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ELL Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99881

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P55199
Other Accession	P55199
Predicted	Rat, Human, Mouse, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	68265
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ELL
Epitope Specificity	531-620/621
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the ELL/occludin family.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with EAF1 and EAF2.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	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.

Additional Information

Gene ID	8178
Other Names	C19orf17; ELL1; MEN; PPP1R68; ELL_HUMAN; ELL; Eleven-nineteen lysine-rich leukemia protein; ELL_MOUSE; Q3TXY9_MOUSE; elongation factor for RNA polymerase II; chromosome 19 open reading frame 17; elongation factor RNA polymerase II; protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subunit 68; eleven-nineteen lysine-rich leukemia gene

Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
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.

Protein Information

Name	ELL
Synonyms	C19orf17
Function	Elongation factor component of the super elongation complex (SEC), a complex required to increase the catalytic rate of RNA polymerase II transcription by suppressing transient pausing by the polymerase at multiple sites along the DNA. Elongation factor component of the little elongation complex (LEC), a complex required to regulate small nuclear RNA (snRNA) gene transcription by RNA polymerase II and III (PubMed:22195968, PubMed:23932780). Specifically required for stimulating the elongation step of RNA polymerase II- and III-dependent snRNA gene transcription (PubMed:23932780). ELL also plays an early role before its assembly into in the SEC complex by stabilizing RNA polymerase II recruitment/initiation and entry into the pause site. Required to stabilize the pre-initiation complex and early elongation.
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Nucleus, Cajal body. Note=Colocalizes with EAF2 to nuclear speckles (PubMed:12446457). Colocalizes with coilin in subnuclear cajal and histone locus bodies (PubMed:12686606). Translocates in the LEC complex to cajal and histone locus bodies at snRNA genes in a ICE1-dependent manner. Associates to transcriptionally active chromatin at snRNA genes (PubMed:23932780).
Tissue Location	Expressed in all tissues tested. Highest levels found in placenta, skeletal muscle, testis and peripheral blood leukocytes

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