Product Name: WBSCR11 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab19871

Summary

Production Name	WBSCR11 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

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	GTF2IRD1
Alternative Names	GTF2IRD1; CREAM1; GTF3; MUSTRD1; RBAP2; WBSCR11; WBSCR12; General transcription factor II-I repeat domain-containing protein 1; GTF2I repeat domain-containing protein 1; General transcription factor III; MusTRD1/BEN; Muscle TFII-I repeat do
Gene ID	9569.0
SwissProt ID	Q9UHL9.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GTF2IRD1. AA range:71-120

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000
Molecular Weight	106kD

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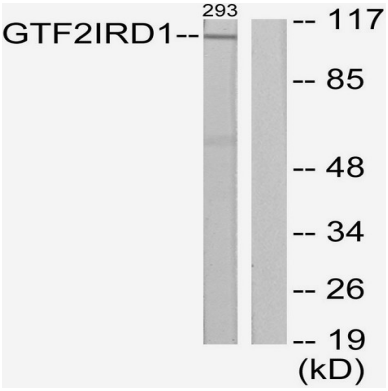
Background

The protein encoded by this gene contains five GTF2I-like repeats and each repeat possesses a potential helix-loop-helix (HLH) motif. It may have the ability to interact with other HLH-proteins and function as a transcription factor or as a positive transcriptional regulator under the control of Retinoblastoma protein. This gene plays a role in craniofacial and cognitive development and mutations have been associated with Williams-Beuren syndrome, a multisystem developmental disorder caused by deletion of multiple genes at 7q11.23. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010],developmental stage:Highly expressed in developing and regenerating muscles, at the time of myofiber diversification.,disease:Haploinsufficiency of GTF2IRD1 may be the cause of certain cardiovascular and musculo-skeletal abnormalities observed in Williams-Beuren syndrome (WBS), a rare developmental disorder. It is a contiguous gene deletion syndrome involving genes from chromosome band 7q11.23.,domain:The N-terminal half may have an activating activity.,function:May be a transcription regulator involved in cell-cycle progression and skeletal muscle differentiation. May repress GTF2I transcriptional functions, by preventing its nuclear residency, or by inhibiting its transcriptional activation. May contribute to slow-twitch fiber type specificity during myogenesis and in regenerating muscles. Binds troponin I slow-muscle fiber enhancer (USE B1). Binds specifically and with high affinity to the EFG sequences derived from the early enhancer of HOXC8.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the TFII-I family.,similarity:Contains 5 GTF2I-like repeats.,subunit:Interacts with the retinoblastoma protein (RB1) via its C-terminus.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in adult skeletal muscle, heart, fibroblast, bone and fetal tissues. Expressed at lower levels in all other tissues tested.,

Research Area

Basal transcription factors;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, using GTF2IRD1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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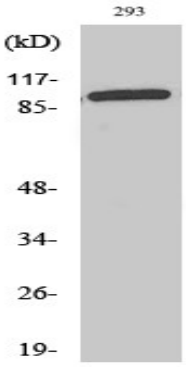

Western Blot analysis of various cells using WBSCR11 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit （SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA）.

Note

For research use only.