

TRAP220 (phospho Thr1457) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YP0890

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Monkey

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: TRAP220

Fields: >>Endocrine resistance;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway

Gene Name : MED1

Protein Name: Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1

Human Gene Id: 5469

Human Swiss Prot

Q15648

Q925J9

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 19014

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

PPAR-BP around the phosphorylation site of Thr1457. AA range:1423-1472

Specificity: Phospho-TRAP220 (T1457) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

TRAP220 protein only when phosphorylated at T1457.

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

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not

yet tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.



Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 168kD

Background: The activation of gene transcription is a multistep process that is triggered by

factors that recognize transcriptional enhancer sites in DNA. These factors work with co-activators to direct transcriptional initiation by the RNA polymerase II apparatus. The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of the CRSP (cofactor required for SP1 activation) complex, which, along with TFIID, is required for efficient activation by SP1. This protein is also a component of other multisubunit complexes e.g. thyroid hormone receptor-(TR-) associated proteins which interact with TR and facilitate TR function on DNA templates in conjunction with initiation factors and cofactors. It also regulates p53-dependent apoptosis and it is essential for adipogenesis. This protein is known to have the ability to self-

oligomerize. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function: 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., PTM: Phosphorylated by MAPK1 or MAPK3 during G2/M phase which

may enhance protein stability and promote entry into the nucleolus.

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR., sequence

caution:Contaminating sequence. Potential poly-A sequence.,similarity:Belongs to the Mediator complex subunit 1 family.,subcellular location:A subset of the protein

may enter the nucleol

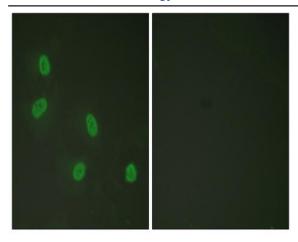
Subcellular Location:

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

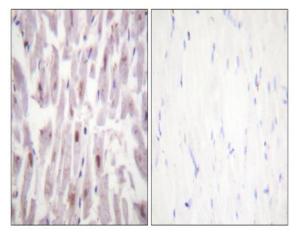
phosphorylation by MAPK1 or MAPK3.

Expression: Ubiquitously expressed.

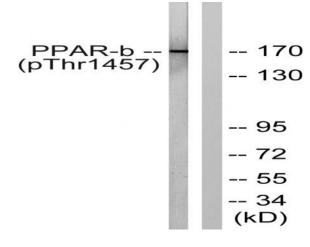
Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart, using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells treated with Serum 20% 30', using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.