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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-TCF7 (Transcription 7) /TCF1 (T Cell Factor 1) [C5]: MC0419, MC0419RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: TCF7 (Transcription factor 7; also T cell factor 1/TCF1) is a 25-50 kDa member of the lymphoid enhancer binding factor family of proteins with 16 isoforms. It is expressed in thymocytes and mature T cells, and serves multiple purposes. In resting cells, TCF family members are transcriptional repressors, and are 25-32 kDa in size. Following activation, large TCF7 isoforms predominate (42-50 kDa), and serve a transcriptional activator function. Human TCF7 is 384 amino acids (aa) in length. This is likely an activating isoform that contains a beta-Catenin binding domain (aa 1-59), a DNA-binding HMG-box (aa 269-337), and an NLS (aa 344-348). The use of an alternate start site at Met116 seems to characterize repressor isoforms.

Specifications

Clone:	C5
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a/k
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Immunogen:	human TCF1 aa 1-118
Localization:	Nucleus
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ELISA, IF, IP, WB

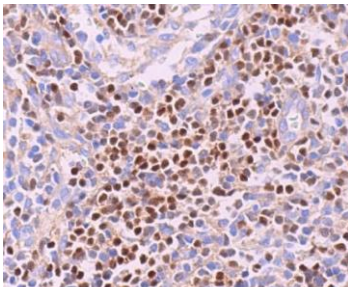
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
TCF7 (Transcription 7)/TCF1 (T Cell Factor 1) Concentrated	MC0419	1 ml
TCF7 (Transcription 7)/TCF1 (T Cell Factor 1) Prediluted	MC0419RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue:	Tonsil, lymph node, kidney
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human lymph node stained with anti-TCF7 using DAB

References:

1. Clinical Significance of Transcription Factor 7 (TCF7) as a Prognostic Factor in Gastric Cancer. Xu, X., Liu, Z., et al. Medical Science Monitor : International Medical Journal of Experimental and Clinical Research on 28 May 2019.
2. Ezh2 programs TFH differentiation by integrating phosphorylation-dependent activation of Bcl6 and polycomb-dependent repression of p19Arf. Li, F., Zeng, Z., et al. Nature Communications on 21 December 2018.

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