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TAF1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant TAF1.
Catalog # AT4137a

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P21675
Other Accession	NM_004606
Reactivity	Human
Host	mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a Kappa
Clone Names	1G9
Calculated MW	214714

Additional Information

Gene ID	6872
Other Names	Transcription initiation factor TFIID subunit 1, Cell cycle gene 1 protein, TBP-associated factor 250 kDa, p250, Transcription initiation factor TFIID 250 kDa subunit, TAF(II)250, TAFII-250, TAFII250, TAF1, BA2R, CCG1, CCGS, TAF2A
Target/Specificity	TAF1 (NP_004597, 1784 a.a. ~ 1893 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Dilution	WB~~1:500~1000
Format	Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .
Storage	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Precautions	TAF1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Background

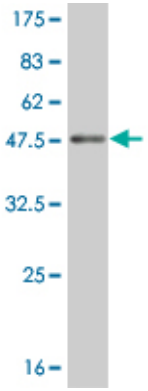
Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptides. The protein that coordinates these activities is the basal transcription factor TFIID, which binds to the core promoter to position the polymerase properly, serves as the scaffold for assembly of the remainder of the transcription complex, and acts as a channel for regulatory signals. TFIID is composed of the TATA-binding protein (TBP) and a group of evolutionarily conserved proteins known as TBP-associated factors or TAFs. TAFs may participate in basal transcription, serve as coactivators, function in promoter recognition or modify general transcription factors (GTFs) to facilitate complex assembly and transcription initiation. This gene encodes the largest subunit of TFIID. This subunit binds to core promoter sequences encompassing the transcription start site. It also binds to activators and other transcriptional regulators, and these

interactions affect the rate of transcription initiation. This subunit contains two independent protein kinase domains at the N and C-terminals, but also possesses acetyltransferase activity and can act as a ubiquitin-activating/conjugating enzyme. This gene is part of a complex transcriptional unit (TAF1/DYT3), wherein some products share exons with TAF1 as well as additional exons downstream.

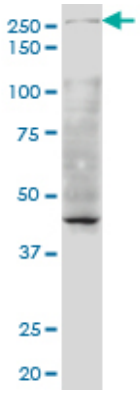
References

TAF1 differentially enhances androgen receptor transcriptional activity via its N-terminal kinase and ubiquitin-activating and -conjugating domains. Tavassoli P, et al. Mol Endocrinol, 2010 Apr. PMID 20181722.TAF1 interacts with and modulates human papillomavirus 16 E2-dependent transcriptional regulation. Centeno F, et al. Intervirology, 2008. PMID 18580066.Transcription factor TAFII250 phosphorylates the acidic domain of Mdm2 through recruitment of protein kinase CK2. Allende-Vega N, et al. Mol Cell Biochem, 2008 Sep. PMID 18548200.Search for cellular partners of human papillomavirus type 16 E2 protein. Olejnik-Schmidt AK, et al. Arch Virol, 2008. PMID 18305892.Toward a confocal subcellular atlas of the human proteome. Barbe L, et al. Mol Cell Proteomics, 2008 Mar. PMID 18029348.

Images



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.Western Blot detection against Immunogen (37.84 KDa) .



TAF1 monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 1G9 Western Blot analysis of TAF1 expression in Hela S3 NE ((Cat # AT4137a)