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Elongin A Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1918a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q14241
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB8365
Calculated MW	87230
Antigen Region	97-127

Additional Information

Gene ID	6924
Other Names	Transcription elongation factor B polypeptide 3, Elongin 110 kDa subunit, Elongin-A, EloA, RNA polymerase II transcription factor SIII subunit A1, SIII p110, TCEB3
Target/Specificity	This Elongin A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 97-127 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Elongin A.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 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	Elongin A Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ELOA (HGNC:11620)
Synonyms	TCEB3
Function	SIII, also known as elongin, is a general transcription elongation factor that

	increases the RNA polymerase II transcription elongation past template-encoded arresting sites. Subunit A is transcriptionally active and its transcription activity is strongly enhanced by binding to the dimeric complex of the SIII regulatory subunits B and C (elongin BC complex).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Note=Localizes to sites of DNA damage.

Background

Elongin A is a subunit of the transcription factor B (SIII) complex. The SIII complex is composed of elongins A/A2, B and C. It activates elongation by RNA polymerase II by suppressing transient pausing of the polymerase at many sites within transcription units. Elongin A functions as the transcriptionally active component of the SIII complex, whereas elongins B and C are regulatory subunits. Elongin A2 is specifically expressed in the testis, and capable of forming a stable complex with elongins B and C. The von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor protein binds to elongins B and C, and thereby inhibits transcription elongation.

References

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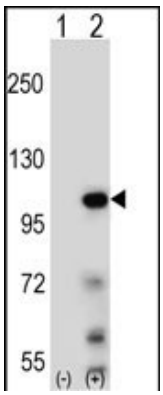
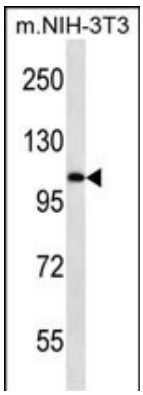
Tamura, K., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 309(1):189-195 (2003).
Kile, B.T., et al., Trends Biochem. Sci. 27(5):235-241 (2002).
Yamazaki, K., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(29):26444-26451 (2002).
Kamura, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 276(32):29748-29753 (2001).

Images



Western blot analysis of Elongin A (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal Elongin A Antibody (Cat. #AP1918a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the Elongin A gene.



Elongin A Antibody (Cat. #AP1918a) western blot analysis in mouse NIH-3T3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the Elongin A antibody detected the Elongin A protein (arrow).