
Product Name: TRAP220 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab19224**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio WB 1:500-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000

Molecular Weight

Antigen Information

Gene Name	MED1
Alternative Names	MED1; ARC205; CRSP1; CRSP200; DRIP205; DRIP230; PBP; PPARBP; PPARGBP; RB18A; TRAP220; TRIP2; Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1; Activator-recruited cofactor 205 kDa component; ARC205; Mediator complex subunit 1; Peroxiso
Gene ID	5469.0
SwissProt ID	Q15648
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-BP. AA range:1423-1472

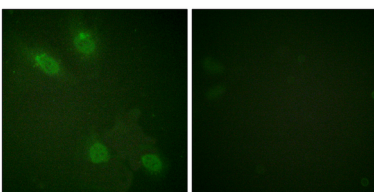
Background

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: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 nucleolus subsequent to phosphorylation by MAPK1 or MAPK3.,subunit:Interacts with GATA1 and YWHAH (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. This subunit specifically interacts with a number of nuclear receptors in a ligand-dependent fashion including AR, ESR1, ESR2, PPARA, PPARG, RXRA, RXRG, THRA, THRB and VDR. Interacts with CTNNB1, GABPA, GLI3, PPARGC1A and TP53. Binds DNA.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed.,

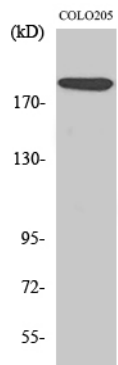
Research Area

Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling; Transcription; Polymerase associated factors; Pol II Transcription; Nuclear Signaling Pathways; Nuclear Receptors; Co-activators/co-repressors; Cancer; Cancer Metabolism; Metabolic signaling pathway; Metabolism of lipids and lipoproteins; Metabolism; Pathways and Processes; Lipid and lipoprotein metabolism; Lipid metabolism

Image Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using PPAR-BP Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using TRAP220 Polyclonal Antibody.
Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000.