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TFII I Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76735

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P78347
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	112416

Additional Information

Gene ID	2969
Other Names	GTF2I
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~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	GTF2I
Synonyms	BAP135, WBSCR6
Function	Interacts with the basal transcription machinery by coordinating the formation of a multiprotein complex at the C-FOS promoter, and linking specific signal responsive activator complexes. Promotes the formation of stable high-order complexes of SRF and PHOX1 and interacts cooperatively with PHOX1 to promote serum-inducible transcription of a reporter gene deriven by the C-FOS serum response element (SRE). Acts as a coregulator for USF1 by binding independently two promoter elements, a pyrimidine-rich initiator (Inr) and an upstream E-box. Required for the formation of functional ARID3A DNA- binding complexes and for activation of immunoglobulin heavy-chain transcription upon B-lymphocyte activation.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00484, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10373551} Note=Colocalizes with BTK in the cytoplasm

Tissue Location	Ubiquitous. Isoform 1 is strongly expressed in fetal brain, weakly in adult brain, muscle, and lymphoblasts and is almost undetectable in other adult tissues, while the other isoforms are equally expressed in all adult tissues

Background

The GTF2I gene encodes a transcription factor. It negatively regulates agonist-induced calcium entry into cells by interfering with expression of the cation channel TRPC3 at the plasma membrane [PMID: 17023658]. As a transcription factor and/or as a regulator of intracellular calcium levels, GTF2I may play a role in the molecular basis of anxiety[PMID: 22578324]. It interacts with the basal transcription machinery by coordinating the formation of a multiprotein complex at the C-FOS promoter, and linking specific signal responsive activator complexes. Required for the formation of functional ARID3A DNA-binding complexes and for activation of immunoglobulin heavy-chain transcription upon B-lymphocyte activation.

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