Datasheet for ABIN7599363

anti-ELL antibody (AA 1-407)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	ELL
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-407
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ELL antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-ELL Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E.coli-derived human ELL recombinant protein (Position: M1-S407).
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Anti-ELL Antibody Picoband® (ABIN7599363). Tested in ELISA, Flow Cytometry, IF, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	ELL
Alternative Name:	ELL (ELL Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Glutathione S-transferase Mu 3, GST class-mu 3, GSTM3-3, hGSTM3-3, GSTM3, GST5, Tissue Specificity: Testis and brain. Background: RNA polymerase II elongation factor ELL is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ELL gene. Eleven-nineteen lysine-rich leukemia protein (ELL) was originally identified in a screen for genes that fuse to MLL (myeloid-lymphoid leukemia) in the t(11,19)(q23,p13.1) breakpoint. ELL is an elongation factor that increases the catalytic rate of RNA pol II by suppressing transient pausing of RNA pol II. ELL has been shown to be essential to development and important to cell growth and survival. Alternate names for ELL include RNA polymerase II elongation factor ELL, ELL1, and men.
Molecular Weight:	60-80 kDa
Gene ID:	8178
UniProt:	P55199

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/mL, Human Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5 µg/mL, Human Flow Cytometry (Fixed), 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells, Human ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, - 1. Lavau, C., Luo, R. T., Du, C., Thirman, M. J. Retrovirus-mediated gene transfer of MLL-ELL transforms primary myeloid progenitors and causes acute myeloid leukemias in mice. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 97: 10984-10989, 2000. 2. Shilatifard, A., Lane, W. S., Jackson, K. W., Conaway, R. C., Conaway, J. W. An RNA polymerase II elongation factor encoded by the human ELL gene. Science 271: 1873-1876, 1996. 3. Thirman, M. J., Levitan, D. A., Kobayashi, H., Simon, M. C., Rowley, J. D. Cloning of ELL, a gene that fuses to MLL in a t(11,19)(q23,p13.1) in acute myeloid leukemia. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 91: 12110-12114, 1994.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized

Handling

Reconstitution:	Adding 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.