

Rabbit Anti-TCF7 (Transcription 7) /TCF1 (T Cell Factor 1) [MD69R]: RM0241

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: TCF7 (Transcription factor 7; also T cell factor 1/TCF1) is a 25-50 kDa member of the lymphoid enhancer binding factor family of proteins with 16 isoforms. It is expressed in thymocytes and mature T cells, and serves multiple purposes. In resting cells, TCF family members are transcriptional repressors, and are 25-32 kDa in size. Following activation, large TCF7 isoforms predominate (42-50 kDa), and serve a transcriptional activator function. Human TCF7 is 384 amino acids (aa) in length. This is likely an activating isoform that contains a beta-Catenin binding domain (aa 1-59), a DNA-binding HMG-box (aa 269-337), and an NLS (aa 344-348). The use of an alternate start site at Met16 seems to characterize repressor isoforms.

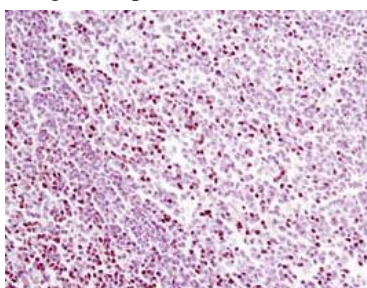
Specifications

Clone: MD69R
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Human, mouse
 Immunogen: synthetic peptide corresponding to a region surrounding Pro95 of human TCF1/TCF7 protein.
 Localization: Nucleus
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, IP, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
TCF7 (Transcription 7)/TCF1 (T Cell Factor 1) Concentrated	RM0241	1 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, lymph node, kidney
 Concentrated Dilution: 10-50
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
 * Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-TCF7 using DAB

References:

1. Clinical Significance of Transcription Factor 7 (TCF7) as a Prognostic Factor in Gastric Cancer. Xu, X., Liu, Z., et al. Medical Science Monitor : International Medical Journal of Experimental and Clinical Research on 28 May 2019.
2. Ezh2 programs TFH differentiation by integrating phosphorylation-dependent activation of Bcl6 and polycomb-dependent repression of p19Arf. Li, F., Zeng, Z., et al. Nature Communications on 21 December 2018.

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