

聚合酶延伸因子抗体

产品货号： mlR8515

英文名称： ELL

中文名称： 聚合酶延伸因子抗体

别名： ELL_HUMAN; Eleven nineteen lysine rich leukemia gene; Eleven-nineteen lysine-rich leukemia protein; ELL1; elongation factor RNA polymerase II; Men; RNA polymerase II elongation factor; RNA polymerase II elongation factor ELL.

研究领域： 细胞生物 染色质和核信号 信号转导 表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Horse,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:50-200 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量：68kDa

细胞定位：细胞核

性状：Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度：1mg/ml

免疫原：KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ELL:551-660/621

亚型：IgG

纯化方法：affinity purified by Protein A

储存液：0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件：Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed：PubMed

产品介绍 background :

Eukaryotic RNA polymerase II mediates the synthesis of mature and functional messenger RNA. This is a multistep process, called the transcription cycle, that includes five stages: preinitiation, promoter, clearance, elongation and termination. Elongation is thought to be a critical stage for the regulation of gene expression. ELL (11-19 lysine-rich leukemia protein), also designated MEN, functions as an RNA polymerase II elongation factor that increases the rate of transcription by suppressing transient pausing by RNA polymerase II. It is also thought to regulate cellular proliferation. ELL is abundantly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, skeletal muscle, placenta and testis, with lower expression in spleen, thymus, heart, brain, lung, kidney, liver and ovary. The gene encoding human ELL, which maps to chromosome 19p13.1, is one of several genes that undergo translocation with the MLL gene on chromosome 11q23 in acute myeloid leukemia. MLL (myeloid/lymphoid leukemia, also designated ALL-1 and HRX) regulates embryonal and hematopoietic development.

Subunit:

Interacts with EAF1 and EAF2.

Subcellular Location:

Nuclear. Colocalizes with EAF2 to nuclear speckles and to Cajal bodies.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in all tissues tested. Highest levels found in placenta, skeletal muscle, testis and peripheral blood leukocytes.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ELL/occludin family.

SWISS:

P55199

Gene ID:

8178

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.