

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 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 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.

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