



TAF II p250 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-02069
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	TAF1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TAF1. AA range:1131-1180
Specificity	TAF II p250 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TAF II p250 protein.
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	IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	OF;XDP;BA2R;CCG1;CCGS;DYT3;KAT4;P250;NSCL2;TAF2A;MRXS33;N-TAF1;TAFII250;DYT3/TAF1;TAFII-250;TAF(II)250;TAF1;TAF II p250; Transcription initiation factor TFIID subunit 1;Cell cycle gene 1 protein;TBP-associated factor 250 kDa;Transcription initiation factor TFIID 250 kDa subunit
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Fetal brain,Laryngeal carcinoma,
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein., cofactor:Magnesium.,disease:Defects in TAF1 are the cause of dystonia type 3 (DYT3) [MIM:314250]; also called X-linked dystonia-parkinsonism (XDP). DYT3 is a X-linked dystonia-parkinsonism disorder. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contractions, often leading to abnormal postures. DYT3 is characterized by severe progressive torsion dystonia followed by parkinsonism. Its prevalence is high in the Philippines. DYT3 has a well-defined pathology of extensive neuronal loss and mosaic



gliosis in the striatum (caudate nucleus and putamen) which appears to resemble that in Huntington disease.,enzyme regulation:Autophosphorylates on Ser residues. Inhibited by retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, RB1., function:Largest component and core scaffold of the TFIID basal transcription factor complex. Conta

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 bin

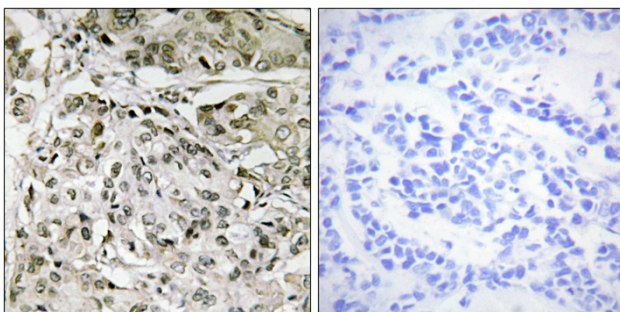
matters needing attention

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



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using TAF1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.