转录因子 DP1 抗体

产品货号： mlR5143

英文名称： DP1

中文名称： 转录因子 DP1 抗体

别　　名： DRTF1; DRTF 1; DRTF-1; TFDP1; TFDP 1; TFDP-1; Transcription factor Dp-1; DRTF1-polypeptide 1; E2F dimerization partner 1; TFDP1_HUMAN.

研究领域： 免疫学　信号转导　转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, 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 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： 45kDa

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 TFDP1:221-320/410

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 background:

This gene encodes a member of a family of transcription factors that heterodimerize with E2F proteins to enhance their DNA-binding activity and promote transcription from E2F target genes. The encoded protein functions as part of this complex to control the transcriptional activity of numerous genes involved in cell cycle progression from G1 to S phase. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes 1, 15, and X.[provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009]

Function:

The DP2/E2F complex functions in the control of cell-cycle progression from G1 to S phase. The E2F-1/DP complex appears to mediate both cell proliferation and apoptosis.

Subunit:

Component of the E2F/DP transcription factor complex. Forms heterodimers with E2F family members. The complex can interact with hypophosphorylated retinoblastoma protein RB1 and related proteins (RBL1 and RBL2) that inhibit the E2F transactivation domain. This repression involves recruitment of histone deacetylase (HDAC). During the cell cycle, from mid-to-late G1 phase, RB family members become phosphorylated, detach from the DRTF1/E2F complex to render E2F transcriptionally active. Viral oncoproteins, notably E1A, T-antigen and HPV E7, are capable of sequestering RB protein, thus releasing the active complex. Part of the E2F6.com-1 complex in G0 phase is composed of E2F6, MGA, MAX, TFDP1, CBX3, BAT8, EUHMTASE1, RING1, RNF2, MBLR, L3MBTL2 YAF2. Component of the DREAM complex (also named LINC complex) at least composed of E2F4, E2F5, LIN9, LIN37, LIN52, LIN54, MYBL1, MYBL2, RBL1, RBL2, RBBP4, TFDP1 and TFDP2. The complex exists in quiescent cells where it represses cell cycle-dependent genes. It dissociates in S phase when LIN9, LIN37, LIN52 and LIN54 form a subcomplex that binds to MYBL2.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Highest levels in muscle. Also expressed in brain, placenta, liver and kidney. Lower levels in lung and pancreas.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation by E2F-1-bound cyclin A-CDK2, in the S phase, inhibits E2F-mediated DNA binding and transactivation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the E2F/DP family.

SWISS:

Q14186

Gene ID:

7027

Important Note:

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

产品图片