

TRAP220 (phospho Thr1457) Polyclonal Antibody

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| 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

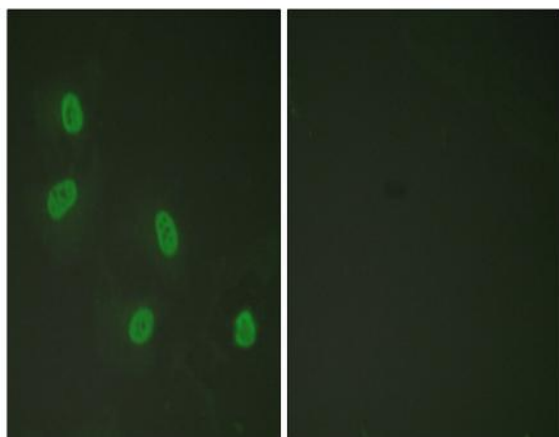
Background : The activation of gene transcription is a multistep process that is triggered by factors that recognize transcriptional enhancer sites in DNA. These factors work with co-activators to direct transcriptional initiation by the RNA polymerase II apparatus. The protein encoded by this gene is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

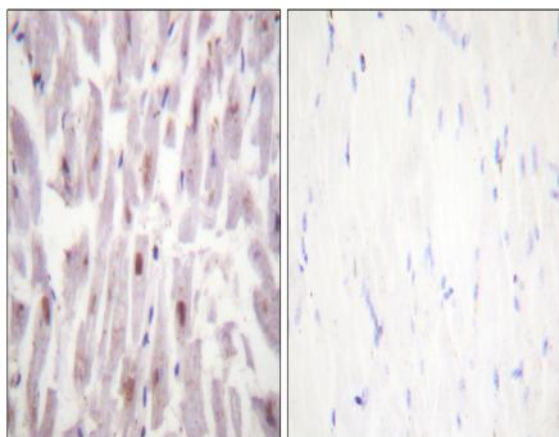
Subcellular Location : Nucleus . A subset of the protein may enter the nucleolus subsequent to phosphorylation by MAPK1 or MAPK3.

Expression : Ubiquitously expressed.

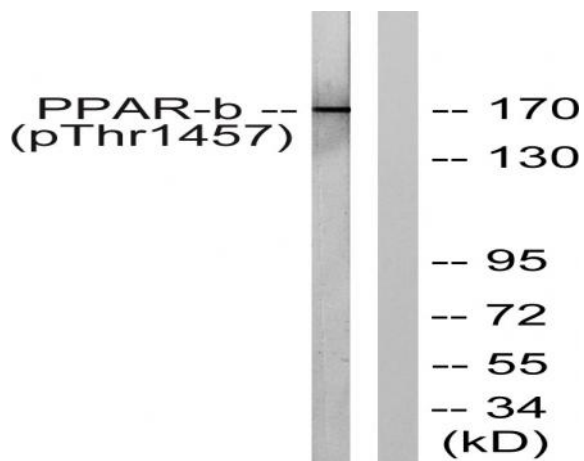
Products Images



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.