

## Product datasheet for **TA319248**

### E2F1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:20,000 - 1:100,000, WB: 1:250 - 1:2,000, IHC: 2 mg/ml - 20 ug/ml
Reactivity:	Human, Chimpanzee
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 360-369 of Human E2F-1.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	E2F transcription factor 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_005216</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 1869 Human</a> <a href="#">Q01094</a>
Synonyms:	E2F-1; RBAP1; RBBP3; RBP3
Note:	E2F-1 (also known as transcription factor E2F-1, Retinoblastoma binding protein 3, RBBP-3, PRB-binding protein E2F-1, PBR3, Retinoblastoma-associated protein 1 and RBAP-1) is a transcription activator that binds DNA cooperatively with DP proteins through the E2 recognition site, 5'-TTTC[CG]CGC-3'. The E2F family plays a crucial role in the control of cell cycle and action of tumor suppressor proteins and is also a target of the transforming proteins of small DNA tumor viruses. The E2F proteins contain several domains conserved through evolution that are found in most members of the family. These domains include a DNA binding domain, a dimerization domain that

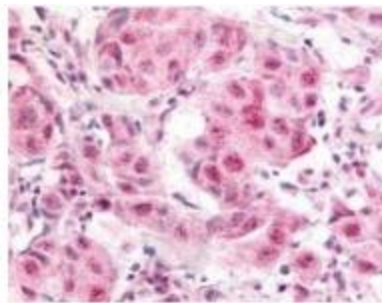
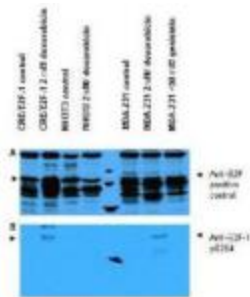


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**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:** Bladder cancer, Cell cycle, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Glioma, Melanoma, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Small cell lung cancer

**Product images:**



WB using E2F-1 pS364 ab shows detection of a ~47 kDa band corresponding to phosphorylated E2F-1 in induced cell lysates. Panel A shows reactivity using a control ab reactive to all forms of E2F (arrowheads). Panel B shows specific reactivity against phosphorylated E2F-1 (arrowheads) using anti-E2F-1 pS364. Lysates are as follows: CRE/E2F-1 are CRE cells derived from mouse NIH3T3 line transfected with human E2F-1, NIH-3T3 used as a negative control, and MDA-MB-231 cells are a human breast cancer line. Lysate was prepared from untreated cells or cells treated with 2 uM Doxorubicin used as DNA damaging agent. MDA-MB-231 cells were also treated with genistein, a mild DNA damaging agent. The figure shows the same membrane first probed with the anti-E2F-1 pS364 at 1:250, then stripped and re-probed with the pan E2F ab used as a positive control. The positive control ab shows an E2F-1 band in all human cell lines, but not mouse cells. Treatment with doxorubicin increases the expression of E2F-1 as shown in Panel A. After film development, images were overlapped to confirm that specific anti-E2F-1 pS364 staining shown treated human cells in Panel B specifically aligns with E2F-1 staining shown in Panel A.

Anti-E2F-1 pS364 antibody was used at a 10 ug/ml to detect nuclear and occasion-ally cytoplasmic signal in a variety of tissues including multi-human, multi-brain and multi-cancer slides. Within the multi-tumor block, the antibody showed variable levels of nuclear staining between individual tumors, with some tumors showing strong staining. This image shows E2F-1 pS364 staining of human breast carcinoma. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded.