



CRSP150 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES8009

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	CRSP150 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MED14. AA range:701-750
Specificity	CRSP150 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CRSP150 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 14
Gene Name	MED14
Cellular localization	Nucleus .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	
Human Gene ID	9282
Human Swiss-Prot Number	O60244
Alternative Names	MED14; ARC150; CRSP2; CXorf4; DRIP150; EXLM1; RGR1; TRAP170; Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 14; Activator-recruited cofactor 150 kDa component; ARC150; Cofactor required for Sp1 transcriptional activation subunit 2; CRS



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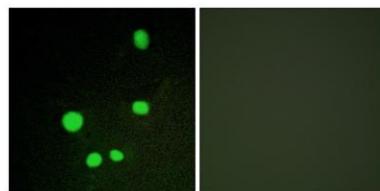
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Background

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. This protein contains a bipartite nuclear localization signal. This gene is known to escape chromosome X-inactivation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using MED14 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using MED14 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

