

Immunotag™ TEL Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT4600
Product Description	Immunotag™ TEL Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	TEL
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tel. AA range:223-272
Specificity	TEL Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TEL protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	ETV6
Accession No.	P41212 P97360
Alternate Names	ETV6; TEL; TEL1; Transcription factor ETV6; ETS translocation variant 6; ETS-related protein Tel1; Tel

Antibody Specification

Description	ETS variant 6(ETV6) Homo sapiens 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],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Dorso-ventral axis formation,
Protein Expression	Bone marrow,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,nucleolus,cytoplasm,integral component of membrane,
Protein Function	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.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.