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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-ETV4/PEA3 [1A2G3]: MC0618

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Several members of the Ets gene family are known to encode sequencespecific DNA binding proteins. Ets variant gene 4 (ETV4), also known as PEA3, binds the motif 5'-AGGAAG-3' (the PEA-3 motif), but does not bind to the sequence 5'-AGGAAC-3', recognized by PU. 1, although PU. 1 binds equally well to both sequences. It appears that all of the Ets proteins recognize the same central core sequence but that each protein interacts with unique sequences that flank this core. ETV4 is expressed at detectable levels in cells of epithelial and fibroblastic origin but is not expressed in hematopoietic cells. This is in contrast to other members of the Ets gene family, such as Ets-1, Ets-2 and Fli-1, each of which is expressed primarily in cells of hematopoietic origin. Sumoylation of ETV4 is implicated in colon cancer cells. ETV4 is oncogenic as it promotes tumor progression. It promotes proliferation in prostate tumor. It also mediates the proliferation and differentiation of embryonic stem cells.

Specifications:

Clone:	1A2G3
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1k
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Immunogen:	Human ETV4 recombinant protein corresponding to aa 50-109
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, WB

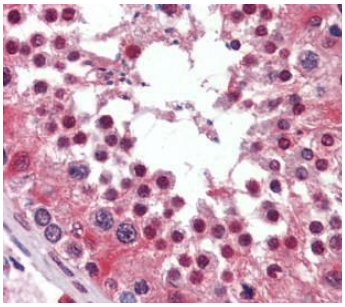
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
ETV4/PEA3 [1A2G3] Concentrated	MC0618	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	Placenta, testis
Concentrated Dilution:	10-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes 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 testis stained with anti-ETV4 using DAB

References:

1. Increased ETV4 expression correlates with estrogen-enhanced proliferation and invasiveness of cholangiocarcinoma cells. Singsuksawat E, et al. Cancer Cell Int 18:25, 2018.
2. K-Ras and ß-catenin mutations cooperate with Fgfr3 mutations in mice to promote tumorigenesis in the skin and lung, but not in the bladder. Ahmad I, et al. Dis Model Mech 4:548-55, 2011.

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