À des fins de recherche uniquement

Anticorps Polyclonal de lapin anti-ELF1

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Antibodies | ELISA kits | Proteins
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Numéro de catalogue:55029-1-AP

Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue:
55029-1-AP

Taille:
150ul , Concentration: 800 μg/ml by Nanodrop and 460 μg/ml by Bradford method using BSA as the standard;

Hôte:
Lapin

Isotype:
IgG

Numéro d'acquisition GenBank:
NM_172373

Identification du gène (NCBI):
1997

Nom complet:
E74-like factor 1 (ets domain transcription factor)

MW calculé
67 kDa

MW observés:
70-95 kDa

Méthode de purification:
Purification par affinité contre l'antigène

Dilutions recommandées:
WB 1:200-1:1000

Applications

Applications testées:
WB, ELISA

Spécificité de l'espèce:
Humain

Contrôles positifs:

WB : cellules A431, cellules Jurkat, cellules K-562, cellules U-937

Informations générales

ELF1, also named as ETS-related transcription factor Elf-1, is originally cloned from a human T-cell cDNA library by hybridization with a probe encoding the DNA binding domain (ETS domain) of the human Ets-1 cDNA. Based on its preferential expression in embryonic lymphoid organs (thymus and spleen), a wide variety of epithelial cells and fetal liver as well as in adult haematopoietic tissues, including thymus, spleen and bone marrow, Elf-1 emerged as a potential key regulator of haematopoietic gene expression. Consistent with this notion, Elf-1 has been shown to be a direct upstream regulator of genes important for haematopoiesis such as Scl, Fli-1, Lyl-1, Runx1 and Lmo2 . Elf-1 has also been shown to be important for blood vessel development, a process that is closely linked to early haematopoiesis during embryonic development. Elf-1 has been reported to take part in the transcriptional control of major regulators of blood vessel development such as Tie1, Tie2, angiopoietin-2, the vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1 (VEGFR1), the endothelial nitric-oxide synthase (eNOS) and endoglin . Functional activity of Ets proteins is modulated at multiple levels. It is known that ELF-1 appears in the cytoplasm as a 80 KDa protein that is O -glycosylated and phosphorylated in order to be translocated into the nucleus where it can be detected as a 98 KDa protein. After dephosphorylation, the protein is degraded through the proteasome pathway. The inactive form of Elf-1 is an 80-kDa protein that lacks DNA-binding activity and is confined to the cytoplasm of the cell. Phosphorylation and O-linked glycosylation increase the molecular weight of Elf-1 to 98 kDa, the active form; 98 kDa Elf-1 binds to the promoter of the gene that codes for CD3ζ inducing its transcription.

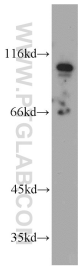
Stockage

Stockage:
Stocker à -20 °C.
Tampon de stockage:
PBS avec azoture de sodium à 0,02 % et glycérol à 50 % pH 7,3
L'aliquotage n'est pas nécessaire pour le stockage à -20C

***** Les 20ul contiennent 0,1% de BSA.**

For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:
T: 1 (888) 4PTGLAB (1-888-478-4522) (toll free in USA), or 1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA)
E: proteintech@ptglab.com
W: ptglab.com

Données de validation sélectionnées



A431 cells were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 55029-1-AP (ELF1 antibody) at dilution of 1:100 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.