

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TLE2 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human TLE1, 3, or 4 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 737428
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TLE2 Leu11-Ser193 Accession # Q04725
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

TLE2 (Transducin-Like Enhancer of Split 2; also ESG2 and Grg-2) is an 83-84 kDa member of the WD repeat Groucho/TLE family of transcriptional repressors. It is ubiquitously expressed and is known to antagonize TCF (Wnt)-mediated signaling. TLE2 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 multiple factors such as FoxG1, Arx and histone H3. Human TLE2 is 743 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a Gln-rich region that mediates oligomerization (aa 1-133), a CCN domain that contains an NLS (aa 195-256), and six WD repeats that mediate protein-protein interaction (aa 455-742). There are at least five potential phosphorylation sites that, if used, may account for SDS-PAGE MWs exceeding 95 kDa. Potential isoform variants exist. One possesses a 21 aa substitution for aa 1-9, while a second shows the same substitution coupled to an additional 10 aa substitution for aa 683-743. A third isoform possesses an alternative start site at Met56 coupled to a deletion of aa 124-190. Over aa 11-193, human TLE2 shares 91% aa identity with mouse TLE2.

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