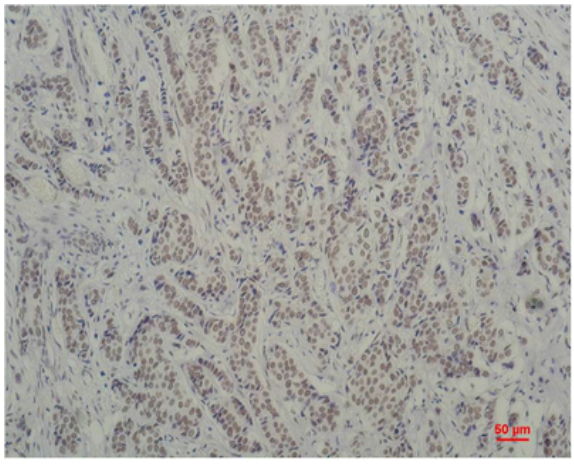
Best Tools for immunology Research

TBP/TATA Binding Protein Monoclonal Antibody(1F6)

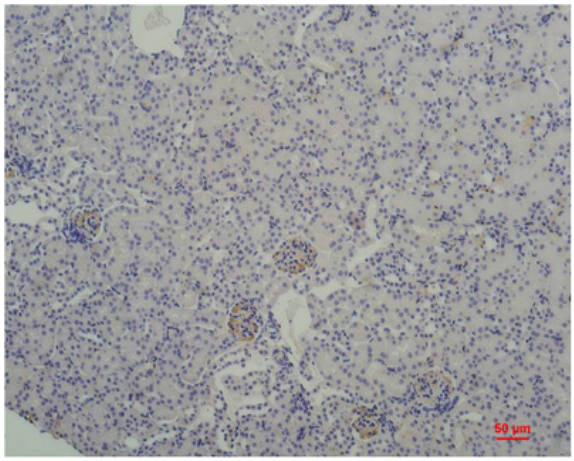
Catalog No :	YM3515
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications :	IHC;IF
Target :	TBP/TATA Binding Protein
Fields :	>>Basal transcription factors;>>Huntington disease;>>Spinocerebellar ataxia;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Viral carcinogenesis
Gene Name :	TBP
Protein Name :	TATA-box-binding protein (TATA sequence-binding protein) (TATA-binding factor) (TATA-box factor) (Transcription initiation factor TFIID TBP subunit)
Human Gene Id :	6908
Human Swiss Prot No :	P20226
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P29037
Immunogen :	Recombinant Protein of TBP/TATA Binding Protein
Specificity :	TBP/TATA Binding Protein protein detects endogenous levels of TBP/TATA Binding Protein
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	IHC 1:50-200. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	35-45kD
Cell Pathway :	Basal transcription factors;Huntington's disease;
Background :	Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptides. The protein that coordinates these activities is transcription factor IID (TFIID), which binds to the core promoter to position the polymerase properly, serves as the scaffold for assembly of the remainder of the transcription complex, and acts as a channel for regulatory signals. TFIID is composed of the TATA-binding protein (TBP) and a group of evolutionarily conserved proteins known as TBP-associated factors or TAFs. TAFs may participate in basal transcription, serve as coactivators, function in promoter recognition or modify general transcription factors (GTFs) to facilitate complex assembly and transcription initiation. This gene encodes TBP, the TATA-binding protein. A distinctive feature of TBP is a long string of glutamines in the N-terminus. This region of the protein modulates the DNA bin
Function :	disease:Defects in TBP are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 17 (SCA17) [MIM:607136]. Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA17 is an autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia (ADCA) characterized by widespread cerebral and cerebellar atrophy, dementia and extrapyramidal signs. The molecular defect in SCA17 is the expansion of a CAG repeat in the coding region of TBP. Longer expansions result in earlier onset and more severe clinical manifestations of the disease.,function:General transcription factor that functions at the core of the DNA-binding multiprotein factor TFIID. Binding of TFIID to the TATA box is the ini
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus .
Expression :	Widely expressed, with levels highest in the testis and ovary.
Tag :	orthogonal
Sort :	1231
No4 :	1
Host :	Mouse
Modifications :	Unmodified

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Breast Carcinoma using TBP/TATA Binding Protein(mAb diluted at 1:200.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse Kidney Tissue using TBP/TATA Binding ProteinMouse mAb diluted at 1:200.