TRAP240 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E20-74726

Amount:100ul

Applications:IHC-p,WB,ELISA

Reactivity: Human,

Gene Name:MED12

Protein Name: Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 12

Human Gene Id:9968

Human Swiss Prot No:Q93074

Mouse Swiss Prot No:A2AGH6

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MED12. AA range:611-660

Specificity:TRAP230 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRAP230 protein.

Dilution:WB 1:500-2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000 - 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration:1 mg/ml

Storage Stability:-20°C/1 year

Other Names:MED12; ARC240; CAGH45; HOPA; KIAA0192; TNRC11; TRAP230; Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 12; Activator-recruited cofactor 240 kDa component; ARC240; CAG repeat protein 45; Mediator complex subunit 12; OPA-containing prote

Molecular Weight (Da):247334

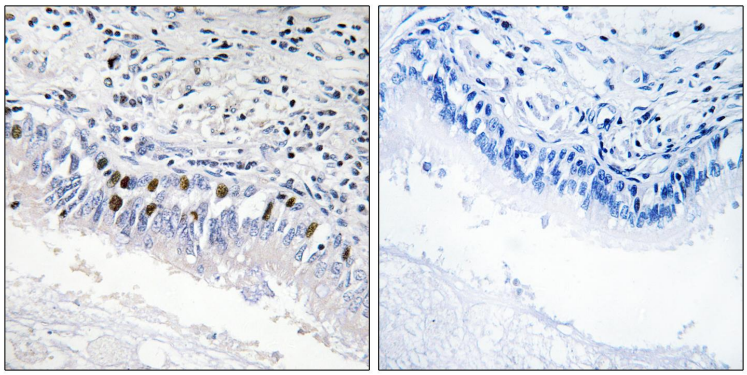
Background:mediator complex subunit 12(MED12) Homo sapiens The initiation of transcription is controlled in part by a large protein assembly known as the preinitiation complex. A component of this preinitiation complex is a 1.2 MDa protein aggregate called Mediator. This Mediator component binds with a CDK8 subcomplex which contains the protein encoded by this gene, mediator complex subunit 12

(MED12), along with MED13, CDK8 kinase, and cyclin C. The CDK8 subcomplex modulates Mediator-polymerase II interactions and thereby regulates transcription initiation and reinitation rates. The MED12 protein is essential for activating CDK8 kinase. Defects in this gene cause X-linked Opitz-Kaveggia syndrome, also known as FG syndrome, and Lujan-Fryns syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2009].

Function:disease:Defects in MED12 are the cause of Lujan-Fryns syndrome [MIM:309520]; also known as X-linked mental retardation with marfanoid habitus. Clinically, Lujan-Fryns syndrome can be distinguished from Opitz-Kaveggia syndrome by tall stature, hypernasal voice, hyperextensible digits and high nasal root.,disease:Defects in MED12 are the cause of Opitz-Kaveggia syndrome (OKS) [MIM:305450]; also known as FG syndrome type 1 (FGS1) or FG syndrome (FGS). OKS is an X-linked disorder characterized by mental retardation, relative macrocephaly, hypotonia and constipation.,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.

Subcellular Location:ubiquitin ligase complex, nucleus, nucleoplasm, nucleolus, centrosome, membrane, mediator complex.

Expression: Bone marrow,Brain,Cervix carcinoma,Epithelium.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin- embedded human lung carcinoma using MED12 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.