

**ETV6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP8917a****Specification**

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**ETV6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P41212](#)**ETV6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2120**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8917a](/products/AP8917a) was selected from the N-term region of human ETV6. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ETV6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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.

## **ETV6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **ETV6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **ETV6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ETV6 is an ETS family transcription factor. This protein 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.

## **ETV6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Buijs,A., et.al., Oncogene 10 (8), 1511-1519 (1995) Golub,T.R.,et.al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 92 (11), 4917-4921 (1995)