Product Name: TEL Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab18783
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	55kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	ETV6
Alternative Names	ETV6; TEL; TEL1; Transcription factor ETV6; ETS translocation variant 6; ETS-related protein Tel1; Tel
Gene ID	2120.0
SwissProt ID	P41212
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tel. AA range:223-272

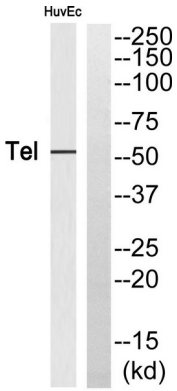
Background

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],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)(q31;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.,

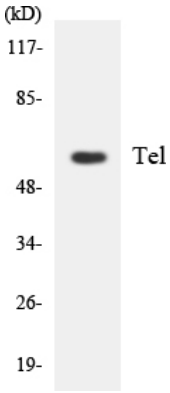
Research Area

Dorso-ventral axis formation;

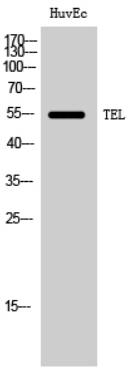
Image Data



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