

Product Name: MLL Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMM80626**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.
Purification	Affinity Purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	/

Antigen Information

Gene Name	MLL
Alternative Names	MLL
Gene ID	4297.0
SwissProt ID	Q03164
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of MLL (aa3751-3968) expressed in E. Coli.

Background

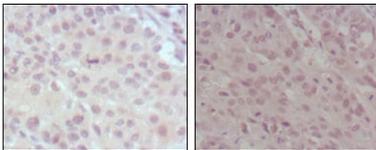
Myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia (trithorax homolog, Drosophila). Eukaryotic RNA polymerase II mediates the synthesis of mature and functional messenger RNA. This is a multistep process, called the transcription cycle, that includes five stages: preinitiation, promoter, clearance, elongation and termination. Elongation is thought to be a critical stage for the

regulation of gene expression. ELL (11-19 lysine-rich leukemia protein, also designated MEN) functions as an RNA polymerase II elongation factor that increases the rate of transcription by suppressing transient pausing by RNA polymerase II. Also, ELL is thought to regulate cellular proliferation. ELL is abundantly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, skeletal muscle, placenta and testis, and has lower expression in spleen, thymus, heart, brain, lung, kidney, liver and ovary. The gene encoding human ELL, which maps to chromosome 19p13.1, is one of several genes which undergo translocation with the MLL gene on chromosome 11q23 in acute myeloid leukemia. MLL (myeloid/lymphoid leukemia, also designated ALL-1 and HRX) is a 430 kDa protein that regulates embryonal and hematopoietic development.

Research Area

Apoptosis

Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer (left) and esophagus cancer (right), showing nuclear weak staining with DAB staining using MLL mouse mAb.