Anti-SPT4H antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to SPT4H

Model	STJ190203
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human SPT4H protein.
Immunogen Region	40-120aa
Gene ID	6827
Gene Symbol	SUPT4H1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	SPT4H Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed.
Purification	SPT4H antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Transcription elongation factor SPT4 hSPT4 DRB sensitivity-inducing factor 14 kDa subunit DSIF p14 DRB sensitivity-inducing factor small subunit DSIF small subunit
Molecular Weight	12 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11467OMIM:603555
Alternative Names	Transcription elongation factor SPT4 hSPT4 DRB sensitivity-inducing factor 14 kDa subunit DSIF p14 DRB sensitivity-inducing factor small subunit DSIF small subunit
Function	Component of the DRB sensitivity-inducing factor complex (DSIF complex), which regulates mRNA processing and transcription elongation by RNA polymerase II. DSIF positively regulates mRNA capping by stimulating the mRNA guanylyltransferase activity of RNGTT/CAP1A. DSIF also acts cooperatively with the negative elongation factor complex (NELF complex) to enhance transcriptional pausing at sites proximal to the promoter. Transcriptional pausing may facilitate the assembly of an elongation competent RNA polymerase II complex. DSIF and NELF promote pausing by inhibition of the transcription elongation factor TFIIS/S-II. TFIIS/S-II binds to RNA polymerase II at transcription pause sites and stimulates the weak intrinsic nuclease activity of the enzyme. Cleavage of blocked transcripts by RNA polymerase II promotes the resumption of transcription from the new 3' terminus and may allow repeated attempts at transcription through natural pause sites. DSIF can also positively regulate transcriptional elongation and is required for the efficient activation of transcriptional elongation by the HIV-1 nuclear transcriptional activator, Tat. DSIF acts to suppress transcriptional pausing in transcripts derived from the HIV-1 LTR and blocks premature release of HIV-1 transcripts at terminator sequences.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus