Anti-MED15 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to MED15

Model	STJ190945
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human MED15 protein.
Immunogen Region	510-590aa
Gene ID	51586
Gene Symbol	MED15
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	MED15 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in all tissues examined, including heart, brain, lung, spleen, thymus, pancreas, blood leukocyte and placenta. However, the level of expression varied, with highest expression in the placenta and peripheral blood and lowest in the pancreas and kidney.
Purification	MED15 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 15 Activator-recruited cofactor 105 kDa component ARC105 CTG repeat protein 7a Mediator complex subunit 15 Positive cofactor 2 glutamine/Q-rich-associated protein

	PC2
Molecular Weight	86 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:14248OMIM:607372
Alternative Names	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 15 Activator-recruited cofactor 105 kDa component ARC105 CTG repeat protein 7a Mediator complex subunit 15 Positive cofactor 2 glutamine/Q-rich-associated protein PC2
Function	Component of the Mediator complex, a coactivator involved in the regulated transcription of nearly all RNA polymerase II-dependent genes. Mediator functions as a bridge to convey information from gene-specific regulatory proteins to the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. Mediator is recruited to promoters by direct interactions with regulatory proteins and serves as a scaffold for the assembly of a functional preinitiation complex with RNA polymerase II and the general transcription factors. Required for cholesterol-dependent gene regulation. Positively regulates the Nodal signaling pathway.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated by TRIM11, leading to proteasomal degradation.