产品名称: TEL Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

产品货号: APRab18783



## 产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name) TEL Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

描述 (Description) Rabbit polyclonal Antibody

宿主 (Host) Rabbit 应用 (Application) WB,ELISA

种属反应性 (Reactivity) Human, Rat, Mouse

### 产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation) Unconjugated 修饰 (Modification) Unmodified

同种型 (Isotype) IgG

克隆 (Clonality) Polyclonal 形式 (Form) Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid 存放说明 (Storage)

freeze/thaw cycles.

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% 储存溶液 (Buffer)

New type preservative N.

纯化方式 (Purification) Affinity purification

# 免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name) ETV6

ETV6; TEL; TEL1; Transcription factor ETV6; ETS translocation variant 6; ETS-别名 (Alternative Names)

related protein Tel1; Tel

基因 ID (Gene ID) 2120.0

P41212.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived 蛋白ID (SwissProt ID)

from human Tel. AA range:223-272

#### 产品应用 (Application)

**稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)** WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000

蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight) 55kDa

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#### 研究背景 (Background)

This gene encodes an ETS family transcription factor. The product of this gene contains two functional domains: a Nterminal pointed (PNT) domain that is involved in protein-protein interactions with itself and other proteins, and a Cterminal 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], 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 t(9;12)(p24;p13) with JAK2.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 may be a cause of acute eosinophilic leukemia (AEL). Translocation t(5;12) (g31;p13) with ACSL6., disease: A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 may be a cause of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) with basophilia. Translocation t(5;12)(q31;p13) with ACSL6, disease: Chromosomal aberrations involving ETV6 are found in a form of acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Translocation t(12;22)(p13;q11) with MN1; translocation t(4;12)(q12;p13) with CHIC2., disease: Chromosomal aberrations involving ETV6 are found in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). Translocations t(12;21)(p12;q22) and t(12;21)(p13;q22) with RUNX1/AML1, disease: Defects in ETV6 are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) [MIM:601626]. AML is a malignant disease in which hematopoietic precursors are arrested in an early stage of development., function: Transcriptional repressor; binds to the DNA sequence 5'-CCGGAAGT-3', PTM: Phosphorylated., PTM: Phosphorylation of Ser-257 by MAPK14 (p38) inhibits ETV6 transcriptional repression., similarity: Belongs to the ETS family., similarity: Contains 1 ETS DNA-binding domain., similarity: Contains 1 PNT (pointed) domain., subunit: Can form homodimers or heterodimers with TEL2 or FLI1. Interacts with L3MBTL and HDAC9., tissue specificity: Ubiquitous.,

#### 研究领域 (Research Area)

Dorso-ventral axis formation;

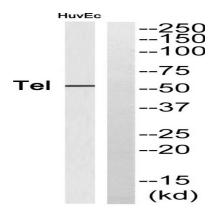
# 图片 (Image Data)

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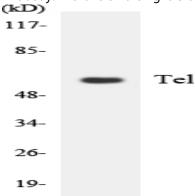
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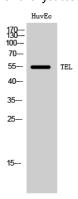




Western blot analysis of Tel Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the Tel peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using Tel antibody.



Western Blot analysis of HuvEc cells using TEL Polyclonal Antibody

# 注意事项 (Note)

For research use only.