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. Also, ELL is thought to regulate cellular proliferation. ELL is abundantly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, skeletal muscle, placenta and testis, and has lower expression in spleen, thymus, heart, lung, kidney, liver and ovary. The gene encoding human ELL, which maps to chromosome 19p13.1, is one of several genes which undergo translocation with the MLL gene on chromosome 11q23.3 in acute myeloid leukemia. MLL (myeloid/lymphoid leukemia, also designated ALL-1 and HRX) regulates embryonic and hematopoietic development.

**REFERENCES**


**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: MLL (human) mapping to 11q23.3.

**SOURCE**

MLL (D-3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 3301-3600 mapping within an internal region of MLL of human origin.