

À des fins de recherche uniquement

Anticorps Monoclonal anti-ELF1

Numéro de catalogue: 67138-1-Ig



Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue: 67138-1-Ig	Numéro d'acquisition GenBank: BC030507	Méthode de purification: Purification par protéine A
Taille: 150ul , Concentration: 2100 µg/ml by Nanodrop and 1000 µg/ml by Bradford method using BSA as the standard;	Identification du gène (NCBI): 1997	CloneNo.: 2D4A11
Hôte: Mouse	Nom complet: E74-like factor 1 (ets domain transcription factor)	Dilutions recommandées: WB 1:1000-1:6000
Isotype: IgG1	MW calculé 619 aa, 67 kDa	
Immunogen Catalog Number: AG14689	MW observés: 93-97 kDa	

Applications

Applications testées: WB, ELISA	Contrôles positifs: WB : cellules Jurkat, cellules A431, cellules HL-60, cellules PC-3, cellules Ramos
Spécificité de l'espèce: Humain	

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. Stable pendant un an après l'expédition.
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.

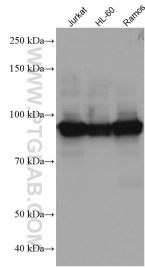
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:

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

This product is exclusively available under Proteintech Group brand and is not available to purchase from any other manufacturer.

Données de validation sélectionnées



Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 67138-1-Ig (ELF1 antibody) at dilution of 1:3000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.