

Product Name: CRSP150 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab09424



Summary

Production Name	CRSP150 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	MED14
Alternative Names	MED14; ARC150; CRSP2; CXorf4; DRIP150; EXLM1; RGR1; TRAP170; Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 14; Activator-recruited cofactor 150 kDa component; ARC150; Cofactor required for Sp1 transcriptional activation subunit 2; CRS
Gene ID	9282.0
SwissProt ID	O60244.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MED14. AA range:701-750

Application

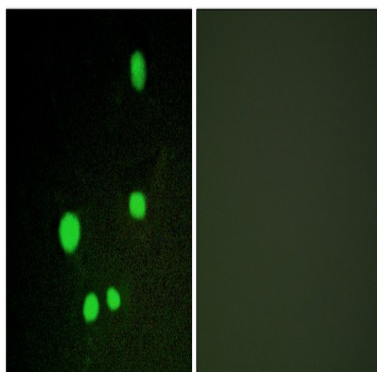
Dilution Ratio	IF 1:200-1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000.
Molecular Weight	

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. This protein contains a bipartite nuclear localization signal. This gene is known to escape chromosome X-inactivation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],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.,similarity:Belongs to the Mediator complex subunit 14 family.,subunit:Interacts with GATA1 (By similarity). Component of the Mediator complex, which is composed of MED1, MED4, MED6, MED7, MED8, MED9, MED10, MED11, MED12, MED13, MED13L, MED14, MED15, MED16, MED17, MED18, MED19, MED20, MED21, MED22, MED23, MED24, MED25, MED26, MED27, MED29, MED30, MED31, CCNC, CDK8 and CDC2L6/CDK11. The MED12, MED13, CCNC and CDK8 subunits form a distinct module termed the CDK8 module. Mediator containing the CDK8 module is less active than Mediator lacking this module in supporting transcriptional activation. Individual preparations of the Mediator complex lacking one or more distinct subunits have been variously termed ARC, CRSP, DRIP, PC2, SMCC and TRAP. Interacts with AR, ESR1, SREBF1 and STAT2.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous.,

Research Area

Image Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using MED14 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized

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peptide.

Note

For research use only.