Anti-TAL1 / SCL LS-C182473 Antibody [4G1] RT1605

Product Type:	Mouse monoclonal IgG1, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB, IP, IF
Molecular Wt:	42kDa
Clone number:	4G1

Description: Activation of TAL1 characterizes up to 60% of cases of human T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia, making it the most frequent gain-of-function mutation observed in this disorder. TAL1 (also designated SCL) is a serine phosphoprotein and basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor known to regulate embryonic hematopoiesis. This transcription factor binds as a heterodimer with E2A and HEB/HTF4 to a nucleotide sequence motif termed the E-box. In addition, leukemogenesis is accelerated dramatically by transgenic coexpression of TAL1 and the catalytic subunit of casein kinase IIα, a serine/ threonine protein kinase known to modulate the activity of other βHLH transcription factors.

Immunogen: peptide

Positive control: 293T, CCRF-CEM, Jurkat, K-562

Subcellular location: Nucleus

Database links: SwissProt: P17542 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:100-1:1,000
IP	1-2 μg per 100-500 μg of total protein(1 ml of cell lysate)
IF	1:50-1:500

Storage Buffer: 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4℃

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

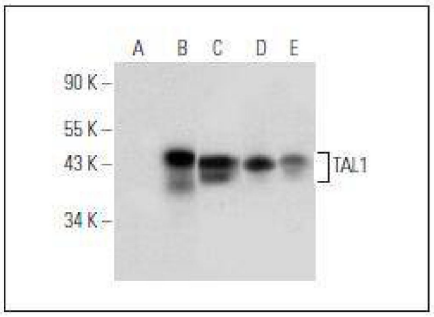

Fig1: Western blot analysis of TAL1 expression in non-transfected (A) and human TAL1 transfected (B) 293T whole cell lysates and CCRF-CEM (C), Jurkat (D) and K-562 (E) nuclear extracts.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Huang, S. and Brandt, S.J. 2000. mSin3A regulates murine erythroleukemia cell differentiation through association with the TAL1 (or SCL) transcription factor. Mol. Cell. Biol. 20: 2248-2259.
2. Kelliher, M.A., et al. 1996. Tal-1 induces T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia accelerated by casein kinase IIα. EMBO J. 15: 5160-5166.