

Datasheet for ABIN952133  
**anti-ETV5 antibody (N-Term)**



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2 Images

## Overview

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Quantity:            | 0.4 mL   |
| Target:              | ETV5   |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 11-39, N-Term   |
| Reactivity:          | Human  |
| Host:                | Rabbit   |
| Clonality:           | Polyclonal   |
| Conjugate:           | This ETV5 antibody is un-conjugated                                    |
| Application:         | Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA) |

## Product Details

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Immunogen:    | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 11-39 amino acids from the N-terminal region of Human ETV5. |
| Isotype:      | Ig Fraction  |
| Specificity:  | This antibody recognizes Human ETV5 / ERM (N-term).  |
| Purification: | Affinity Chromatography on Protein A   |

## Target Details

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Target:           | ETV5   |
| Alternative Name: | ETV5 / ERM ( <a href="#">ETV5 Products</a> )   |
| Background:       | The ETS family of transcription factors, characterized by an evolutionarily conserved DNA- |

## Target Details

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binding domain, regulates expression of more than 300 target genes by binding to a purine-rich GGAA/T core sequence. Depending on the cellular context, they can function as transactivators or transrepressors. Ets proteins have been implicated in regulation of gene expression during a variety of biological processes, including growth control, transformation, T-cell activation, and developmental programs in many organisms. Signals regulating cell growth are transmitted from outside the cell to the nucleus by growth factors and their receptors, G-proteins, kinases and transcription factors. It was shown that ETS signal transduction is implicated in hematopoiesis and angiogenesis at the earliest stages of embryogenesis, and is later involved in tissue development. Deregulated expression and/or formation of chimeric fusion proteins of the ETS family due to proviral insertion or chromosome translocation is associated with leukemias and with specific types of solid tumors. Among the multiple Ets proteins, the PEA3 group consists of ETV1 (Ets variant gene 1, also called ER81), ETV4 (also called PEA3) and ETV5 (also called ERM). All three members are 95 % identical in the ETS domain and more than 85 % in the acidic transactivation domain. Several studies suggest that the PEA3 group proteins are involved in intestinal tumors, gastric cancer, and breast cancer metastasis. In nearly all Ewing's sarcoma tumors, EWS, which encodes a RNA-binding protein, is fused by chromosomal translocation to an Ets gene, including FLI, ERG, ETV4, and ETV1. This results in the expression of chimeric proteins that may be important in tumor cell transformation. Recently, it was reported that TMPRSS2, an AR-regulated gene, is fused by translocation to the ETV1, ERG, or ETV4 gene in a subset of prostate cancers. These findings suggest an important role for PEA3 proteins in prostate cancer. In addition Ets family members have been correlated to tumor progression by upregulating the expression of matrix-degrading proteases. The acquisition of a migratory phenotype by the epithelial tumor cells together with the remodeling of the extracellular matrix must accompany the process of cancer cell invasion. Indeed, ETV5 has been shown to act through matrix metalloproteinase-2 gelatinolytic activity to confer invasive capabilities, associated with an initial switch to myometrial infiltration. Synonyms: ETS translocation variant 5, Ets-related protein ERM

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|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Molecular Weight: | 57838 Da |
|-------------------|----------|

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|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Gene ID: | 2119 |
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|                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| NCBI Accession: | <a href="#">NP_004445</a> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|

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|           |   |
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| Pathways: | <a href="#">Synaptic Membrane</a> , <a href="#">Skeletal Muscle Fiber Development</a> |
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## Application Details

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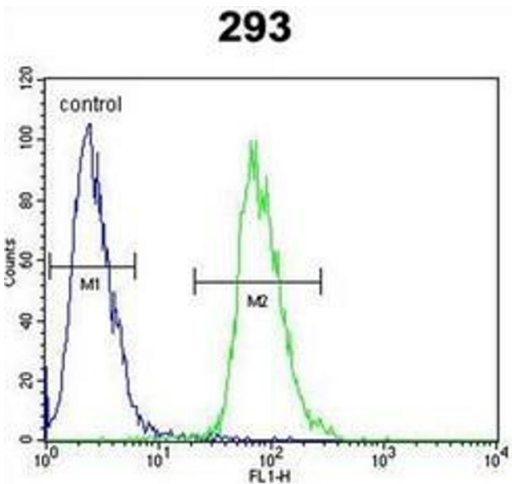
|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Application Notes: | Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator. |
|--------------------|--|

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# Application Details

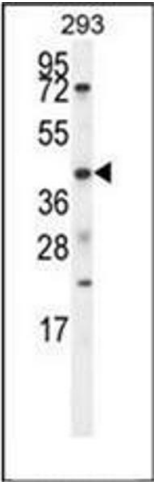
|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Restrictions:      | For Research Use only  |
| Handling           |  |
| Format:            | Liquid   |
| Concentration:     | 0.25 mg/mL   |
| Buffer:            | PBS containing 0.09 % (W/V) Sodium Azide as preservative   |
| Preservative:      | Sodium azide   |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Handling Advice:   | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.   |
| Storage:           | 4 °C/-20 °C  |
| Storage Comment:   | Store undiluted at 2-8 °C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer.   |

# Images



## Flow Cytometry

**Image 1.** Flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells using ETV5 / ERM Antibody (N-term) Cat.-No AP51473PU-N (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Western Blotting

**Image 2.** Western blot analysis of ETV5 / ERM Antibody (N-term) in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the ETV5 antibody detected the ETV5 protein (arrow).