

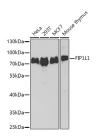
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

FIP1L1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No.E-AB-61550ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IHC,IFIsotypeIgG

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

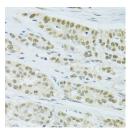
Images



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



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



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

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein of human FIP1L1

(NP_001128409.1).

GeneID 81608 **Swissprot** Q6UN15

Synonyms FIP1L1,FIP1,Rhe,hFip1

Product Information

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

Observed MW 80kDa

Buffer PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Purify Affinity purification

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

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 Cterminus 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.

For Research Use Only

Thank you for your recent purchase

If you would like to learn more about antibodies, please visit www.elabscience.com.

Focus on your research Service for life science