

Immunotag™ TBP/TATA Binding Protein Monoclonal Antibody(4H2)

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITM3511
Product Description	Immunotag™ TBP/TATA Binding Protein Monoclonal Antibody(4H2)
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	TBP/TATA BP (4H2)
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Rat,Mouse
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of TBP/TATA Binding Protein
Specificity	TBP/TATA Binding Protein protein detects endogenous levels of TBP/TATA Binding Protein
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	TBP
Accession No.	P20226 P29037
Alternate Names	TBP; GTF2D1; TF2D; TFIID; TATA-box-binding protein; TATA sequence-binding protein; TATA-binding factor; TATA-box factor; Transcription initiation factor TFIID TBP subunit

## Antibody Specification

Description	TATA-box binding protein(TBP) Homo sapiens 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 bin
Cell Pathway/ Category	Basal transcription factors,Huntington's disease,
Protein Expression	Fibroblast,Lung,PCR rescued clones,
Subcellular Localization	nuclear chromatin,female pronucleus,male pronucleus,nucleus,nucleoplasm,transcription factor TFIID complex,transcription factor TFIIA complex,nuclear euchromatin,cytoplasm,
Protein Function	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.,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.,polymorphism:The poly-Gln region of TBP is highly polymorphic (25 to 42 repeats) in normal individuals and is expanded to about 47-63 repeats in spinocerebellar ataxia 17 (SCA17) patients.,similarity:Belongs to the TBP family.,subunit:Belongs to the TFIID complex together with the TBP-associated factors (TAFs). Component of the transcription factor SL1/TIFIB complex, composed of TBP and at least TAF1A, TAF1B TAF1C, and TAF3. Binds DNA as monomer. Interacts with TAFs, TFIIB, NCOA6, DRAP1, DR1 and ELF3. Interacts with SPIB, SNAPC1, SNAPC2 and SNAPC4. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat. Interacts with UTF1 which acts as a coactivator of ATF2 transcriptional activity. Interacts with GPBP1 (By similarity). Interacts with BRF2.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed, with levels highest in the testis and ovary.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.