

À des fins de recherche uniquement

Anticorps Monoclonal anti-FUS/TLS

Numéro de catalogue: CL594-60160

Phare



Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue: CL594-60160	Numéro d'acquisition GenBank: BC026062	Méthode de purification: Purification par protéine G
Taille: 100ul , Concentration: 1000 µg/ml by Nanodrop;	Identification du gène (NCBI): 2521	CloneNo.: 3A10B5
Hôte: Mouse	Nom complet: fusion (involved in t(12;16) in malignant liposarcoma)	Dilutions recommandées: IF 1:50-1:500
Isotype: IgG1	MW calculé 75 kDa	Excitation/Emission maxima wavelengths: 588 nm / 604 nm
Immunogen Catalog Number: AG2150	MW observés: 75 kDa	

Applications

Applications testées: FC (Intra), IF	Contrôles positifs: IF : cellules HeLa,
Spécificité de l'espèce: Humain, souris	

Informations générales

FUS (also named TLS and POMp75) belongs to the RRM TET family. FUS may play a role in the maintenance of genomic integrity; it binds both single-stranded and double-stranded DNA and promotes ATP-independent annealing of complementary single-stranded DNAs and D-loop formation in superhelical double-stranded DNA. FUS is also an RNA-binding protein, and its links to neurodegenerative disease proffer the intriguing possibility that altered RNA metabolism or RNA processing may underlie or contribute to neuron degeneration. Two research groups simultaneously reported that FUS is present in 5% of the pathological aggregations (inclusions) seen in familial amyotrophic sclerosis (fALS). FUS-positive inclusions were also reported in cases of sporadic ALS (sALS). More recently, wild-type FUS has also been implicated in the pathological development of frontotemporal lobar dementia (FTLD) with ubiquitin-positive inclusions (FTLD-U), further linking FUS to the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative diseases. There is some debate as to whether FUS colocalizes with TDP-43 in TDP-43-positive cases of ALS and whether TDP-43 and FUS cause neurodegenerative disease independently or contributively of one another. This antibody is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against an internal region of human FUS. Initial reports from our customers suggest this new monoclonal FUS antibody (60160-1-Ig) is a useful tool in ALS and FTLD research. For more details, please see our blog article regarding the matter.

Stockage

Stockage:
Stocker à -20 °C. Éviter toute exposition à la lumière. Stable pendant un an après l'expédition.
Tampon de stockage:
PBS avec glycérol à 50 %, Proclin300 à 0,05 % et BSA à 0,5 %, pH 7,3.
L'aliquotage n'est pas nécessaire pour le stockage à -20C

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

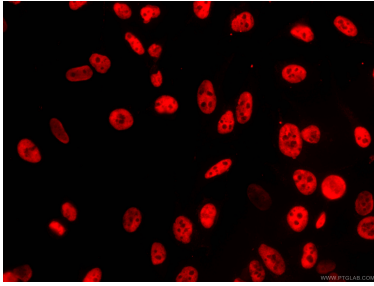
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:

T: 1 (888) 4PTGLAB (1-888-478-4522) (toll free
in USA), or 1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA)

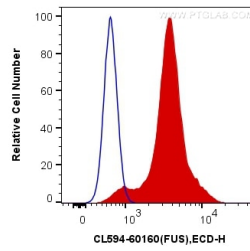
E: proteintech@ptglab.com
W: ptglab.com

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

Données de validation sélectionnées



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed HeLa cells using CL594-60160 (FUS/TLS antibody) at dilution of 1:100.



1X10⁶ K562 were intracellularly stained with 0.4 ug CoraLite®594 Anti-Human FUS/TLS (CL594-60160, Clone:3A10B5) (red), or 0.4 ug Mouse IgG1 Isotype Control (CL594-66360, Clone: T1F8D3F10) (blue). Cells were fixed and permeabilized with Transcription Factor Staining Buffer Kit (PF00011).