

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 <u>6827</u>

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

Unconjugated Conjugation

Isotype IgG

Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide. **Formulation**

1 mg/ml Concentration

Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles. **Storage Instruction**

Database Links HGNC:11467OMIM:603555

Transcription elongation factor SPT4 hSPT4 DRB sensitivity-inducing factor **Alternative Names**

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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

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