



TEL Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-02099
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ETV6
Protein Name	Transcription factor ETV6
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tel. AA range:223-272
Specificity	TEL Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TEL protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ETV6; TEL; TEL1; Transcription factor ETV6; ETS translocation variant 6; ETS-related protein Tel1; Tel
Observed Band	55kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Function	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is a cause in many instances of chronic myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia (MPE) [MIM:131440]. Translocation t(5;12) with PDGFRB on chromosome 5 creating an ETV6-PDGFRB fusion protein.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is a cause of acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Translocation t(9;12)(p13;p13) with PAX5.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is a cause of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). Translocation t(1;12)(p36.1;p13) with MDS2.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is found in a form of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML). Translocation t(5;12)(q33;p13) with PDGFRB. It is characterized by abnormal clonal myeloid proliferation and by

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progression to acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ETV6 is found in a form of pre-B acute myeloid leukemia. Translocation

Background

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. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008],

matters needing attention

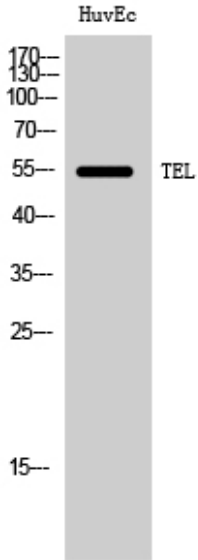
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

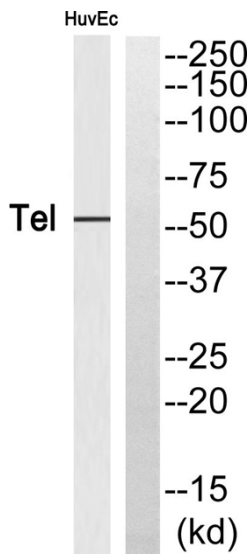
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



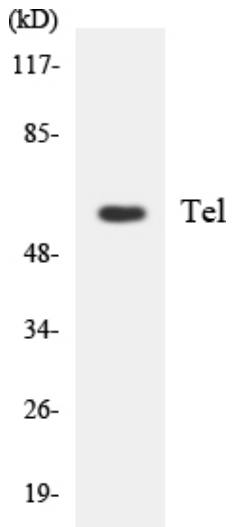
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of HuvEc cells using TEL Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of Tel Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the Tel peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using Tel antibody.