

FLII Recombinant Mouse mAb

FLII Recombinant Mouse mAb

Catalog # AP94384

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant
Physical State	Liquid
Isotype	IgG2a, Kappa
Purity	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Nucleus.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the ETS family. Contains 1 ETS DNA-binding domain. Contains 1 PNT (pointed) domain.
SUBUNIT	Can form homodimers or heterodimers with ETV6/TEL1.
DISEASE	Defects in FLI1 are a cause of Ewing sarcoma (ES) [MIM:612219]. A highly malignant, metastatic, primitive small round cell tumor of bone and soft tissue that affects children and adolescents. It belongs to the Ewing sarcoma family of tumors, a group of morphologically heterogeneous neoplasms that share the same cytogenetic features. They are considered neural tumors derived from cells of the neural crest. Ewing sarcoma represents the less differentiated form of the tumors. Note=A chromosomal aberration involving FLI1 is found in patients with Erwing sarcoma. Translocation t(11;22)(q24;q12) with EWSR1.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a protein with a gelsolin-like actin binding domain and an N-terminal leucine-rich repeat-protein protein interaction domain. The protein is similar to a Drosophila protein involved in early embryogenesis and the structural organization of indirect flight muscle. The gene is located within the Smith-Magenis syndrome region on chromosome 17. Mutations in this gene leads to abnormal muscle function, arrested development and embryonic lethality. The protein sequence shows that this might be a regulator of cytoskeleton and may have a role during cell division.

Additional Information

Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

Background

This gene encodes a protein with a gelsolin-like actin binding domain and an N-terminal leucine-rich repeat-protein protein interaction domain. The protein is similar to a *Drosophila* protein involved in early embryogenesis and the structural organization of indirect flight muscle. The gene is located within the Smith-Magenis syndrome region on chromosome 17. Mutations in this gene leads to abnormal muscle function, arrested development and embryonic lethality. The protein sequence shows that this might be a regulator of cytoskeleton and may have a role during cell division.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.