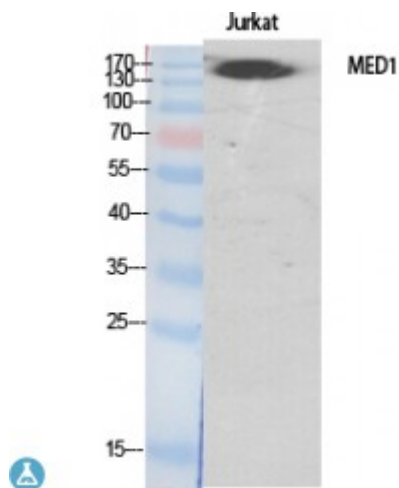


Anti-TRAP220 antibody



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	5469
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 Modifications	Phosphorylated by MAPK1 or MAPK3 during G2/M phase which may enhance protein stability and promote entry into the nucleolus.