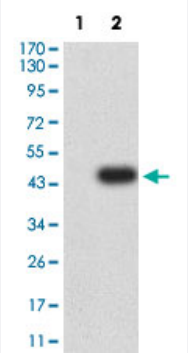
MLL monoclonal antibody, clone 4A5A12

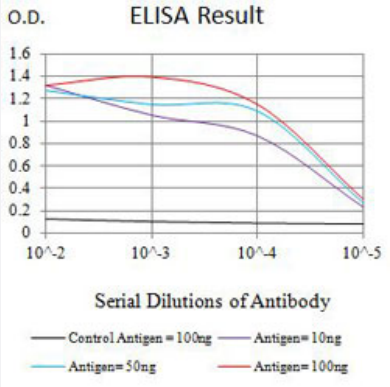
Catalog # MAB21495 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of Lane 1: HEK293 and Lane 2: MLL-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 cell lysates with MLL monoclonal antibody, clone 4A5A12 (Cat # MAB21495).



Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis with MLL monoclonal antibody, clone 4A5A12 (Cat # MAB21495).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human MLL.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 801-956 of human MLL.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	431.7
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid

Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Western Blot analysis of Lane 1: HEK293 and Lane 2: MLL-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 cell lysates with MLL monoclonal antibody, clone 4A5A12 (Cat # MAB21495).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

  ELISA analysis with MLL monoclonal antibody, clone 4A5A12 (Cat # MAB21495).

Gene Info — MLL

Entrez GeneID	4297
Protein Accession#	Q03164
Gene Name	MLL
Gene Alias	ALL-1, CXXC7, FLJ11783, HRX, HTRX1, KMT2A, MLL/GAS7, MLL1A, TET1-MLL, TRX1
Gene Description	myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia (trithorax homolog, Drosophila)
Omim ID	159555
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	The MLL gene encodes a DNA-binding protein that methylates histone H3 (see MIM 601128) lys4 (H3K4) and positively regulates expression of target genes, including multiple HOX genes (see MIM 142980). MLL is a frequent target for recurrent translocations in acute leukemias that may be characterized as acute myeloid leukemia (AML; MIM 601626), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), or mixed lineage (biphenotypic) leukemia (MLL). Leukemias with translocations involving MLL possess unique clinical and biologic characteristics and are often associated with poor prognosis. MLL rearrangements are found in more than 70% of infant leukemias, whether the immunophenotype is more consistent with ALL or AML6, but are less frequent in leukemias from older children. MLL translocations are also found in approximately 10% of AMLs in adults, as well as in therapy-related leukemias, most often characterized as AML, that develop in patients previously treated with topoisomerase II inhibitors for other malignancies. More than 50 different MLL fusion partners have been identified. Leukemogenic MLL translocations encode MLL fusion proteins that have lost H3K4 methyltransferase activity. A key feature of MLL fusion proteins is their ability to efficiently transform hematopoietic cells into leukemia stem cells (Krivtsov and Armstrong, 2007 [PubMed 17957188]).[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	CDK6/MLL fusion protein|MLL-AF4 der(11) fusion protein|MLL/GAS7 fusion protein|MLL/GMPS fusion protein|trithorax-like protein|zinc finger protein HRX

Disease

- Acute Disease
- Disease Progression
- Down Syndrome
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Leukemia
- Myelodysplastic Syndromes
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms