



TRAP220 (phospho Thr1457) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-01387
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Monkey
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	MED1
Protein Name	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-BP around the phosphorylation site of Thr1457. AA range:1423-1472
Specificity	Phospho-TRAP220 (T1457) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRAP220 protein only when phosphorylated at T1457.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	MED1; ARC205; CRSP1; CRSP200; DRIP205; DRIP230; PBP; PPARBP; PPARGBP; RB18A; TRAP220; TRIP2; Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1; Activator-recruited cofactor 205 kDa component; ARC205; Mediator complex subunit 1; Peroxiso
Observed Band	168kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . A subset of the protein may enter the nucleolus subsequent to phosphorylation by MAPK1 or MAPK3.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed.
Function	function:Component of the Mediator complex, a coactivator involved in the regulated transcription of nearly all RNA polymerase II-dependent genes. Mediator functions as a bridge to convey information from gene-specific regulatory proteins to the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. Mediator is recruited to promoters by direct interactions with regulatory proteins and serves as a scaffold for the assembly of a functional preinitiation complex with RNA polymerase II and the general transcription factors.,PTM:Phosphorylated by MAPK1 or MAPK3 during G2/M phase which may enhance protein stability and promote entry into the nucleolus. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,sequence caution:Contaminating sequence. Potential poly-A



sequence.,similarity:Belongs to the Mediator complex subunit 1 family.,subcellular location:A subset of the protein may enter the nucleol

Background

The activation of gene transcription is a multistep process that is triggered by factors that recognize transcriptional enhancer sites in DNA. These factors work with co-activators to direct transcriptional initiation by the RNA polymerase II apparatus. The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of the CRSP (cofactor required for SP1 activation) complex, which, along with TFIID, is required for efficient activation by SP1. This protein is also a component of other multisubunit complexes e.g. thyroid hormone receptor-(TR-) associated proteins which interact with TR and facilitate TR function on DNA templates in conjunction with initiation factors and cofactors. It also regulates p53-dependent apoptosis and it is essential for adipogenesis. This protein is known to have the ability to self-oligomerize. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

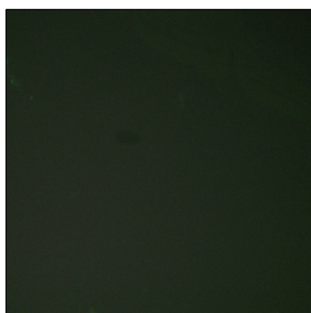
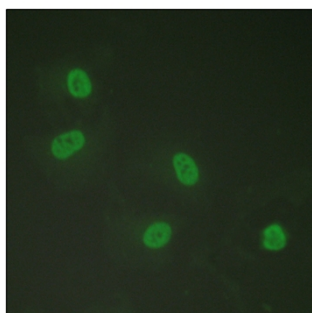
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

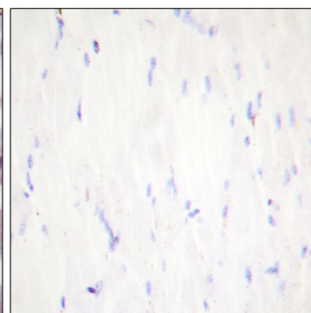
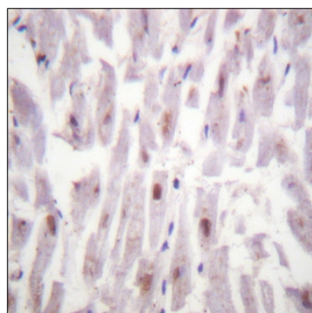
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

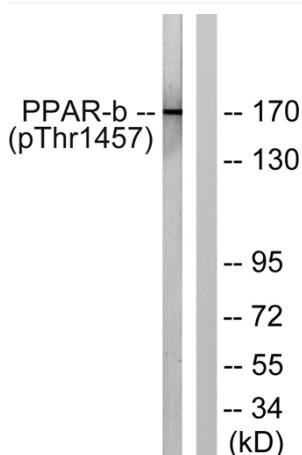
Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart, using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells treated with Serum 20% 30', using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.