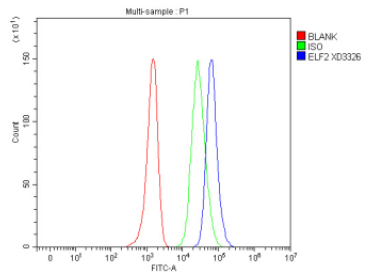
ELF2 Antibody / E74-like ETS transcription factor 2 (FY13458)

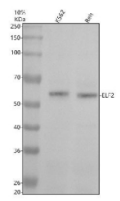
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13458	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Lyophilized
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl and 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q15723
Applications	Western Blot : 0.25-0.5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells
Limitations	This ELF2 antibody is available for research use only.



Flow cytometry analysis of ELF2 using ELF2 antibody. ELF2 expression was examined in human A2780 cells following fixation with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilization to enable intracellular staining. Cells were incubated with ELF2 antibody and detected using a fluorescent secondary antibody (blue). An isotype control stained under identical conditions is shown in green, and an unstained control is shown in red. The rightward fluorescence shift observed with ELF2 antibody staining indicates specific intracellular detection of ELF2.



Western blot analysis of ELF2 using ELF2 antibody. ELF2 expression was examined in human K562 and human Reh whole cell lysates. A primary band is detected at approximately 57 kDa, which migrates slightly below the predicted molecular weight of approximately 64 kDa based on the ELF2 amino acid sequence. This modest downward shift is consistent with reported electrophoretic behavior of some ETS family transcription factors and may reflect SDS-PAGE migration properties, alternative isoform usage, or differential post-translational processing rather than protein truncation.

Description

ELF2 antibody targets E74-like ETS transcription factor 2, encoded by the ELF2 gene. E74-like ETS transcription factor 2 is a nuclear transcription factor belonging to the ETS family, which is defined by a conserved ETS DNA-binding domain that recognizes purine-rich promoter elements. Members of this family regulate gene expression programs involved in cell differentiation, proliferation, and lineage-specific development.

Functionally, E74-like ETS transcription factor 2 acts as a transcriptional regulator by binding to ETS-responsive elements within target gene promoters. ELF2 has been shown to modulate transcriptional networks involved in hematopoietic cell function, immune signaling, and epithelial cell regulation. An ELF2 antibody supports studies focused on transcriptional control mechanisms and ETS family-mediated gene regulation.

ELF2 expression has been reported in multiple tissue types, with notable roles in immune-related cells and epithelial contexts. Subcellular localization is predominantly nuclear, consistent with its function as a transcription factor, although distribution can vary depending on cellular state and regulatory signaling. Changes in ELF2 expression or activity may influence downstream transcriptional programs rather than immediate enzymatic outputs.

From a disease-relevance perspective, altered ELF2 expression has been investigated in cancer and immune-associated conditions, where dysregulated transcription factor activity can contribute to abnormal cell growth or altered differentiation states. At the molecular level, E74-like ETS transcription factor 2 contains a conserved ETS domain and regulatory regions that mediate DNA binding and protein-protein interactions. ELF2 antibody reagents support research applications focused on transcriptional regulation and nuclear signaling pathways, with NSJ Bioreagents providing reagents intended for research use.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the ELF2 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human E74-like ETS transcription factor 2 was used as the immunogen for the ELF2 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the ELF2 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.