



TRAP220 (phospho Thr1457) Polyclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | BYab-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 |

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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

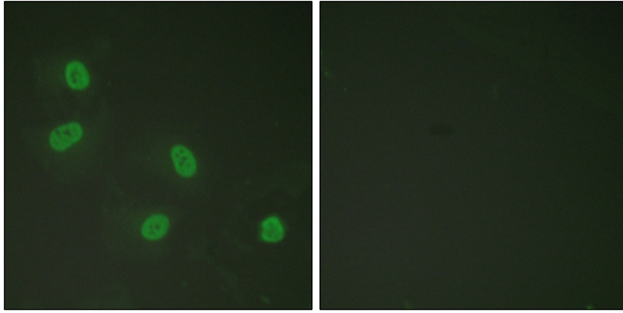
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

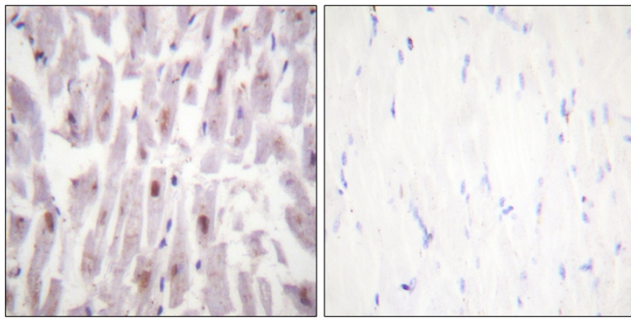
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



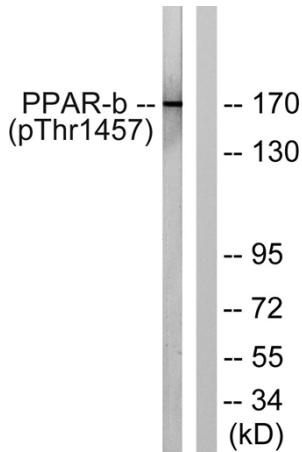
Products Images



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.