

For Research Use Only

CoraLite®594-conjugated FUS/TLS Monoclonal antibody



Catalog Number: CL594-60160

Featured Product

Basic Information

Catalog Number:

CL594-60160

Size:

100ul , Concentration: 1000 µg/ml by
Nanodrop;

Source:

Mouse

Isotype:

IgG1

Immunogen Catalog Number:

AG2150

GenBank Accession Number:

BC026062

GeneID (NCBI):

2521

Full Name:

fusion (involved in t(12;16) in
malignant liposarcoma)

Calculated MW:

75 kDa

Observed MW:

75 kDa

Purification Method:

Protein G purification

CloneNo.:

3A10B5

Recommended Dilutions:

IF 1:50-1:500

Excitation/Emission maxima
wavelengths:

593 nm/614 nm

Applications

Tested Applications:

FC, IF

Species Specificity:

human, mouse

Positive Controls:

IF : HeLa cells,

Background Information

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.

Storage

Storage:

Store at -20°C. Avoid exposure to light. Stable for one year after shipment.

Storage Buffer:

PBS with 50% Glycerol, 0.05% Proclin300, 0.5% BSA, pH 7.3.

Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

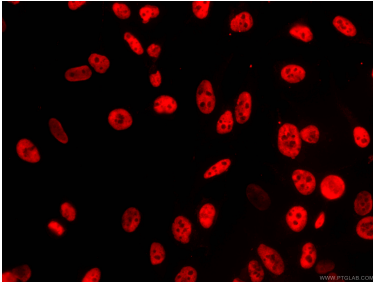
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:

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

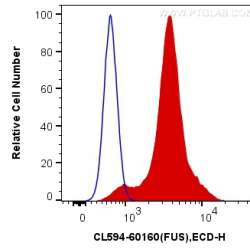
E: proteintech@ptglab.com
W: ptglab.com

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

Selected Validation Data



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 Buffers.