

## TRAP230 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT4726
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	IHC;IF;WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	TRAP230
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway
<b>Gene Name :</b>	MED12
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 12
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	9968
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q93074
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	A2AGH6
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MED12. AA range:611-660
<b>Specificity :</b>	TRAP230 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRAP230 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

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**Molecularweight :** 247kD

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**Background :** The initiation of transcription is controlled in part by a large protein assembly known as the preinitiation complex. A component of this preinitiation complex is a 1.2 MDa protein aggregate called Mediator. This Mediator component binds with a CDK8 subcomplex which contains the protein encoded by this gene, mediator complex subunit 12 (MED12), along with MED13, CDK8 kinase, and cyclin C. The CDK8 subcomplex modulates Mediator-polymerase II interactions and thereby regulates transcription initiation and reinitiation rates. The MED12 protein is essential for activating CDK8 kinase. Defects in this gene cause X-linked Opitz-Kaveggia syndrome, also known as FG syndrome, and Lujan-Fryns syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2009],

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**Function :** disease:Defects in MED12 are the cause of Lujan-Fryns syndrome [MIM:309520]; also known as X-linked mental retardation with marfanoid habitus. Clinically, Lujan-Fryns syndrome can be distinguished from Opitz-Kaveggia syndrome by tall stature, hypernasal voice, hyperextensible digits and high nasal root.,disease:Defects in MED12 are the cause of Opitz-Kaveggia syndrome (OKS) [MIM:305450]; also known as FG syndrome type 1 (FGS1) or FG syndrome (FGS). OKS is an X-linked disorder characterized by mental retardation, relative macrocephaly, hypotonia and constipation.,function:Component of the Mediator complex, a coactivator involved in the regulated transcription of nearly all RNA polymerase II-dependent genes. Mediator functions as a bridge to convey information from gene-specific regulatory proteins to the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. Mediator is recruited to promoters b

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**Subcellular Location :** Nucleus .

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**Expression :** Ubiquitous.

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**Sort :** 23504

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**No4 :** 1

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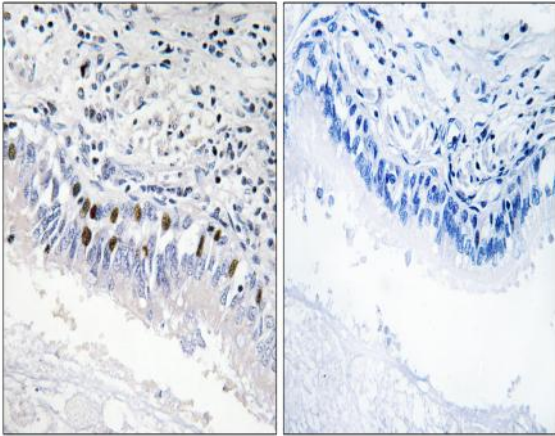
**Host :** Rabbit

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**Modifications :** Unmodified

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**Products Images**



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma, using MED12 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.