

Anti-FUS Antibody (3F162)

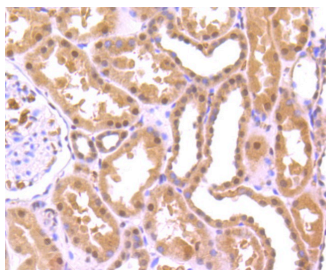
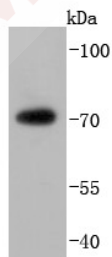
Product Details

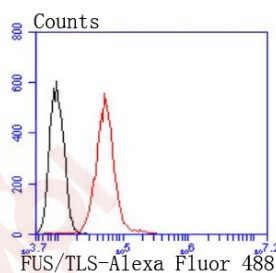
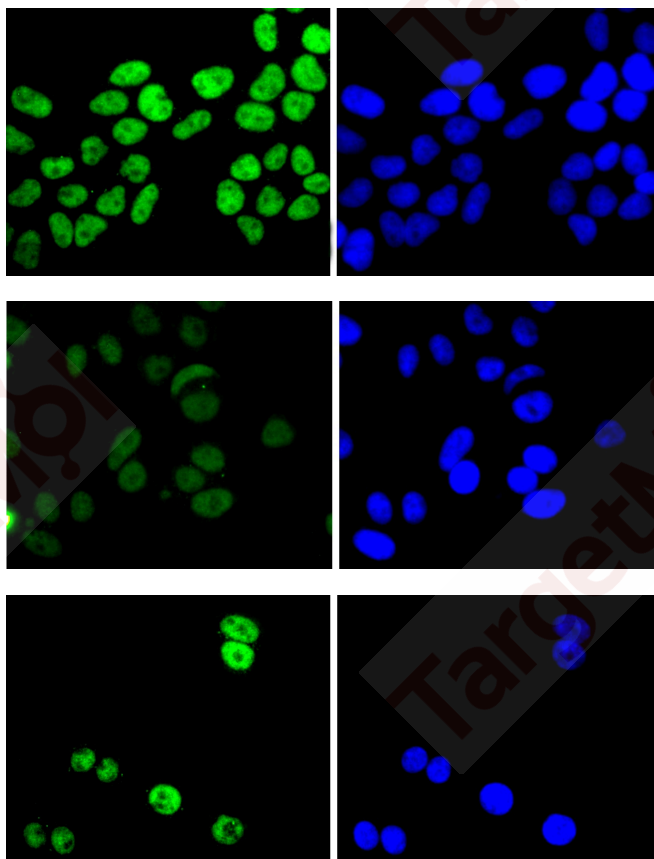
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 75 kDa.
Clone:	3F162
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of FUS/TLS on K562 cells lysates using anti-FUS/TLS antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-FUS/TLS antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. ICC staining FUS/TLS in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
4. ICC staining FUS/TLS in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
5. ICC staining FUS/TLS in SW480 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
6. Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with FUS/TLS antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.





Application: FCM, ICC/IF, IHC, WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P35637

Synonyms: FUS; Oncogene TLS; Translocated in liposarcoma protein; Oncogene FUS; RNA-binding protein FUS; 75 kDa DNA-pairing protein; TLS; POMp75

Research Background

EWS and FUS/TLS are nuclear RNA-binding proteins. As a result of chromosome translocation, the EWS gene is fused to a variety of transcription factors, including ATF-1, in human neoplasias. In the Ewing family of tumors, the N-terminal domain of EWS is fused to the DNA-binding domain of various Ets transcription factors, including Fli-1, ETV1 and FEV. The EWS/Fli-1 chimeric protein acts as a more potent transcriptional activator than Fli-1 and can promote

cell transformation. In human myxoid liposarcomas and myeloid leukemias, chromosomal translocation results in the fusion of the N-terminal region of FUS/TLS with the open reading frame of CHOP. In normal cells, FUS/TLS binds to the DNA-binding domains of nuclear steroid receptors and is also present in subpopulations of TFIID complexes, indicating a potential role for FUS/TLS in the processing of primary transcripts that are generated in response to hormone-induced transcription.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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