetics. pGL3-Wnt11 promoter plasmid was transfected into C2C12 cells. Cells were incubated with DMOG (left panel, n = 4) or under 21% O2 or 1% O2 (right panel, n = 8) for 24 hrs. For panels (A–C,G,H,J), values are mean ± s.e.m. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01. For panels of immunoblotting, laminin,  $\alpha$ -tubulin, & ERK were used as loading controls, WNT11 normalized to  $\alpha$ -Tubulin was shown. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://www.nature.com/articles/srep21520), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.

Western Blot: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - LOXL2 abundance in EC derived exosomes is increased in hypoxia. (A) Immunoblots of endothelial cells for HIF 1 $\alpha$  (control for hypoxia, top panel), LOXL2 (middle panel) &  $\beta$  actin (loading control, lower panel). (B) Immunoblots of EC derived exosomes for LOXL2 (upper panel), &  $\beta$  actin (loading control, lower panel). (C) Densitometric quantification of relative LOXL2 protein abundance in control & hypoxic EC derived exosomes (n = 4 ± SD, Student's t test; \*\*P < 0.01). (D) Immunoblots of sucrose density gradient samples of EC derived exosomes for LOXL2 (upper panel) & exosome marker Flotillin 1 (lower panel). Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26612622), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence: HIF-1 alpha Antibody -BSA Free [NB100-134] - Hif1α expression in 9.5dpc primordial germ cells.(A) Whole-mount staining of Hif1α & GFP in Oct4-GFP embryo (lateral view). Scale bar: 100μm. (B) Hif1α & GFP staining of FACSsorted PGCs. Scale bar: 20μm. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication

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Western Blot: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - HIF-1α binds to TIM-3 promoter & regulates its expression in primary glia.(a) Cell surface expression of TIM-3 analysed in BV2 cells under 20% O2 or 1% O2 for 24 h by flow cytometry using PE-conjugated anti-TIM-3 antibody. Results from 3 independent experiments presented as a representative histogram & the mean fold change  $(\pm s.d.)$  relative to normoxic sample. (b) Mouse primary mixed glial cells incubated under hypoxia or normoxia for 24 h, & the cells examined by immunocytochemistry using an anti-TIM-3 antibody. (c,d) Mouse primary mixed glial cells & primary neuronal cells incubated under hypoxia or normoxia for 24 h, & then RT-PCR used to detect the levels of TIM-3 & actin. Relative transcript levels shown as the mean fold change  $(\pm s.d.)$ from 3 independent experiments (NS, not significant, Student–Newman–Keuls test). (e) Primary mixed glial cells incubated under hypoxia or normoxia for 24 h, & chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) performed w/ anti-HIF-1α or control IgG. Results presented as relative amounts representative of 3 independent experiments. (f) Primary mixed glial cells cultured from HIF-1 $\alpha$ +f/+f mice, infected w/ Ad-GFP or Ad-Cre/GFP, transfected w/ TIM-3-luciferase reporter constructs & incubated under hypoxic or normoxic conditions for 24 h. Relative promoter activity is expressed as the ratio of luciferase activity/ $\beta$ -galactosidase activity. (g,h) RT–PCR (g) & WB analysis (h) performed under hypoxia or normoxia for 24 h using the indicated primers & antibodies, respectively. The data shown representative of at least 3 independent experiments. The graphs show the % changes in TIM-3 transcript & protein levels in Ad-Cre/GFP- versus Ad-GFP-infected cells under hypoxia. IP, immunoprecipitation. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication

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Western Blot: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - TIM-3 is highly expressed in hypoxic brain regions of a H/I mouse model.(a) TIM-3 transcript levels were examined in brain tissues from the contralateral cortex (C, boxed region) & ischaemic ipsilateral cortex (I, boxed region) of mouse model 24 h after H/I. The RT–PCR products were quantified with Image J & normalized with respect to the expression of actin. The HIF-1a transcript level represents a positive control for hypoxia. The right panel shows representative TTC staining of three brain sections from the H/I mice. (b) Representative western blot analyses of the TIM-3 & HIF- $1\alpha$  proteins (n=3). Relative levels of TIM-3 are shown as the mean±s.d. from three independent experiments. (c) Contralateral & ipsilateral cortical regions of coronal sections from the H/I mice were subjected to immunohistochemistry using an anti-TIM-3 antibody, & the number of TIM-3-expressing cells per mm2 was counted. (d) Immunohistochemistry was performed on brain sections from the H/I mice using anti-TIM-3 & hypoxyprobe-1 (red, to detect hypoxic regions). Scale bars, 50 µm ( × 20); 50 µm ( × 40). (e,f) Brain cells were isolated from the ipsilateral & contralateral hemispheres of three mice per group, processed for simultaneous detection of TIM-3 plus Iba-1 (e) or GFAP (f), & analysed by FACS. The results are presented as relative TIM-3 levels in the indicated gated populations, as determined from three independent experiments. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25790768), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.





Western Blot: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - Hypoxia & a. HIF-1 trigger CREB activity.a Knocking down CREB with siRNA abolishes the effect of hypoxia on endogenous rat Gh transcription in GH3 cells as determined by real-time RT-PCR. Immunoblot shows the knockdown efficacy of the CREB siRNA (b) effect of hypoxia (1% O2 for 18 h) on CRE induced luciferase activity. Transfection with 100 nM HIF- $1\alpha$  siRNA for 48 h abolished the effect of hypoxia. Luc/ $\beta$ Gal: luciferase: β-galactosidase ratio. Data are means ± SEM of three experiments & expressed as percentage of each normoxia control. \*P < 0.05 (Student's t test). c Effect of HIF-1 $\alpha$  overexpression on CRE luciferase activity. Data are means ± SEM of three experiments & expressed as percentage of mock control. \*P < 0.05 (Student's t test). d Chromatin immunoprecipitation showing increased CREB binding to the endogenous rat Pou1f1 (encoding for Pit-1) promoter in GH3 cells overexpressing HIF-1a. Rabbit IgG was used as a control. Data are arbitrary units from two independent experiments, presented as% of input. \*\*P < 0.01 (Student's t test). e Immunoblot showing that HIF-1 $\alpha$ overexpression increases basal & forskolin (5 µM, 1–6 h)-induced pCREB-Ser133 levels. It also shows that forskolin-induced pCREB-Ser133 remains elevated in HIF-1α overexpressing GH3 cells, while it is back to basal after 6 h in the mock plasmid control transfected cells. f Hypoxia fails to increase rat Gh transcription in GH cells overexpressing CREB-M1 (CREBS133A) a mutant that cannot be phosphorylated by PKA. Data are Gh/TfIIb & presented as fold increase to each normoxia (NX). \*P < 0.05 to each normoxia (Student's t test). Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32111982), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.

Western Blot: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - TIM-3 is highly expressed in hypoxic brain regions of a H/I mouse model.(a) TIM-3 transcript levels were examined in brain tissues from the contralateral cortex (C, boxed region) & ischaemic ipsilateral cortex (I, boxed region) of mouse model 24 h after H/I. The RT–PCR products were quantified with Image J & normalized with respect to the expression of actin. The HIF-1 $\alpha$  transcript level represents a positive control for hypoxia. The right panel shows representative TTC staining of three brain sections from the H/I mice. (b) Representative western blot analyses of the TIM-3 & HIF- $1\alpha$  proteins (n=3). Relative levels of TIM-3 are shown as the mean±s.d. from three independent experiments. (c) Contralateral & ipsilateral cortical regions of coronal sections from the H/I mice were subjected to immunohistochemistry using an anti-TIM-3 antibody, & the number of TIM-3-expressing cells per mm2 was counted. (d) Immunohistochemistry was performed on brain sections from the H/I mice using anti-TIM-3 & hypoxyprobe-1 (red, to detect hypoxic regions). Scale bars, 50 µm ( × 20); 50 µm ( × 40). (e,f) Brain cells were isolated from the ipsilateral & contralateral hemispheres of three mice per group, processed for simultaneous detection of TIM-3 plus Iba-1 (e) or GFAP (f), & analysed by FACS. The results are presented as relative TIM-3 levels in the indicated gated populations, as determined from three independent experiments. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25790768), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.





Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence: HIF-1 alpha Antibody -BSA Free [NB100-134] - Hif1 $\alpha$  expression in neonatal & adult testis.(A) Section of testis from 5-day old (P5) male new born pups showing Hif1 $\alpha$ expression in MVH+ gonocytes within the seminiferous tubules (top) & negative control images without primary antibodies (bottom). Scale bar: 50µm. (B) Western blot analysis of Hif1 $\alpha$  expression in P5 testes (left) compared to extract of the adult brain sub-ventricular zone (SVZ) (right). Loading control ( $\beta$ -Actin) is shown below. (C) Section of adult (3 month old) testis showing Hif1 $\alpha$  expression in spermatogonia. Scale bar: 30µm. (D) Western blot analysis of whole adult testis. HEK293 cells treated with DFX were used as a positive control & intestinal tissue was used as a negative control. Loading control ( $\beta$ -Actin) is shown below. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27148974), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence: HIF-1 alpha Antibody -BSA Free [NB100-134] - HIF-1α levels are increased by androgen stimulus & Tip60 overexpression in LNCaP cells. (A) Nuclear & (B) cytosolic HIF-1α levels & (C) images in LNCaP cells & in LNCaP cells overexpressing Tip60, in the absence or presence of androgen (10 nM R1881, 72 h). HIF-1α levels were detected by immunofluorescence using confocal imaging system. Images were acquired with 20x objective. Staining intensity levels in the nucleus & cytosolic region were obtained using Harmony software. Nucleus & cytosol were identified through Hoechst & CellMask staining, respectively. Scale is shown as 100 µm. White dotted frames indicate the section of the image that was enlarged. Values are expressed as mean ± SEM, from three independent culture preparations, each treatment performed in guadruplicate. Two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni post-test & p values comparisons are specified in the figures (\* p < 0.05). HIF-1 $\alpha$ , hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ ; OE, overexpressing; R1881, synthetic androgen. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication

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е Chromatin Immunoprecipitation: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - HIF-1α binds to TIM-3 promoter & regulates its expression in primary glia.(a) Cell surface expression of TIM-3 analysed in BV2 cells under 20% O2 or 1% O2 for 24 h by flow cytometry using PE-conjugated anti-TIM-3 antibody. Results from 3 independent experiments presented as a representative histogram & the mean fold change (± s.d.) relative to normoxic sample. (b) Mouse primary mixed glial cells incubated under hypoxia or normoxia for 24 h, & the cells examined by immunocytochemistry using an anti-TIM-3 antibody. (c,d) Mouse primary mixed glial cells & primary neuronal cells incubated under hypoxia or normoxia for 24 h, & then RT-PCR used to detect the levels of TIM-3 & actin. Relative transcript levels shown as the mean fold change  $(\pm s.d.)$ from 3 independent experiments (NS, not significant, Student–Newman–Keuls test). (e) Primary mixed glial cells incubated under hypoxia or normoxia for 24 h, & chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) performed w/ anti-HIF-1α or control IgG. Results presented as relative amounts representative of 3 independent experiments. (f) Primary mixed glial cells cultured from HIF-1 $\alpha$ +f/+f mice, infected w/ Ad-GFP or Ad-Cre/GFP, transfected w/ TIM-3-luciferase reporter constructs & incubated under hypoxic or normoxic conditions for 24 h. Relative promoter activity is expressed as the ratio of luciferase activity/ $\beta$ -galactosidase activity. (g,h) RT–PCR (g) & WB analysis (h) performed under hypoxia or normoxia for 24 h using the indicated primers & antibodies, respectively. data shown representative of at least 3 independent experiments. The graphs show the % changes in TIM-3 transcript & protein levels in Ad-Cre/GFP- versus Ad-GFP-infected cells under hypoxia. IP, immunoprecipitation. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25790768), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals. Ε. Immunocvtochemistry/ Immunofluorescence: HIF-1 alpha Antibody -

BSA Free [NB100-134] - NgBR overexpression (OE) suppresses cell proliferation through enhancing mitochondria-ER communication & reducing phosphorylation of IP3R3. (A) The transfection efficiency of NgBR OE plasmid was verified at 48 h post transfection. n = 3 (B) Representative images from three experiments show phosphorylation of endogenous IP3R3 (Akt substrate) in the immunoprecipitates of IP3R3 from crude mitochondrial extracts. (C) Representative confocal microscopy images show co-staining of Rhod-2 AM (red) & MitoTracker Green (green). Results were calculated as relative AFU using ImageJ. n = 20 pictures/group from four independent experiments. Scale bar = 20um. (D) Representative line & bar graphs of OCR of control & NgBR OE cells under normoxia. n = 15–16 wells from three individual experiments. (E) Representative confocal microscopy images showing staining of HIF-1α (red) & DAPI (nuclear stain; blue). Percentage of HIF-1α-positive nuclei was calculated using FV10-ASW3.1 software. n > 25 pictures/group from three separate experiments. Scale bar = 40  $\mu$ m. (F) Cell proliferation was assessed by evaluating PCNA expression, n = 4. \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31083380), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.







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Western Blot: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - WNT11 regulates MMPs activities.(A–C) (Top panels): Serum-free medium was conditioned for 24 hrs by the indicated cells, concentrated 20-fold & assayed by gelatin zymography. Gelatinolytic activity is indicated by clear zones against a dark background of stained substrate. (Bottom): Whole cell extracts were immunoblotted with indicated antibodies. (A) Overexpression of Wnt11 in EMSC or BT473 cells enhances activity of MMP-9 & MMP-2. (B) Impaired activity of MMP-9 & MMP-2 in MDA-MB-231 cells (left) or EMSCs (right) stably expressing Wnt11 shRNAs & treated with DMOG. (C) WNT11 is required for MMP-9 & MMP-2 activity in MDA-MB-231 cells (left) or EMSCs (right) under normoxic & hypoxic culture conditions. (D) WNT11 regulates MMP2 protein in media. (Top): conditioned media from indicated cells & treatments. (Bottom): whole cell lysates were immunoblotted with indicated antibodies. (E) Recombinant WNT11 induces both MMP-2 protein & MMP-2 activity in media. (Top panels): Gelatin zymography & immunoblot of serum-free medium conditioned for the indicated times after recombinant WNT11 (r-WNT11) treatment. (Bottom): Whole cell lysates were immunoblotted with indicated antibodies. (F) MMP-2 inhibitor attenuated induced migration by WNT11. MDA-MB-231 cells infected with lentiviruses for stable expression of Wnt11 or GFP (n = 4) were incubated with either vehicle or 1 µM of ARP100. Media in the lower compartment had same concentration of DMSO or inhibitor. Values are mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01. For panels (A–D), HIF-1α & HIF-2α were shown as a marker</p> of hypoxia, WNT11 normalized to  $\alpha$ -Tubulin was shown. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://www.nature.com/articles/srep21520), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.

Western Blot: HIF-1 alpha Antibody - BSA Free [NB100-134] - ER-INP binds to PHD2, inhibits hydroxylation of HIF-1α & increases HIF-1α accumulation. (A) Co-immunoprecipitation assay. HEK293 cells were transfected with control vector or intrabody ER-INP for 48 hours & subsequently lysed. Co-immunoprecipitation & western blot assays were performed on the cell lysis. ER-INP recognized & bound to PHD2 in HEK293 cells (n = 3). (B) Western blot analysis to measure the effect of ER-INP on HIF-1α & its hydroxylation level in transfected HEK293 & RAW264.7 cells pre-treated with MG132 (upper panel) & the protein ratio to  $\beta$ -actin loading control by ImageJ densitometry analysis (lower panel; n = 3). (C) Immunofluorescence assay. Expression of ER-INP increases HIF-1α accumulation in RAW264.7 cells. Cells were stained with anti-HIF-1a antibody & DAPI & then visualized & photographed under immunofluorescence microscopy (left), & mean fluorescence intensity of HIF-1a versus the mean fluorescence intensity of nuclear DAPI staining is displayed (right). Data represent the mean ± SD of 3 independent slides. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31413262), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.









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Schwörer S, Cimino FV, Ros M, Tsanov KM et Al. Hypoxia Potentiates the Inflammatory Fibroblast Phenotype Promoted by Pancreatic Cancer Cell-Derived Cytokines Cancer Res 2023-03-13 [PMID: 36912618]

Okni?ska M, Paterek A, Grzanka M, Zajda K et Al. Myo-inositol trispyrophosphate prevents right ventricular failure and improves survival in monocrotaline-induced pulmonary hypertension in the rat Br J Pharmacol 2024-07-02 [PMID: 38952183]

Liu, X;Tang, J;Wang, Z;Zhu, C;Deng, H;Sun, X;Yu, G;Rong, F;Chen, X;Liao, Q;Jia, S;Liu, W;Zha, H;Fan, S;Cai, X;Gui, JF;Xiao, W; Oxygen enhances antiviral innate immunity through maintenance of EGLN1-catalyzed proline hydroxylation of IRF3 Nature communications 2024-04-26 [PMID: 38670937]

Iannetta, A;Zugaro, S;Massimini, M;Gentile, W;Silvestrini, T;Fioravanti, G;Foschi, M;Perugini, M;Benedetti, E;Della Salda, L; Combined effects of glyphosate and chemical hypoxia in zebrafish: A new toxicological point of view Chemosphere 2024-10-01 [PMID: 39374665]

Zhang M, Zhang W, Wu Z et Al. Artemin is hypoxia responsive and promotes oncogenicity and increased tumor initiating capacity in hepatocellular carcinoma Oncotarget 2016-01-19 [PMID: 26675549] (Chromatin Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot)

Elcocks H, Brazel AJ, McCarron KR et al. FBXL4 ubiquitin ligase deficiency promotes mitophagy by elevating NIX levels The EMBO journal 2023-04-27 [PMID: 37102372]

Gang Yin, Ayesha B. Alvero, Vinicius Craveiro, Jennie C. Holmberg, Han-Hsuan Fu, Michele K. Montagna, Yang Yang, Ilana Chefetz-Menaker, Sudhakar Nuti, Michael Rossi, Dan-Arin Silasi, Thomas Rutherford, Gil Mor Constitutive Proteasomal Degradation of TWIST-1 in Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Stem Cells Impacts Differentiation and Metastatic Potential Oncogene 2013-05-24 [PMID: 22349827]

Mücke, MM;El Bali, N;Schwarzkopf, KM;Uschner, FE;Kraus, N;Eberle, L;Mücke, VT;Bein, J;Beyer, S;Wild, PJ;Schierwagen, R;Klein, S;Zeuzem, S;Welsch, C;Trebicka, J;Brieger, A; The Role of Hypoxia-Inducible Factor 1 Alpha in Acute-on-Chronic Liver Failure International journal of molecular sciences 2024-01-26 [PMID: 38338821]

Okada K, Mori D, Makii Y et Al. Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 alpha maintains mouse articular cartilage through suppression of NF- kappa B signaling Sci Rep 2020-03-25 [PMID: 32214220]

David A. Murphy, Daniela Osteicochea, Aidan Atkins, Caitlin Sannes, Zachary McClarnon, Isaac M. Adjei Optimizing Oxygen-Production Kinetics of Manganese Dioxide Nanoparticles Improves Hypoxia Reversal and Survival in Mice with Bone Metastases Molecular Pharmaceutics 2024-02-16 [PMID: 38365202]

Nicole Verhaar, Anna Marei Grages, Fay J Sauer, Tobias Geiger, Wencke Reineking, Marion Hewicker-Trautwein, Florian Geburek, Sabine B R Kästner Measuring tissue oxygen saturation in the orad intestinal segment during equine colic surgery may aid in predicting the occurrence of postoperative ileus. American journal of veterinary research 2024-04-19 [PMID: 38626792]

Ashutosh Singh, Donghang Cheng, Jyothishmathi Swaminathan, Yanwen Yang, Yan Zheng, Nancy Gordon, Vidya Gopalakrishnan REST-dependent downregulation of von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor promotes autophagy in SHH-medulloblastoma Scientific Reports 2024-06-12 [PMID: 38866867]

More publications at http://www.novusbio.com/NB100-134



#### **Procedures**

#### Western Blot protocol for HIF-1 alpha Antibody (NB100-134)

General considerations for Western blot analysis of HIF-1 alpha proteins:

1. HIF-1alpha is largely undetectable in cells or tissues grown under normoxic conditions. It is stabilized only at O2 concentrations below 5% or with treatment using certain agents (CoCl2, DFO, etc.), therefore proper sample preparation is critical. We recommend lysing cells quickly and directly into the Laemmli sample buffer with DTT or BME.

2. Since stabilized HIF-1alpha translocates to the nucleus, using nuclear extracts is recommended for western blot analysis.

3. Positive and negative controls should always be run side by side in a Western blot to accurately identify the protein band upregulated in the hypoxic sample. (HeLa Hypoxic/Normoxic Cell Lysate: NBP2-36452; HeLa Hypoxic (CoCl2)/Normoxic Lysate: NBP2-36450)

4. To accurately compare treated and untreated samples and to ensure equal loading of samples the expression of a loading control should be evaluated. (alpha Tubulin Antibody (DM1A): NB100-690)

5. Unprocessed HIF-1alpha is ~95 kDa, while the fully post-translationally modified form is ~116 kDa, or larger.

6. HIF-1alpha may form a heterodimer with HIF-1beta (Duan, et al. Circulation. 2005; 111:2227-2232.). However, this is not typically seen under denaturing conditions.

7. Depending on the sample and treatment, a single band or a doublet may be present.

Western Blot Protocol

1. Load samples of treated and untreated cell lysates, 10-40 mg of total protein per lane on a 7.5% polyacrylamide gel (SDS-PAGE). Alternatively, gradient gels can be used for better resolution of lower molecular weight loading controls.

2. Resolve proteins by electrophoresis as required.

3. Transfer proteins to 0.45 mm PVDF membrane for 1 hour at 100V or equivalent.

4. Stain the blot using Ponceau S for 1-2 minutes to confirm efficient protein transfer onto the membrane.

5. Rinse the blot in distilled water to remove excess stain and mark the lanes and locations of molecular weight markers using a pencil.

6. Block the membrane using 5% non-fat dry milk in TBST (0.1% Tween) for 1 hour.

7. Dilute the mouse anti-HIF-1 alpha primary antibody (NB100-105) at 2úg/ml in blocking solution and incubate 1 hour at room temperature or overnight at 4C.

8. Wash the membrane 3X 5 min in TBST.

9. Incubate in the appropriate diluted mouse-IgG HRP-conjugated secondary antibody in blocking solution (as per manufacturer's instructions) for 1 hour at room temperature.

10. Wash the membrane 3X 5 min in TBST.

11. Incubate with ECL detection reagent (Supersignal West Pico Plus, or more sensitive) for 5 min.

12. Image the blot. That may require up to 5min of exposure due to weak signal.



#### Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin protocol for HIF-1 alpha Antibody (NB100-134)

Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin Embedded Sections

Antigen Unmasking:

Bring slides to a boil in 10 mM sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) then maintain at a sub-boiling temperature for 10 minutes. Cool slides on bench-top for 30 minutes.

Staining:

- 1. Wash sections in deionized water three times for 5 minutes each.
- 2. Wash sections in wash buffer for 5 minutes.
- 3. Block each section with 100-400 ul blocking solution for 1 hour at room temperature.
- 4. Remove blocking solution and add 100-400 ul diluted primary antibody. Incubate overnight at 4 C.
- 5. Remove antibody solution and wash sections in wash buffer three times for 5 minutes each.
- 6. Add 100-400 uL biotinylated diluted secondary antibody. Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.
- 7. Remove secondary antibody solution and wash sections three times with wash buffer for 5 minutes each.
- 8. Add 100-400 uL Streptavidin-HRP reagent to each section and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
- 9. Wash sections three times in wash buffer for 5 minutes each.
- 10. Add 100-400 uL DAB substrate to each section and monitor staining closely.
- 11. As soon as the sections develop, immerse slides in deionized water.
- 12. Counterstain sections in hematoxylin.
- 13. Wash sections in deionized water two times for 5 minutes each.
- 14. Dehydrate sections.
- 15. Mount coverslips.





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