

FUS Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10590

Specification

FUS Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW WB, IP <u>P35637</u> Human, Mouse Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 53426

FUS Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2521

Application & Usage

Western blotting (1:500 - 1:2000) and Immunoprecipitation. HeLa cell lysate can be used as a positive control. However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes the FUS of human origin. Based on sequence identity, the antibody should also react with mouse samples. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.

Other Names FUS, Fusion (involved in t(12;16) in malignant liposarcoma), TLS, Translocated in liposarcoma protein, Pigpen, POMp75

Target/Specificity FUS

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 μl purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C



Background Descriptions

Precautions

FUS Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FUS Antibody - Protein Information

Name FUS

Synonyms TLS

Function

DNA/RNA-binding protein that plays a role in various cellular processes such as transcription regulation, RNA splicing, RNA transport, DNA repair and damage response (PubMed:27731383). Binds to nascent pre-mRNAs and acts as a molecular mediator between RNA polymerase II and U1 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein thereby coupling transcription and splicing (PubMed:26124092). Binds also its own pre- mRNA and autoregulates its expression; this autoregulation mechanism is mediated by non-sense-mediated decay (PubMed:26124092). Binds also its own pre- mRNA and autoregulates its expression; this autoregulation mechanism is mediated by non-sense-mediated decay (PubMed:24204307). Plays a role in DNA repair mechanisms by promoting D-loop formation and homologous recombination during DNA double-strand break repair (PubMed:10567410). In neuronal cells, plays crucial roles in dendritic spine formation and stability, RNA transport, mRNA stability and synaptic homeostasis (By similarity).

Cellular Location Nucleus Note=Displays a punctate pattern inside the nucleus and is excluded from nucleoli.

Tissue Location Ubiquitous.

FUS Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

FUS Antibody - Images

FUS Antibody - Background

FUS has been identified as a frequent translocation fusion partner of various transcription factors. FUS fusion genes have been shown to be associated with multiple tumor types which include liposarcoma, leukemia, histocytoma, and sarcoma. FUS is a multifunctional RNA-binding protein that associates with the nuclear matrix and Cajal bodies and appears to play a role in splicesome



assembly, pre-mRNA splicing, DNA repair, transcriptional regulation and homologous recombination.