

ARG41561 anti-TBP / TATA Binding Protein antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes TBP / TATA Binding Protein
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Hm
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	TBP / TATA Binding Protein
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 227-246 of Human TBP / TATA Binding Protein. (EEQSRLAARKYARVVQKLG)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TATA-binding factor; SCA17; TATA sequence-binding protein; Transcription initiation factor TFIID TBP subunit; GTF2D1; TATA-box factor; TFIID; GTF2D; HDL4; TATA-box-binding protein

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	~ 40 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.2% Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.9% NaCl, 0.05% Thimerosal, 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Thimerosal and 0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	TBP
Gene Full Name	TATA box binding protein
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 binding activity of the C terminus, and modulation of DNA binding affects the rate of transcription complex formation and initiation of transcription. The number of CAG repeats encoding the polyglutamine tract is usually 32-39, and expansion of the number of repeats increases the length of the polyglutamine string and is associated with spinocerebellar ataxia 17, a neurodegenerative disorder classified as a polyglutamine disease. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]
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 initial transcriptional step of the pre-initiation complex (PIC), playing a role in the activation of eukaryotic genes transcribed by RNA polymerase II. Component of the transcription factor SL1/TIF-IB complex, which is involved in the assembly of the PIC (preinitiation complex) during RNA polymerase I-dependent transcription. The rate of PIC formation probably is primarily dependent on the rate of association of SL1 with the rDNA promoter. SL1 is involved in stabilization of nucleolar transcription factor 1/UBTF on rDNA. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	38 kDa
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. [UniProt]

Images



ARG41561 anti-TBP / TATA Binding Protein antibody WB image

Western blot: MCF7 and MDA-MB-231 cell lysates stained with ARG41561 anti-TBP / TATA Binding Protein antibody.