

## E2F1

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:**47kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human E2F1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bk

**Synonym:**

E2F-1; RBAP1; RBBP3; RBP3;

**Catalog #:**A2067

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**1869

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q01094

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The E2F transcription factors are essential for regulation of the cell cycle (1,2). Physiological E2F is a heterodimer composed of an E2F subunit together with a DP subunit (3, 4). Six members of the E2F family have been identified, and each E2F subunit has a DNA binding and a dimerization domain. E2F-1 to -5 activate transcription. E2F-1 to -3 bind pRb, and E2F-4 and -5 bind p107 or p130, and these interactions are under cell cycle control (5-8). E2F-1 has oncogenic properties in vivo and in vitro. E2F-1 can induce apoptosis through p53-dependent and -independent mechanisms. E2F-1 is stress-responsive, and is regulated by a PI3-kinase-like kinase family such as the ATM/ATR kinases (9-11).

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