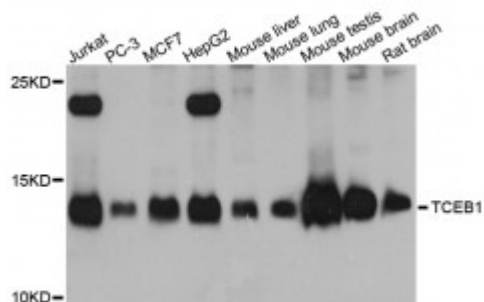


Anti-TCEB1 Antibody



Description

This gene encodes the protein elongin C, which is a subunit of the transcription factor B (SIII) complex. The SIII complex is composed of elongins A/A2, B and C. It activates elongation by RNA polymerase II by suppressing transient pausing of the polymerase at many sites within transcription units. Elongin A functions as the transcriptionally active component of the SIII complex, whereas elongins B and C are regulatory subunits. Elongin A2 is specifically expressed in the testis, and capable of forming a stable complex with elongins B and C. The von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor protein binds to elongins B and C, and thereby inhibits transcription elongation. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding two distinct isoforms have been identified.

Model	STJ114389
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-112 of human TCEB1 (NP_001191791.1).
Gene ID	6921
Gene Symbol	ELOC
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Overexpressed in prostate cancer cell line PC-3 and breast cancer cell line SK-BR-3
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Elongin-C EloC Elongin 15 kDa subunit RNA polymerase II transcription factor SIII subunit C SIII p15 Transcription elongation factor B polypeptide 1
Molecular Weight	12.473 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:11617OMIM:600788Reactome:R-HSA-112382
Alternative Names	Elongin-C EloC Elongin 15 kDa subunit RNA polymerase II transcription factor SIII subunit C SIII p15 Transcription elongation factor B polypeptide 1
Function	SIII, also known as elongin, is a general transcription elongation factor that increases the RNA polymerase II transcription elongation past template-encoded arresting sites, Subunit A is transcriptionally active and its transcription activity is strongly enhanced by binding to the dimeric complex of the SIII regulatory subunits B and C (elongin BC complex) , By binding to BC-box motifs it seems to link target recruitment subunits, like VHL and members of the SOCS box family, to Cullin/RBX1 modules that activate E2 ubiquitination enzymes,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus