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SPT5 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76719

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F
Primary Accession	O00267
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	121000

Additional Information

Gene ID	6829
Other Names	SUPT5H
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A IHC-F~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	SUPT5H
Synonyms	SPT5, SPT5H
Function	Component of the DRB sensitivity-inducing factor complex (DSIF complex), which regulates mRNA processing and transcription elongation by RNA polymerase II (PubMed:10075709, PubMed:10199401, PubMed:10421630, PubMed:10757782, PubMed:10912001, PubMed:11112772, PubMed:11553615, PubMed:12653964, PubMed:12718890, PubMed:15136722, PubMed:15380072, PubMed:9450929, PubMed:9857195). DSIF positively regulates mRNA capping by stimulating the mRNA guanylyltransferase activity of RNGTT/CAP1A (PubMed:10075709, PubMed:10421630, PubMed:10757782, PubMed:10912001, PubMed:11112772, PubMed:11553615, PubMed:12653964, PubMed:12718890, PubMed:15136722, PubMed:15380072, PubMed:9450929, PubMed:9857195). DSIF also acts cooperatively with the negative elongation factor complex (NELF complex) to enhance transcriptional pausing at sites

proximal to the promoter (PubMed:10075709, PubMed:10199401, PubMed:10757782, PubMed:10912001, PubMed:11112772, PubMed:11553615, PubMed:12653964, PubMed:12718890, PubMed:15136722, PubMed:15380072, PubMed:9450929, PubMed:9857195). Transcriptional pausing may facilitate the assembly of an elongation competent RNA polymerase II complex (PubMed:10075709, PubMed:10199401, PubMed:10421630, PubMed:10757782, PubMed:10912001, PubMed:11112772, PubMed:11553615, PubMed:12653964, PubMed:12718890, PubMed:15136722, PubMed:15380072, PubMed:9450929, PubMed:9857195). DSIF and NELF promote pausing by inhibition of the transcription elongation factor TFIIS/S-II (PubMed:16214896). TFIIS/S-II binds to RNA polymerase II at transcription pause sites and stimulates the weak intrinsic nuclease activity of the enzyme (PubMed:16214896). Cleavage of blocked transcripts by RNA polymerase II promotes the resumption of transcription from the new 3' terminus and may allow repeated attempts at transcription through natural pause sites (PubMed:16214896). Following phosphorylation by CDK9, DSIF can also positively regulate transcriptional elongation (PubMed:16427012). Required for the efficient activation of transcriptional elongation by the HIV-1 nuclear transcriptional activator, Tat (PubMed:10393184, PubMed:10454543, PubMed:11809800, PubMed:9514752). DSIF acts to suppress transcriptional pausing in transcripts derived from the HIV-1 LTR and blocks premature release of HIV-1 transcripts at terminator sequences (PubMed:11112772, PubMed:14701750).

Cellular Location Nucleus.

Tissue Location Ubiquitously expressed.

Background

Component of the DRB sensitivity-inducing factor complex (DSIF complex), which regulates mRNA processing and transcription elongation by RNA polymerase II. DSIF positively regulates mRNA capping by stimulating the mRNA guanylyltransferase activity of RNGTT/CAP1A. DSIF also acts cooperatively with the negative elongation factor complex (NELF complex) to enhance transcriptional pausing at sites proximal to the promoter. Transcriptional pausing may facilitate the assembly of an elongation competent RNA polymerase II complex. DSIF and NELF promote pausing by inhibition of the transcription elongation factor TFIIS/S-II. TFIIS/S-II binds to RNA polymerase II at transcription pause sites and stimulates the weak intrinsic nuclease activity of the enzyme. Cleavage of blocked transcripts by RNA polymerase II promotes the resumption of transcription from the new 3' terminus and may allow repeated attempts at transcription through natural pause sites. DSIF can also positively regulate transcriptional elongation and is required for the efficient activation of transcriptional elongation by the HIV-1 nuclear transcriptional activator, Tat. DSIF acts to suppress transcriptional pausing in transcripts derived from the HIV-1 LTR and blocks premature release of HIV-1 transcripts at terminator sequences.