

FIP1L1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-61550

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

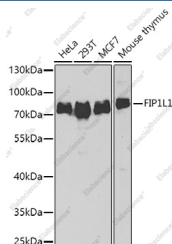
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human FIP1L1 (NP_001128409.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:100

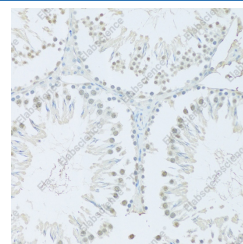
Data



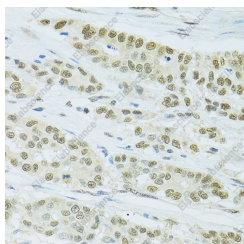
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using FIP1L1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed-MW:80 kDa

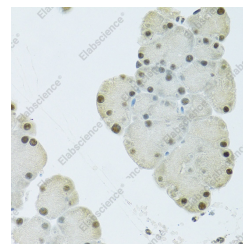
Calculated-MW:40 kDa/58 kDa/65 kDa/66 kDa



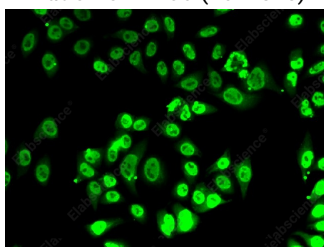
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat testis using FIP1L1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (20x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma using FIP1L1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse pancreas using FIP1L1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of A-549 cells using FIP1L1 Polyclonal Antibody

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.8

Storage

Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping

The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

This gene encodes a subunit of the CPSF (cleavage and polyadenylation specificity factor) complex that polyadenylates the 3' end of mRNA precursors. This gene, the homolog of yeast Fip1 (factor interacting with PAP), binds to U-rich sequences of pre-mRNA and stimulates poly(A) polymerase activity. Its N-terminus contains a PAP-binding site and its C-terminus an RNA-binding domain. An interstitial chromosomal deletion on 4q12 creates an in-frame fusion of human genes FIP1L1 and PDGFRA (platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha). The FIP1L1-PDGFRA fusion gene encodes a constitutively activated tyrosine kinase that joins the first 233 amino acids of FIP1L1 to the last 523 amino acids of PDGFRA. This gene fusion and chromosomal deletion is the cause of some forms of idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES). This syndrome, recently reclassified as chronic eosinophilic leukemia (CEL), is responsive to treatment with tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

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