

DESCRIPTION

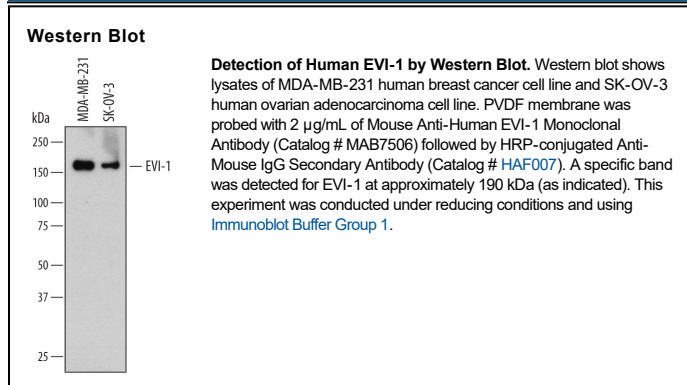
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human EVI-1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 702319
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human EVI-1 Gly241-Met430 Accession # Q03112
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	2 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Ectopic virus integration site 1 (EVI1), also known as MECOM, is a 145 kDa transcriptional regulator that interacts with GATA2 and histone methyltransferases. EVI1 contains 7 tandem N-terminal zinc finger regions (aa 21-239), a central region, and a cluster of 3 more zinc fingers (aa 733-812). Longer isoforms have 189 aa or 64 aa N-terminal extensions. EVI1 target genes are critical to hematopoietic stem cell proliferation and myeloid differentiation. EVI1 is overexpressed in acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) as well as ovarian cancer. Chromosomal translocations fuse EVI1 with RUNX1 and RPN1 contribute to chromosomal instability, myeloid leukemia proliferation, and a block in myeloid differentiation. Within aa 241-430, human EVI1 shares 94% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat EVI1.