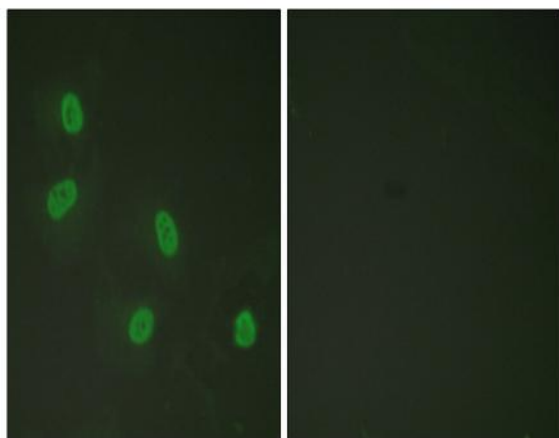


TRAP220 (phospho Thr1457) Polyclonal Antibody

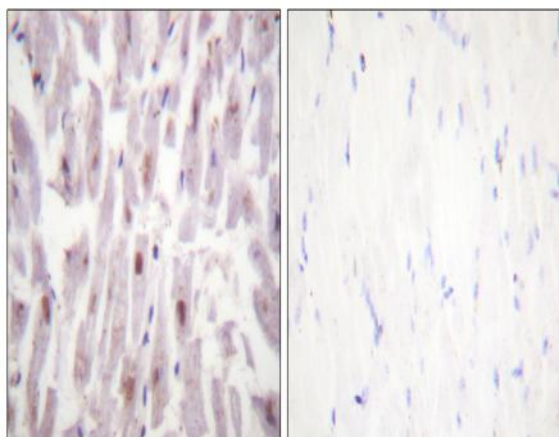
Catalog No :	YP0890
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Monkey
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	TRAP220
Fields :	>>Endocrine resistance;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway
Gene Name :	MED1
Protein Name :	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1
Human Gene Id :	5469
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q15648
Mouse Gene Id :	19014
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q925J9
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-BP around the phosphorylation site of Thr1457. AA range:1423-1472
Specificity :	Phospho-TRAP220 (T1457) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRAP220 protein only when phosphorylated at T1457.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
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)
Observed Band :	168kD
Background :	<p>The activation of gene transcription is a multistep process that is triggered by factors that recognize transcriptional enhancer sites in DNA. These factors work with co-activators to direct transcriptional initiation by the RNA polymerase II apparatus. The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of the CRSP (cofactor required for SP1 activation) complex, which, along with TFIID, is required for efficient activation by SP1. This protein is also a component of other multisubunit complexes e.g. thyroid hormone receptor-(TR-) associated proteins which interact with TR and facilitate TR function on DNA templates in conjunction with initiation factors and cofactors. It also regulates p53-dependent apoptosis and it is essential for adipogenesis. This protein is known to have the ability to self-oligomerize. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</p>
Function :	<p>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 by direct interactions with regulatory proteins and serves as a scaffold for the assembly of a functional preinitiation complex with RNA polymerase II and the general transcription factors.,PTM:Phosphorylated by MAPK1 or MAPK3 during G2/M phase which may enhance protein stability and promote entry into the nucleolus. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,sequence caution:Contaminating sequence. Potential poly-A sequence.,similarity:Belongs to the Mediator complex subunit 1 family.,subcellular location:A subset of the protein may enter the nucleol</p>
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus . A subset of the protein may enter the nucleolus subsequent to phosphorylation by MAPK1 or MAPK3.
Expression :	Ubiquitously expressed.
Tag :	orthogonal,hot
Sort :	23501
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Phospho

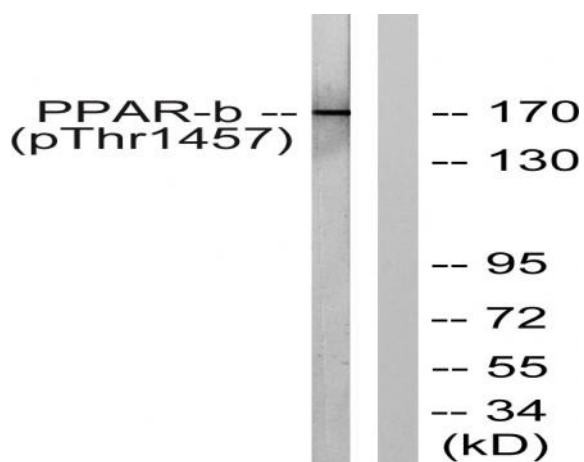
Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart, using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells treated with Serum 20% 30', using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.