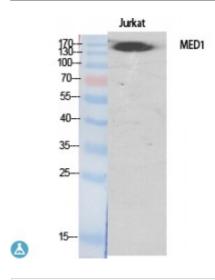


Anti-TRAP220 antibody



Description Rabbit polyclonal to TRAP220.

Model STJ96089

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Applications ELISA, IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human TRAP220

Immunogen Region 610-690 aa, Internal

Gene ID <u>5469</u>

Gene Symbol MED1

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000

Specificity TRAP220 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRAP220

protein.

Tissue Specificity Ubiquitously expressed.

Purification The 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 1 Activator-recruited

cofactor 205 kDa component ARC205 Mediator complex subunit 1 Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-binding protein PBP PPAR-

binding protein

Molecular Weight 170 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

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

Database Links HGNC:9234OMIM:604311

Alternative Names Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1 Activator-recruited

cofactor 205 kDa component ARC205 Mediator complex subunit 1 Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-binding protein PBP PPAR-

binding protein

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 . Acts as a coactivator for GATA1-mediated transcriptional activation during erythroid

differentiation of K562 erythroleukemia cells .

Cellular Localization Nucleus. A subset of the protein may enter the nucleolus subsequent to

phosphorylation by MAPK1 or MAPK3.

Post-translational Phosphorylated by MAPK1 or MAPK3 during G2/M phase which may

Modifications enhance protein stability and promote entry into the nucleolus.

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