

## E2F-1 Transcription Factor Ab-6 (Clone KH95)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

**Cat. #MS-879-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml)** (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

**Cat. #MS-879-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml)** (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

**Cat. #MS-879-B0, -B1, or -B (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml)** (Biotin-labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

**Cat. #MS-879-R7 (7.0ml)** (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)

**Cat. #MS-879-PCS (5 Slides)** (Positive Control for Histology)

**Cat. #MS-879-PCL (0.1ml)** (Positive Control for Western Blot)

Please note this data sheet has been changed effective December 9, 2011

**Description:** E2F's are DNA-binding proteins that associate with negative regulators, such as the retinoblastoma p107 protein, resulting in an altered rate of gene transcription. E2F-1 also requires DP-1 for efficient DNA-binding and transcription modification. E2F1 is proposed to be involved in several cellular processes that range from tumor suppression, cell cycle progression, and oncogenesis. E2F-1 overexpression can also drive cells into apoptosis. These observations place E2F among a group of apoptosis inducers that includes; c-Myc, Adenovirus E1A, and HPV E7 protein.

**Mol. Wt. of Antigen:** ~60kDa

**Epitope:** aa 342-386

**Species Reactivity:** Human and Mouse. Does not react with rat. Others-not known.

**Clone Designation:** KH95

**Ig Isotype / Light Chain:** IgG<sub>2a</sub> / κ

**Immunogen:** Recombinant human E2F-1 protein.

### Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Gel Supershift (Use Ab at 1mg/ml)
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation (Native and denatured) (Use Protein A) (Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Ab 1-2µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin) (Use Ab 1:50 – 100 for 30 min at RT)
- \* (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0 (Cat. #AP-9004), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

**Positive Control:** Mad109 or HeLa cells. Tonsil or breast carcinomas.

**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear

### Supplied As:

200µg/ml of antibody purified from ascites fluid by Protein A chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with

0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml,

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

### Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

### Key References:

1. Helin K, et. al, Genes Dev. 1993 Oct;7(10):1850–1861.
2. Rosa, M, et. al., Mol Cell Biol, 1994; Dec; 14(12); 8241-8249.

### Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Lab Vision is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

### Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

### For Research Use Only



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