

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12827**Specification****Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P41212
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for ETV6/Tel detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 2120****Other Names**

Transcription factor ETV6, ETS translocation variant 6, ETS-related protein Tel1, Tel, ETV6, TEL, TEL1

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

 Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml

 Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity

Ubiquitous.

Contents

Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived human ETV6/Tel recombinant protein (Position: E327-Q448).

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C; for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C; for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C; for a

longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name ETV6

Synonyms TEL, TEL1

Function

Transcriptional repressor; binds to the DNA sequence 5'- CCGGAAGT-3'. Plays a role in hematopoiesis and malignant transformation.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous.

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Images



Figure 1. Western blot analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing

conditions. Lane 1: human placenta tissue lysates, Lane 2: human Hela cell lysates, Lane 3: human 22RV1 cell lysates, Lane 4: human SKOV cell lysates, Lane 5: human A549 cell lysates. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12827) at 0.5 μ g/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for ETV6/Tel at approximately 59KD. The expected band size for ETV6/Tel is at 53KD.

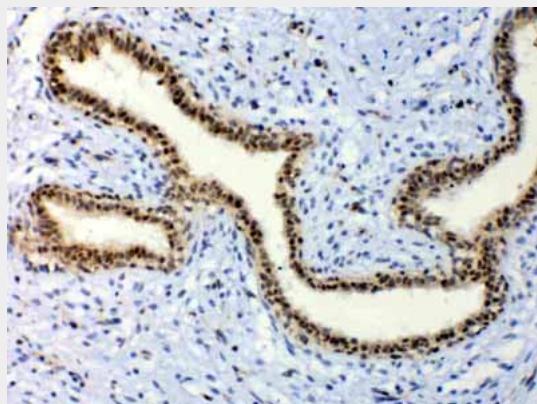


Figure 2. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827). ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human mammary cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

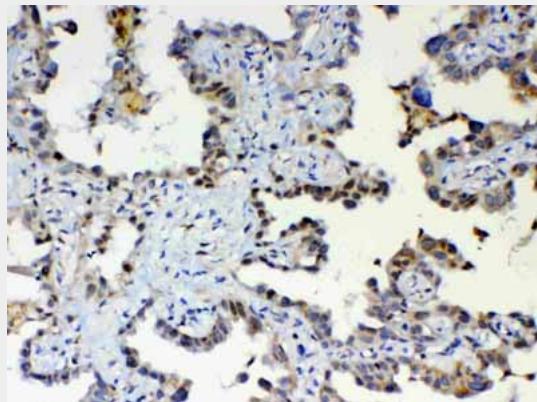


Figure 3. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827). ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human lung cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

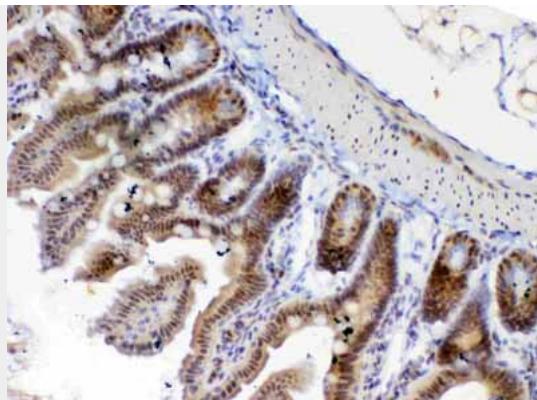


Figure 4. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827). ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of mouse small intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

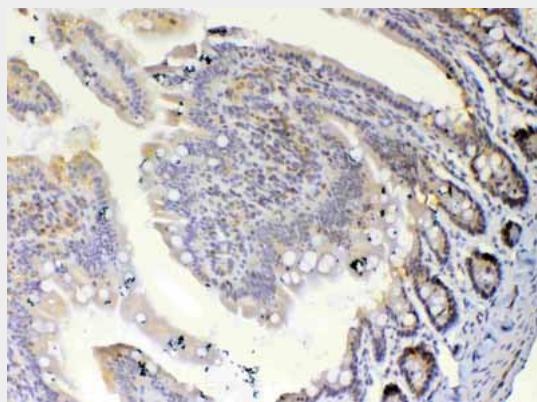


Figure 5. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827). ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat small intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Background

Transcription factor ETV6 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ETV6 gene. 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.