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MED7 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11961c

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	O43513
Other Accession	Q2F7Z4, Q9CZB6, Q3T123, NP_004261
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Pig, Rat, Canine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB18104
Calculated MW	27245
Antigen Region	83-111

Additional Information

Gene ID	9443
Other Names	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 7, hMED7, Activator-recruited cofactor 34 kDa component, ARC34, Cofactor required for Sp1 transcriptional activation subunit 9, CRSP complex subunit 9, Mediator complex subunit 7, RNA polymerase transcriptional regulation mediator subunit 7 homolog, Transcriptional coactivator CRSP33, MED7, ARC34, CRSP9
Target/Specificity	This MED7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 83-111 amino acids from the Central region of human MED7.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	MED7 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MED7

Synonyms	ARC34, CRSP9
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.
Cellular Location	Nucleus.

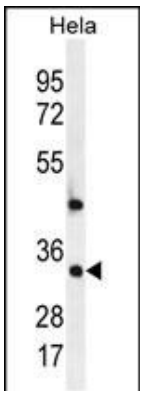
Background

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. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

References

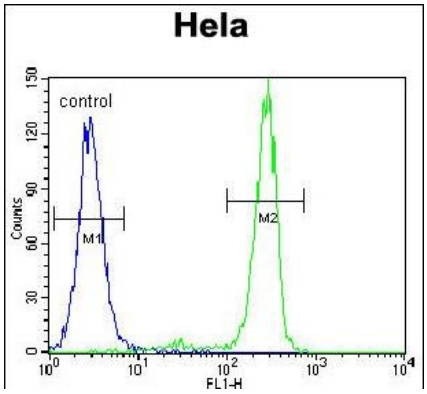
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Images



MED7 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP11961c) western blot analysis in Hela cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the MED7 antibody detected the MED7 protein (arrow).

MED7 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP11961c) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.