

FIP1L1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00081608-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Product Description | Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human FIP1L1 peptide using ARM Technology. |
| Immunogen | A synthetic peptide of human FIP1L1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence. |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Library Construction | Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology). |
| Expression | Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line. |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Purification | Protein A |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Quality Control Testing | Antibody reactive against human FIP1L1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot. |
| Storage Buffer | In 1x PBS, pH 7.4 |
| Storage Instruction | Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Deliverable | Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer. |
| Note | 1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request. |

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — FIP1L1

Entrez GeneID [81608](#)

GeneBank Accession# [FIP1L1](#)

Gene Name FIP1L1

Gene Alias DKFZp586K0717, FLJ33619, Rhe

Gene Description FIP1 like 1 (S. cerevisiae)

Omim ID [607686](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

This gene encodes a subunit of the CPSF (cleavage and polyadenylation specificity factor) complex that polyadenylates the 3' end of mRNA precursors. This gene, the homolog of yeast Fip1 (factor interacting with PAP), binds to U-rich sequences of pre-mRNA and stimulates poly(A) polymerase activity. Its N-terminus contains a PAP-binding site and its C-terminus an RNA-binding domain. An interstitial chromosomal deletion on 4q12 creates an in-frame fusion of human genes FIP1L1 and PDGFRA (platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha). The FIP1L1-PDGFRA fusion gene encodes a constitutively activated tyrosine kinase that joins the first 233 amino acids of FIP1L1 to the last 523 amino acids of PDGFRA. This gene fusion and chromosomal deletion is the cause of some forms of idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES). This syndrome, recently reclassified as chronic eosinophilic leukemia (CEL), is responsive to treatment with tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations FIP1 like 1|rearranged in hypereosinophilia