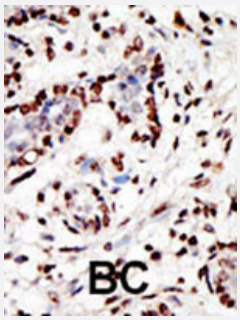
MLL polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB2355 Size 400 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the MLL polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2355) , which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry ; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of MLL.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to amino acids 312-343 at C-terminus of human MLL.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purification
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (1:10-50) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% 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 should be handled by trained staff only.

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Gene Info — MLL

Entrez GeneID	4297
Protein Accession#	Q03164;HRX_HUMAN
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 MI M 142980). MLL is a frequent target for recurrent translocations in acute leukemias that may be c haracterized as acute myeloid leukemia (AML; MIM 601626), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) , or mixed lineage (biphenotypic) leukemia (MLL). Leukemias with translocations involving MLL p ossess 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 immunophenot ype 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-r elated leukemias, most often characterized as AML, that develop in patients previously treated wit h topoisomerase II inhibitors for other malignancies. More than 50 different MLL fusion partners h ave 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 tr ansform hematopoietic cells into leukemia stem cells (Krivtsov and Armstrong, 2007 [PubMed 17 957188]).[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	CDK6/MLL fusion protein|MLL-AF4 der(11) fusion protein|MLL/GAS7 fusion protein|MLL/GMPS f usion protein|trithorax-like protein|zinc finger protein HRX

Publication Reference

- Detection of leukemia-associated MLL-GAS7 translocation early during chemotherapy with DNA topoisomerase II inhibitors.

  Megonigal MD, Cheung NK, Rappaport EF, Nowell PC, Wilson RB, Jones DH, Addya K, Leonard DG, Kushner BH, Williams TM, Lange BJ, Felix CA.

  PNAS 2000 Mar; 97(6):2814.

Disease

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