

Product datasheet for **AR51170PU-N**

TAF10 (84-218, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	TAF10 (84-218, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.25 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSGAAPPEG AISNGVVVLP SAANGDVKPV VSSTPLVDFL MQLEDYTPTI PDAVTGYL N RAGFEASDPR IIRLISLAAQ KFISDIANDA LQHCKMKGTA SGSSRSKSKD RKYTLMEDL TPALSEYGIN VKKPHYFT
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	16.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>85% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.15M NaCl, 20% glycerol, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human TAF10 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_006275
Locus ID:	6881
UniProt ID:	Q12962
Cytogenetics:	11p15.4
Synonyms:	TAF2A; TAF2H; TAFI30



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Summary:

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 one of the small subunits of TFIID that is associated with a subset of TFIID complexes. Studies with human and mammalian cells have shown that this subunit is required for transcriptional activation by the estrogen receptor, for progression through the cell cycle, and may also be required for certain cellular differentiation programs. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:

Basal transcription factors

Product images: