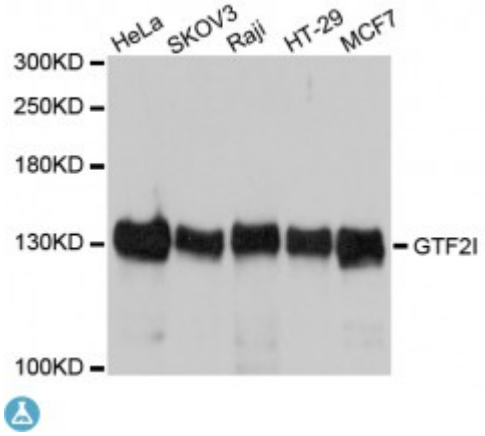
Anti-GTF2I Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a phosphoprotein containing six characteristic repeat motifs. The encoded protein binds to the initiator element (Inr) and E-box element in promoters and functions as a regulator of transcription. This locus, along with several other neighboring genes, is deleted in Williams-Beuren syndrome. There are many closely related genes and pseudogenes for this gene on chromosome 7. This gene also has pseudogenes on chromosomes 9, 13, and 21. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed.

Model	STJ114315
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 600-810 of human GTF2I (NP_001157108.1).
Gene ID	2969
Gene Symbol	GTF2I
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous, Isoform 1 is strongly expressed in fetal brain, weakly in adult brain, muscle, and lymphoblasts and is almost undetectable in other adult tissues, while the other isoforms are equally expressed in all adult tissues
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	General transcription factor II-I GTFII-I TFII-I Bruton tyrosine kinase-associated protein 135 BAP-135 BTK-associated protein 135 SRF-Phox1-interacting protein SPIN Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosomal regio
Molecular Weight	112.416 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4659OMIM:601679
Alternative Names	General transcription factor II-I GTFII-I TFII-I Bruton tyrosine kinase-associated protein 135 BAP-135 BTK-associated protein 135 SRF-Phox1-interacting protein SPIN Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosomal regio
Function	Interacts with the basal transcription machinery by coordinating the formation of a multiprotein complex at the C-FOS promoter, and linking specific signal responsive activator complexes, Promotes the formation of stable high-order complexes of SRF and PHOX1 and interacts cooperatively with PHOX1 to promote serum-inducible transcription of a reporter gene deriven by the C-FOS serum response element (SRE), Acts as a coregulator for USF1 by binding independently two promoter elements, a pyrimidine-rich initiator (Inr) and an upstream E-box, Required for the formation of functional ARID3A DNA-binding complexes and for activation of immunoglobulin heavy-chain transcription upon B-lymphocyte activation,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm,
Post-translational Modifications	Transiently phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by BTK in response to B-cell receptor stimulation, Phosphorylation on Tyr-248 and Tyr-398, and perhaps, on Tyr-503 contributes to BTK-mediated transcriptional activation,