10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12827

Specification

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	P41212
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for ETV6/Tel detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2120

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

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

 Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml

 Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Subcellular Localization
Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity
Ubiquitous.

Contents
Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen
E. coli-derived human ETV6/Tel recombinant protein (Position: E327-Q448).

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C; for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C; for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C; for a**

longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - 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.

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Images

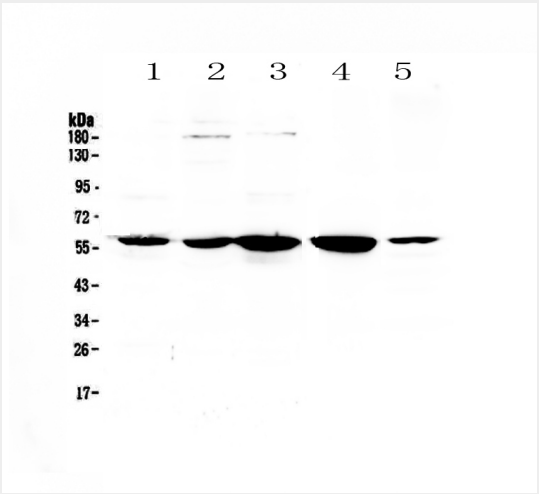

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing

conditions. Lane 1: human placenta tissue lysates,Lane 2: human Hela cell lysates, Lane 3: human 22RV1 cell lysates, Lane 4: human SKOV cell lysates, Lane 5: human A549 cell lysates.After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12827) at 0.5 Î¼g/mL overnight at 4Â°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for ETV6/Tel at approximately 59KD. The expected band size for ETV6/Tel is at 53KD.

Figure 2. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827).ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human mammary cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1Î¼g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 4Â°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37Â°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

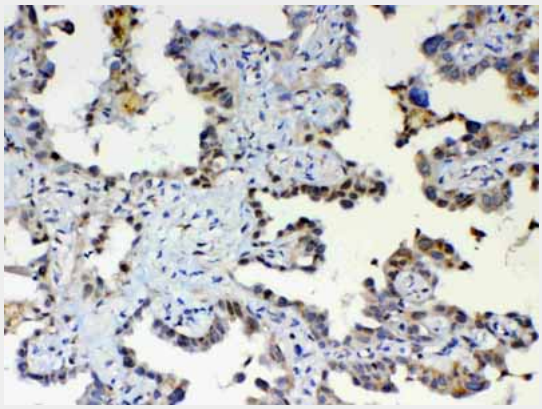

Figure 3. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827).ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human lung cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1Î¼g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 4Â°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37Â°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

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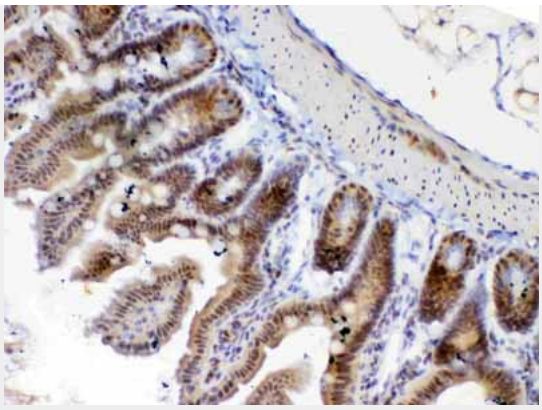

Figure 4. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827).ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of mouse small intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1Î¼g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 4Â°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37Â°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

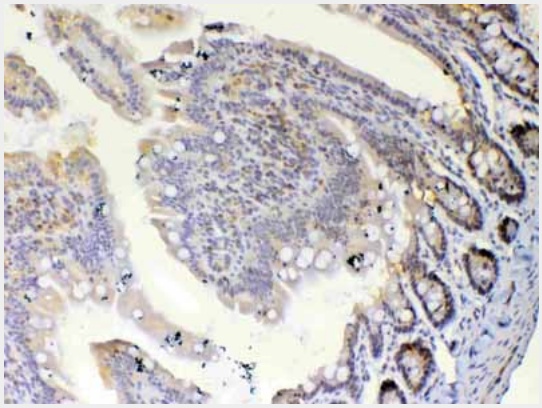

Figure 5. IHC analysis of ETV6/Tel using anti-ETV6/Tel antibody (ABO12827).ETV6/Tel was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat small intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1Î¼g/ml rabbit anti-ETV6/Tel Antibody (ABO12827) overnight at 4Â°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37Â°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

Anti-ETV6/Tel Picoband Antibody - Background

Transcription factor ETV6 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ETV6 gene. This gene encodes an ETS family transcription factor. The product of this gene 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. Gene knockout studies in mice suggest that it is required for hematopoiesis and maintenance of the developing vascular network. This gene is known to be involved in a large number of chromosomal rearrangements associated with leukemia and congenital fibrosarcoma.