

TRAP220 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT4724
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
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 MED1. AA range:641-690
Specificity :	TRAP220 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRAP220 protein.
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. 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)

Observed Band : 170kD

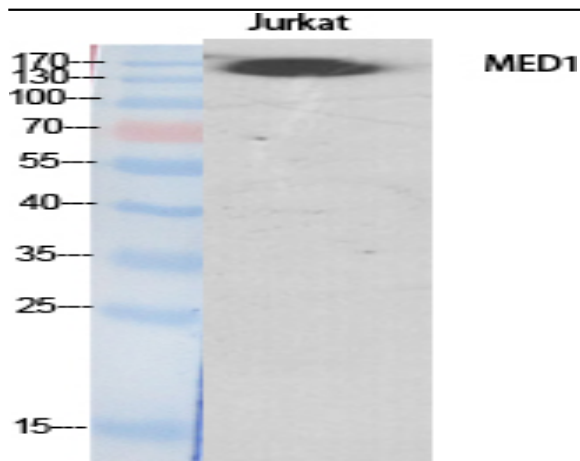
Background : The activation of gene transcription is a multistep process that is triggered by factors that recognize transcriptional enhancer sites in DNA. These factors work with co-activators to direct transcriptional initiation by the RNA polymerase II apparatus. The protein encoded by this gene is 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],

Function : 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

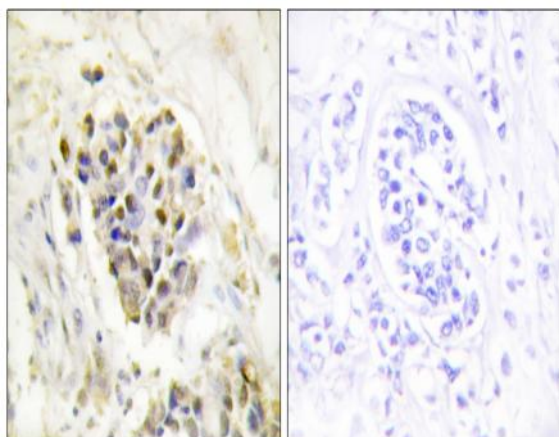
Subcellular Location : Nucleus . A subset of the protein may enter the nucleolus subsequent to phosphorylation by MAPK1 or MAPK3.

Expression : Ubiquitously expressed.

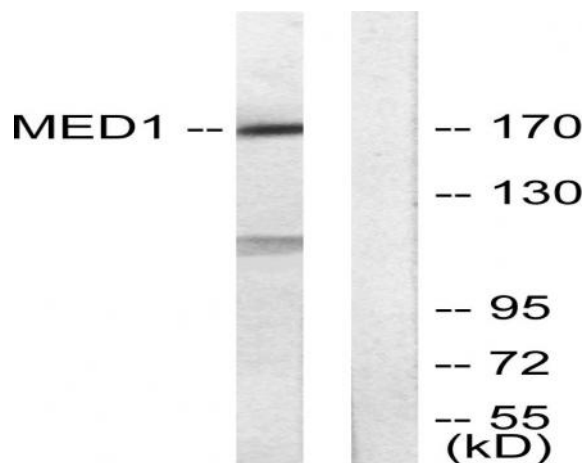
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using TRAP220 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using MED1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using MED1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.