

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 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 μ g/ml
br>
lmmunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μ g/ml
br>
Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml
br>

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

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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
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- 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 $0.5 \, \hat{l}_{4}$ g/mL overnight at $4\hat{A}^{\circ}$ 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 $11\frac{1}{4}$ g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 44° C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 374° C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

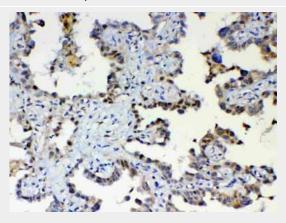


Figure 3. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827).ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human lung cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with $11\frac{1}{4}$ g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 44° C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 374° C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



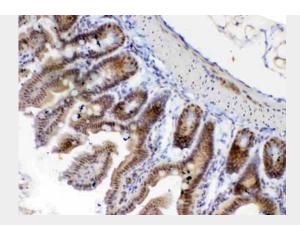


Figure 4. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827).ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of mouse small intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with $11\frac{1}{4}$ g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 44° C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 374° C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

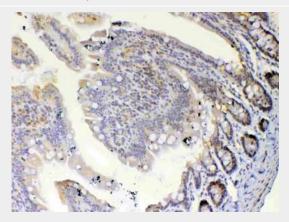


Figure 5. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827).ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat small intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with $11\frac{1}{4}$ g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 44° C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 374° 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.