

Anti-FLI1 Antibody

Catalog # ABO11488

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q01543
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Friend leukemia integration 1 transcription factor(FLI1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2313
Other Names	Friend leukemia integration 1 transcription factor, Proto-oncogene Fli-1, Transcription factor ERGB, FLI1
Calculated MW	50982
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Friend leukemia integration 1 transcription factor
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human FLI1(54-73aa QQEWINQPVRVNVKREYDHM), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 °C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time. Avoid repeated

Sequence Similarities

freezing and thawing.
Belongs to the ETS family.

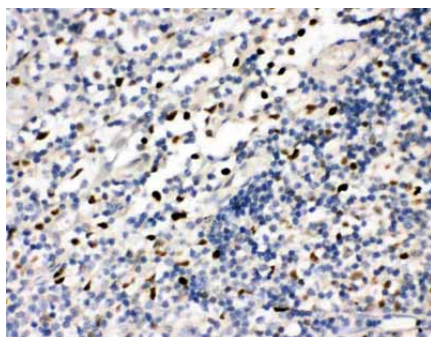
Protein Information

Name	FLI1
Function	Sequence-specific transcriptional activator (PubMed: 24100448 , PubMed: 26316623 , PubMed: 28255014). Recognizes the DNA sequence 5'-C[CA]GGAAGT-3'.
Cellular Location	Nucleus.

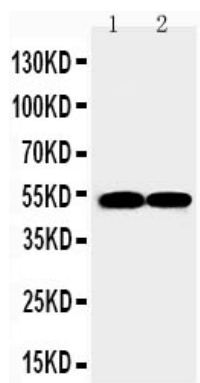
Background

Friend leukemia integration 1 transcription factor, also known as Transcription factor ERGB or Proto-oncogene Fli-1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the human FLI1 gene. The fli1 protooncogene encodes a member of the ETS family of winged helix-turn-helix transcription factors. This gene is mapped to 11q24.3. Fli-1 is activated through retroviral insertional mutagenesis in 90% of F-MuLV-induced erythroleukemias. The constitutive activation of fli-1 in erythroblasts leads to a dramatic shift in the Epo/Epo-R signal transduction pathway, blocking erythroid differentiation, activating the Ras pathway, and resulting in massive Epo-independent proliferation of erythroblasts. These results suggest that Fli-1 overexpression in erythroblasts alters their responsiveness to Epo and triggers abnormal proliferation by switching the signaling event(s) associated with terminal differentiation to proliferation.

Images

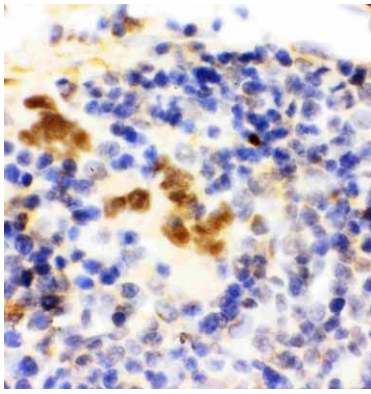


Anti-FLI1 antibody, ABO11488, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Tonsil Tissue



Anti-FLI1 antibody, ABO11488, Western blottingLane 1: JURKAT Cell LysateLane 2: RAJI Cell Lysate

Anti-FLI1 antibody, ABO11488, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Spleen Tissue



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