

## ELL (2316C1a): sc-81264

### BACKGROUND

Eukaryotic RNA polymerase II mediates the synthesis of mature and functional messenger RNA. This is a multistep process, called the transcription cycle, that includes five stages: preinitiation, promoter, clearance, elongation and termination. Elongation is thought to be a critical stage for the regulation of gene expression. ELL (11-19 lysine-rich leukemia protein), also designated MEN, functions as an RNA polymerase II elongation factor that increases the rate of transcription by suppressing transient pausing by RNA polymerase II. It is also thought to regulate cellular proliferation. ELL is abundantly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, skeletal muscle, placenta and testis, with lower expression in spleen, thymus, heart, brain, lung, kidney, liver and ovary. The gene encoding human ELL, which maps to chromosome 19p13.11, is one of several genes that undergo translocation with the MLL gene on chromosome 11q23 in acute myeloid leukemia. MLL (myeloid/lymphoid leukemia, also designated ALL-1 and HRX) regulates embryonal and hematopoietic development.

### REFERENCES

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- Shilatifard, A., Haque, D., Conaway, R.C. and Conaway, J.W. 1997. Structure and function of RNA polymerase II elongation factor ELL. Identification of two overlapping ELL functional domains that govern its interaction with polymerase and the ternary elongation complex. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272: 22355-22363.

### STORAGE

For immediate and continuous use, store at 4° C for up to one month. For sporadic use, freeze in working aliquots in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. If turbidity is evident upon prolonged storage, clarify solution by centrifugation.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ELL (human) mapping to 19p13.11; ELL (mouse) mapping to 8 B3.3.

### SOURCE

ELL (2316C1a) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a recombinant protein corresponding to an internal region of ELL of human origin.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG<sub>1</sub> in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% stabilizer protein.

### APPLICATIONS

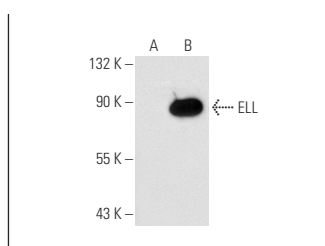
ELL (2316C1a) is recommended for detection of ELL of human and, to a lesser extent, mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for ELL siRNA (h): sc-38041, ELL siRNA (m): sc-38042, ELL shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-38041-SH, ELL shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38042-SH, ELL shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38041-V and ELL shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38042-V.

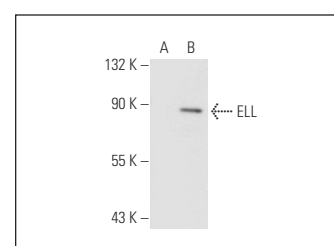
Molecular Weight (predicted) of ELL: 68 kDa.

Positive Controls: ELL (h): 293T Lysate: sc-115994.

### DATA



ELL (2316C1a): sc-81264. Western blot analysis of ELL expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human ELL transfected: sc-115994 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



ELL (2316C1a): sc-81264. Western blot analysis of ELL expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse ELL transfected: sc-120000 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

### RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.