

## TEL Polyclonal Antibody

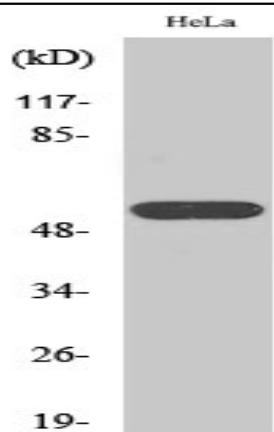
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT4599
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	TEL
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer
<b>Gene Name :</b>	ETV6
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Transcription factor ETV6
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	2120
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P41212
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	14011
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P97360
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ETV6. AA range:371-420
<b>Specificity :</b>	TEL Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TEL protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

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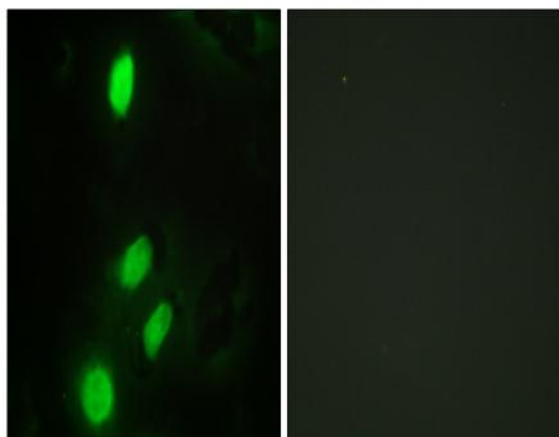
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	53kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Dorso-ventral axis formation;
<b>Background :</b>	<p>This gene encodes an ETS family transcription factor. The product of this gene contains two functional domains: a N-terminal pointed (PNT) domain that is involved in protein-protein interactions with itself and other proteins, and a C-terminal DNA-binding domain. Gene knockout studies in mice suggest that it is required for hematopoiesis and maintenance of the developing vascular network. This gene is known to be involved in a large number of chromosomal rearrangements associated with leukemia and congenital fibrosarcoma. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008],</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is a cause in many instances of chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia (MPE) [MIM:131440]. Translocation t(5;12) with PDGFRB on chromosome 5 creating an ETV6-PDGFRB fusion protein.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is a cause of acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Translocation t(9;12)(p13;p13) with PAX5.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is a cause of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). Translocation t(1;12)(p36.1;p13) with MDS2.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is found in a form of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML). Translocation t(5;12)(q33;p13) with PDGFRB. It is characterized by abnormal clonal myeloid proliferation and by progression to acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is found in a form of pre-B acute myeloid leukemia. Translocation</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Nucleus.
<b>Expression :</b>	Ubiquitous.
<b>Sort :</b>	17029
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Rabbit
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

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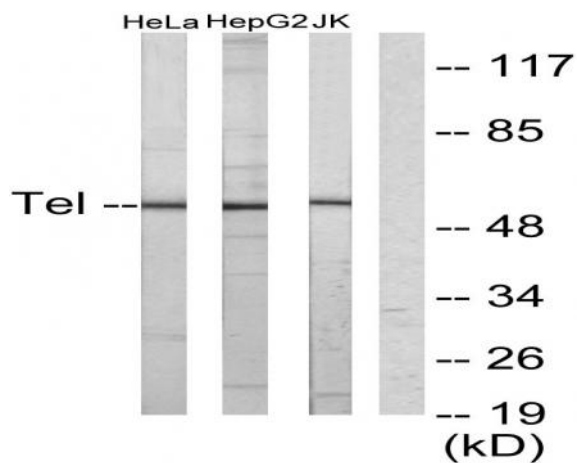
## Products Images



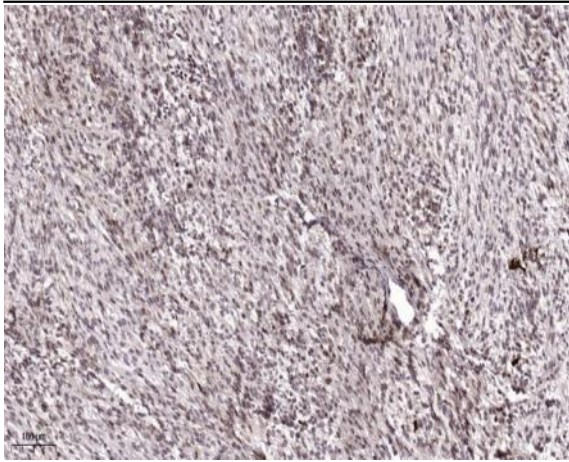
Western Blot analysis of various cells using TEL Polyclonal Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using ETV6 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, HepG2, and Jurkat cells, using ETV6 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Colon cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).