

# SPT5 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76719

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, ICC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">O00267</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Calculated MW</b>	121000

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	6829
<b>Other Names</b>	SUPT5H
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~N/A IHC-F~N/A ICC~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid

## Protein Information

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

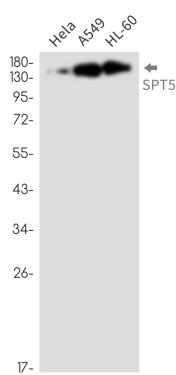
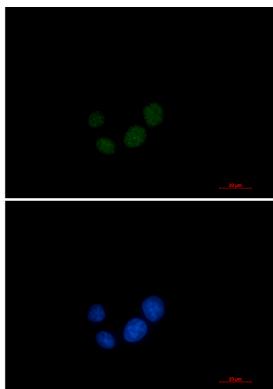
PubMed:[10912001](#), PubMed:[11112772](#), PubMed:[11553615](#),  
PubMed:[12653964](#), PubMed:[12718890](#), PubMed:[15136722](#),  
PubMed:[15380072](#), PubMed:[9450929](#), PubMed:[9857195](#)). DSIF and NELF  
promote pausing by inhibition of the transcription elongation factor TFIIS/S-II  
(PubMed:[16214896](#)). 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](#)).

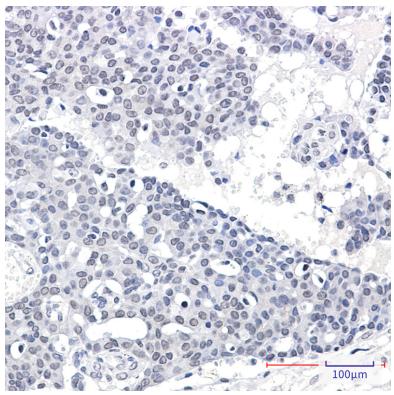
**Cellular Location**

Nucleus.

**Tissue Location**

Ubiquitously expressed.

**Images**



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