

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TLE1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TLE3 and rhTLE4 is observed and less than 5% cross-reactivity with rhTLE2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TLE1 His11-Asn200 Accession # Q04724
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

TLE1 (Transducin-Like Enhancer of Split 1; also ESG1 and GRG1) is a member of the WD repeat Groucho/TLE family of transcriptional repressors. It is widely expressed, and is known to antagonize NFκB and TCF (Wnt)-mediated signaling. TLE1 binds to other family members as a heterooligomer, or to itself as a homooligomer. While it possesses no intrinsic DNA-binding activity, it does modulate the activity of bound transcription factors. Human TLE1 is 770 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a Gln-rich region that mediates oligomerization (aa 1-131), a CCN domain that contains an NLS and CDC2 kinase site (aa 200-268), and six WD repeats that mediate protein-protein interaction (aa 470-767). Phosphorylation on Ser will generate 90-93 kDa and 116 kDa forms in SDS-Page. Potential splice variants exist. There are alternative start sites at Met57 and Met326, a 10 aa insertion after Gly124, and three distinct eight aa substitutions for aa 193-770, 193-199 and 445-770. Over aa 11-200, human TLE1 shares 98% aa identity with mouse TLE1.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.