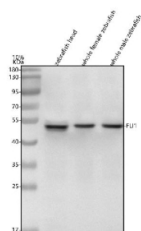


## Zebrafish Fli1 Antibody / Friend leukemia integration 1 transcription factor (RZ1224)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RZ1224	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

[Bulk quote request](#)

<b>Availability</b>	2-3 weeks
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Zebrafish
<b>Format</b>	Antigen affinity purified
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit Ig
<b>Purity</b>	Antigen affinity chromatography
<b>Buffer</b>	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
<b>UniProt</b>	A0A8M9PLW9
<b>Applications</b>	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml
<b>Limitations</b>	This Zebrafish Fli1 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of Fli1 protein using Zebrafish Fli1 antibody and 1) zebrafish head, 2) whole female zebrafish and 3) whole male zebrafish tissue lysate. Predicted molecular weight ~54 kDa.

### Description

The Zebrafish Fli1 antibody targets Fli1, an ETS family transcription factor essential for vascular development, hematopoietic specification, and endothelial identity in *Danio rerio*. Zebrafish, also known as *Danio rerio*, express fli1 as one of the earliest markers of angioblasts and endothelial progenitor cells. Fli1 encodes a nuclear DNA-binding protein containing the conserved ETS domain, which recognizes GGAA/T core motifs within endothelial and hematopoietic gene enhancers. Its early expression in the lateral plate mesoderm and emerging vasculature positions Fli1 as a pivotal regulator of vascular morphogenesis and early blood formation.

Fli1 belongs to the Friend leukemia integration 1 transcription factor family within the ETS superfamily, which plays roles in endothelial differentiation, hematopoietic stem cell development, and maintenance of vascular identity. In zebrafish embryos, fli1 expression appears in vascular cord precursors, the intermediate cell mass, pharyngeal arch vasculature, and developing major vessels such as the dorsal aorta and posterior cardinal vein. A Zebrafish Fli1 antibody is suitable for research applications examining nuclear labeling in angioblasts, nascent endothelial cells, and hematopoietic progenitors across early developmental stages.

Fli1 regulates key gene networks driving endothelial identity and blood vessel formation, including transcriptional control of *kdr1*, *tie2*, *fli1a* paralog genes, and other endothelial-specific regulators. It also contributes to hematopoietic progenitor specification by influencing *lmo2*, *gata2a*, and other early blood cell determinants. Through integration with Vegf, Bmp, and Notch signaling pathways, Fli1 helps orchestrate angioblast migration, vessel lumen formation, and endothelial differentiation. Altered fli1 expression disrupts vascular patterning, impairs circulation, and affects hematopoietic development, underscoring its importance in linking signaling cues to core lineage programs.

Structurally, zebrafish Fli1 contains the ETS DNA-binding domain responsible for high-affinity sequence recognition, alongside regulatory regions that modulate transcriptional activation in endothelial and hematopoietic contexts. Zebrafish fli1 maps to chromosome 9, with enhancer regions that drive expression in mesodermal territories committed to vascular and blood development. Co-localization studies frequently detect Fli1 with markers of endothelial differentiation, including *kdr1*, *fli1a*, and *erg*, as well as with hematopoietic markers in the intermediate cell mass and developing kidney marrow analog. These patterns highlight Fli1's dual function as a vascular and hematopoietic regulator.

A Zebrafish Fli1 antibody is suitable for detecting Fli1 in research focused on vasculogenesis, angiogenesis, endothelial lineage specification, and early hematopoiesis in *Danio rerio*. Its nuclear localization provides precise mapping of progenitor cell populations that contribute to the embryonic vasculature and blood system. Because Fli1 acts upstream of multiple lineage-specific factors, its expression profile offers insight into early fate choices, vascular network formation, and responses to disrupted Vegf or Notch signaling. These features make the antibody valuable for studies in developmental vascular biology, hematopoietic differentiation, lineage specification, and transcription factor network architecture, and this reagent is supplied for research use by NSJ Bioreagents.

## Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Zebrafish Fli1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

## Immunogen

*E. coli*-derived zebrafish Fli1 recombinant protein (amino acids M1-H426) was used as the immunogen for the Zebrafish Fli1 antibody.

## Storage

After reconstitution, the Zebrafish Fli1 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4°C. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

