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FUS/TLS Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: Reactivity: Sensitivity: MW (kDa): Source: **UniProt ID: Entrez-Gene Id:** WR HMRMk Endogenous 70 Rabbit #P35637 2521 **Product Usage** Application Dilution Information

Western Blotting 1:1000

Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity FUS/TLS Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total FUS/TLS protein.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

Hamster, Bovine, Horse, Guinea Pig

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly272 of human TLS/FUS protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

FUS/TLS (fused in sarcoma/translocated in liposarcoma) was initially identified by investigators as a component of fusion proteins found in a variety of cancers, such as myxoid liposarcoma, acute myeloid leukemia, and Ewing's tumor (1). FUS/TLS fusion with the DNA-binding domain of transcription activators, such as CHOP and ERG, leads to aberrant transcription of target genes that is thought by researchers to lead to tumor development (1-5). FUS/TLS is involved in a wide range of RNA processing events, such as pre-mRNA splicing, mRNA transcription, and miRNA processing (1,6). In addition to its role in RNA metabolism, FUS/TLS maintains genomic stability and co-regulates gene expression by interacting with various transcription factors such as nuclear receptors, YB-1, p65 subunit of NF-kB, TFIID, and RUNX2 (1,6,7). More recently, researchers have found several mutations of FUS/TLS in ALS (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) and FTLD (frontotemporal lobar degeneration) patients that causes cytoplasmic mislocalization of FUS/TLS (6,8-12).

Background References

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- 3. Rabbitts, T.H. et al. (1993) Nat Genet 4, 175-80.
- 4. Law, W.J. et al. (2006) Brief Funct Genomic Proteomic 5, 8-14.
- 5. Prasad, D.D. et al. (1994) Oncogene 9, 3717-29.
- 6. Lagier-Tourenne, C. et al. (2010) Hum Mol Genet 19, R46-64.
- 7. Baechtold, H. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 34337-42.
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- 10. Van Langenhove, T. et al. (2010) Neurology 74, 366-71.
- 11. Da Cruz, S. and Cleveland, D.W. (2011) Curr Opin Neurobiol 21, 904-19.
- 12. Hock, E.M. et al. (2018) Cell Rep 24, 987-1000.e7.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

FUS/TLS Antibody (#4885) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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