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FLI1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11688

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E
Primary Accession	P20930
Other Accession	NP_002008, 7110593
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	435170
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	FLI1 antibody can be used for detection of FLI1 by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 g/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2312
Other Names	Filaggrin, FLG
Target/Specificity	FLI1; FLI1 antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive. At least four isoforms of FLI1 are known to exist; this antibody will detect all four.
Reconstitution & Storage	FLI1 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year.
Precautions	FLI1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FLG
Function	Aggregates keratin intermediate filaments and promotes disulfide-bond formation among the intermediate filaments during terminal differentiation of mammalian epidermis.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasmic granule. Note=In the stratum granulosum of the epidermis, localized within keratohyalin granules (PubMed:1429717). In granular keratinocytes and in lower corneocytes, colocalizes with calpain-1/CAPN1 (PubMed:21531719).
Tissue Location	Expressed in skin, thymus, stomach, tonsils, testis, placenta, kidney, pancreas, mammary gland, bladder, thyroid, salivary gland and trachea, but not detected in heart, brain, liver, lung, bone marrow, small intestine, spleen,

prostate, colon, or adrenal gland (PubMed:19384417). In the skin, mainly expressed in stratum granulosum of the epidermis (PubMed:1429717, PubMed:19384417)

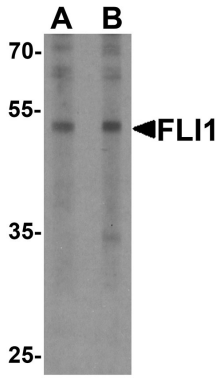
Background

The Friend leukemia virus integration 1 (FLI1) protein is a transcription factor containing an ETS DNA-binding domain and is highly expressed in hematopoietic cell lineages and vascular endothelial cells (1). FLI1 plays important roles in megakaryocytic differentiation (2) and vascular homeostasis (3). The FLI1 gene can undergo a t(11;22)(q24;q12) translocation with the Ewing sarcoma gene on chromosome 22, which results in a fusion gene that is present in the majority of Ewing sarcoma cases. (4). Abnormal expression of FLI1 can be used as an adverse prognostic indicator for acute myeloid leukemia (5).

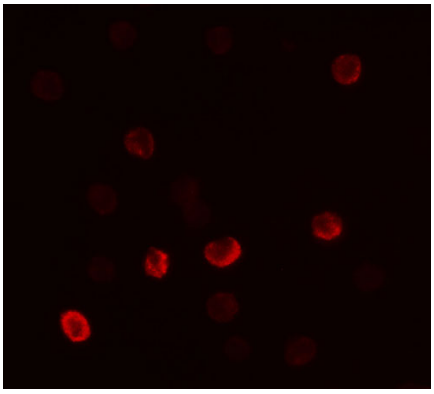
References

Hollenhorst PC, Jones DA, and Graves BJ. Expression profiles frame the promoter specificity dilemma of the ETS family of transcription factors. Nuc. Acids Res. 2004; 32:5693-702.
Spyropoulos DD, Pharr PN, Lavenburg KR, et al. Hemorrhage, impaired hematopoiesis, and lethality in mouse embryos carrying a targeted disruption of the Fli1 transcription factor. Mol. Cell Biol. 2000; 20:5643-52.
Asano Y, Stawski L, Hant F, et al. Endothelial Fli1 deficiency impairs vascular homeostasis: a role in scleroderma vasculopathy. Am. J. Pathol. 2010; 176:1983-98.
May WA, Gishizky ML, Lessnick SL, et al. Ewing sarcoma 11;22 translocation produces a chimeric transcription factor that requires the DNA-binding domain encoded by FLI1 for transformation. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 1993; 90:5752-6.
5. Kornblau SM, Qiu YH, Zhang N, et al. Abnormal expression of FLI1 protein is an adverse prognostic factor in acute myeloid leukemia. Blood 2011; 118:5604-12.

Images



Western blot analysis of FLI1 in Jurkat cell lysate with FLI1 antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 µg/ml.



Immunofluorescence of FLI1 in HeLa cells with MUC1 antibody at 5 µg/mL.

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