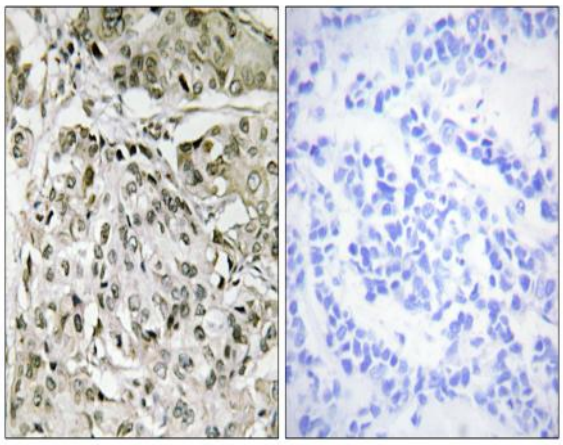
Best Tools for immunology Research

TAF II p250 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT4529
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	TAF II p250
Fields :	>>Basal transcription factors
Gene Name :	TAF1
Protein Name :	Transcription initiation factor TFIID subunit 1
Human Gene Id :	6872
Human Swiss Prot No :	P21675
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q80UV9
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TAF1. AA range:1131-1180
Specificity :	TAF II p250 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TAF II p250 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight :	213kD
Cell Pathway :	Protein_Acetylation
Background :	Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptides. The protein that coordinates these activities is the basal transcription factor 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 the largest subunit of TFIID. This subunit binds to core promoter sequences encompassing the transcription start site. It also bin
Function :	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,cofactor:Magnesium.,disease:Defects in TAF1 are the cause of dystonia type 3 (DYT3) [MIM:314250]; also called X-linked dystonia-parkinsonism (XDP). DYT3 is a X-linked dystonia-parkinsonism disorder. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contractions, often leading to abnormal postures. DYT3 is characterized by severe progressive torsion dystonia followed by parkinsonism. Its prevalence is high in the Philippines. DYT3 has a well-defined pathology of extensive neuronal loss and mosaic gliosis in the striatum (caudate nucleus and putamen) which appears to resemble that in Huntington disease.,enzyme regulation:Autophosphorylates on Ser residues. Inhibited by retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, RB1.,function:Largest component and core scaffold of the TFIID basal transcription factor complex. Conta
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus .
Expression :	Brain,Fetal brain,Laryngeal carcinoma,
Sort :	16891
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using TAF1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.