TATA 结合蛋白 TBPTFIID 抗体

产品货号： mlR11766

英文名称： TATA binding protein TBP/TBP

中文名称： TATA 结合蛋白 TBP/TFIID 抗体

别　　名： GTF2D; GTF2D1; TFIID; MGC117320; MGC126054; MGC126055; SCA 17; SCA17; TATA binding factor; TATA box binding protein; TATA box factor; TATA sequence binding protein; TATA sequence-binding protein; TATA binding protein TBP; TATA-binding factor; TATA-box factor; TATA-box-binding protein; TBP; TBP_HUMAN; TF2D; TFIID; Transcription initiation factor TFIID TBP subunit.

研究领域： 细胞生物　神经生物学　干细胞　转录调节因子　表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 38kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TATA binding protein TBP:201-339/339

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ˚C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20˚C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ˚C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍： 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.

Subunit:

Binds DNA as monomer. Belongs to the TFIID complex together with the TBP-associated factors (TAFs). Component of the transcription factor SL1/TIF-IB complex, composed of TBP and at least TAF1A, TAF1B TAF1C and TAF1D. Association of TBP to form either TFIID or SL1/TIF-IB appears to be mutually exclusive. Interacts with TAF1A, TAF1B and TAF1C. Interacts with TFIIB, NCOA6, DRAP1, DR1 and ELF3. Interacts with SPIB, SNAPC1, SNAPC2 and SNAPC4. Interacts with UTF1. Interacts with BRF2. Interacts with UBTF. Interacts with GPBP1. Interacts with CITED2 (By similarity). Interacts with ATF7IP. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed, with levels highest in the testis and ovary.

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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the TBP family.

SWISS:

P20226

Gene ID:

6908

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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