TFIID(SI-1) antibody

Catalog No: #23073

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Description

Product Name	TFIID(SI-1) antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity purified by Protein A.
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human TBP
Target Name	TFIID(SI-1)
Other Names	GTF2D; SCA17; TFIID; GTF2D1; MGC117320; MGC126054; MGC126055
Accession No.	NCBI Gene ID: 6908NCBI mRNA#: NM_003194NCBI Protein#: NP_003185
Uniprot	P20226
GeneID	6908;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

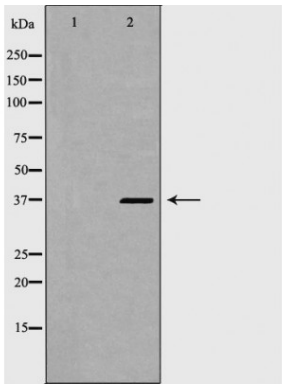
Application Details

Predicted MW: 38kd

Western blotting: 1:500-1:2000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:200

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of Jurkat cell lines,using TFIID antibody.The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

Background

Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptides. The protein that coordinates these activities is transcription factor IID (TFIID), which binds to the core promoter to position the polymerase properly, serves as the scaffold for assembly of the remainder of the transcription complex, and acts as a channel for regulatory signals. TFIID is composed of the TATA-binding protein (TBP) and a group of evolutionarily conserved proteins known as TBP-associated factors or TAFs. TAFs may participate in basal transcription, serve as coactivators, function in promoter recognition or modify general transcription factors (GTFs) to facilitate complex assembly and transcription initiation.

This gene encodes TBP, the TATA-binding protein. A distinctive feature of TBP is a long string of glutamines in the N-terminal. This region of the protein modulates the DNA binding activity of the C terminus, and modulation of DNA binding affects the rate of transcription complex formation and initiation of transcription. Mutations that expand the number of CAG repeats encoding this polyglutamine tract, and thus increase the length of the polyglutamine string, are associated with spinocerebellar ataxia 17, a neurodegenerative disorder classified as a polyglutamine disease. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only