



TBP/TATA Binding Protein Monoclonal Antibody(4H2)

Catalog No	YP-Ab-01151
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TBP
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of TBP/TATA Binding Protein
Specificity	TBP/TATA Binding Protein protein detects endogenous levels of TBP/TATA Binding Protein
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GTF2D;GTF2D1;HDL4;MGC117320;MGC126054;MGC126055;SCA17;TATA binding factor;TATA box factor;TATA sequence binding protein;TATA sequence-binding protein;TATA-binding factor;TATA-box binding protein N-terminal domain;TATA-box factor;TATA-box-binding protein;TBP;TBP_HUMAN;TFIID; Transcription initiation factor TFIID TBP subunit;TBP/TATA Binding Protein; TATA-box-binding protein (TATA sequence-binding protein) (TATA-binding factor) (TATA-box factor) (Transcription initiation factor TFIID TBP subunit);TF2D
Observed Band	35-45kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	35-45kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed, with levels highest in the testis and ovary.
Function	disease:Defects in TBP are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 17 (SCA17) [MIM:607136]. Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA17 is an autosomal dominant cerebellar



ataxia (ADCA) characterized by widespread cerebral and cerebellar atrophy, dementia and extrapyramidal signs. The molecular defect in SCA17 is the expansion of a CAG repeat in the coding region of TBP. Longer expansions result in earlier onset and more severe clinical manifestations of the disease., function:General transcription factor that functions at the core of the DNA-binding multiprotein factor TFIID. Binding of TFIID to the TATA box is the ini

Background

Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptides. The protein that coordinates these activities is transcription factor IID (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 TBP, the TATA-binding protein. A distinctive feature of TBP is a long string of glutamines in the N-terminus. This region of the protein modulates the DNA bin

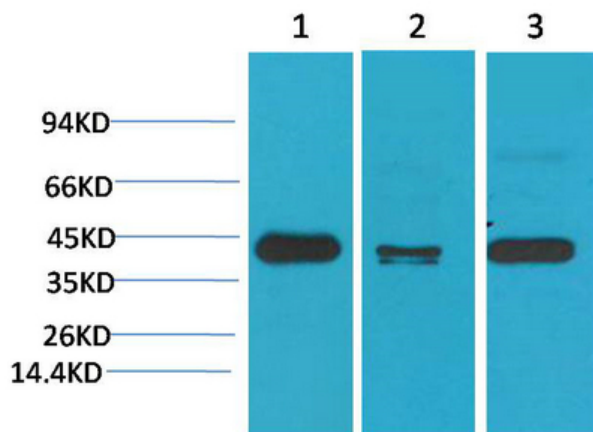
matters needing attention

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



Western blot analysis of 1) Hela, 2) Mouse Brain Tissue, 3) Rat Brain Tissue with TBP/TATA Binding Protein Mouse mAb diluted at 1:2,000.