

Rabbit anti-Human FES Polyclonal Antibody | anti-FES antibody

Anti-FES Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA258903	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

FES; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-FES Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; FES proto-oncogene; tyrosine kinase; Anti-FPS Antibody; anti-FES antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human FES
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-FES antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant Human FES Protein
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human FES (rh FES). FES specific IgG was purified by Human FES affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human FES in human breast carcinoma with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human FES in human rectum with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-FES antibody	Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Fes/Fps, also known as Proto-oncogene c-Fes, Proto-oncogene c-Fps, Feline sarcoma oncogene, FES and FPS, is a protein which contains oneFCH domain, oneprotein kinase domain and oneSH2 domain. FES is a non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase expressed in hematopoietic progenitors and differentiated myeloid cells. FES is observed in the nuclear, granular and plasma membrane fractions of primary human neutrophils and the myeloid leukemia cell line, HL-6. The nuclear localization is confirmed by immunocytochemistry of neutrophils. FES has been implicated in granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), interleukin-3 (IL-3) and erythropoietin signal transduction. FES has tyrosine-specific protein kinase activity and that activity is required for maintenance of cellular transformation. FES is also involved in normal hematopoiesis. Its chromosomal location has linked it to a specific translocation event identified in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia.
References	Bowden DW, et al.,1991, Nucleic acids Res 19 (15): 4311. Yates,K.E. et al., 1995, Oncogene. 10 (6):1239-42. Jücker, M, et al.,1997, J. Biol. Chem. 272 (4): 2104-9. Smithgall,T.E. et al., 1998, Crit Rev Oncog. 9 (1):43-62. Lionberger, et al.,2000, Cancer Res. 60 (4): 1097-103.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/fes-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/258903>