

Product datasheet for **TA330560**

TAF1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

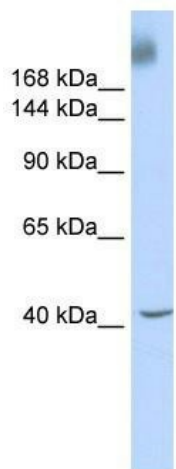
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB, assay
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-TAF1 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the middle region of human TAF1. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: MMSYEGDGGEASHGLEDSNISYGSYEEDPKSNTQDTSFSSIGGYEVSEE
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	215 kDa
Gene Name:	TATA-box binding protein associated factor 1
Database Link:	NP_004597 Entrez Gene 6872 Human P21675



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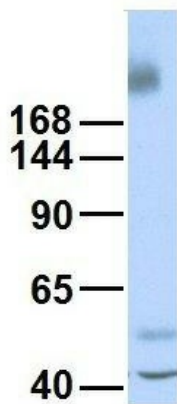
Background:	<p>Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptides. The protein that coordinates these activities is the basal transcription factor TFIID, which binds to the core promoter to position the polymerase properly, serves as the scaffold for 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. TAF1 encodes the largest subunit of TFIID. This subunit binds to core promoter sequences encompassing the transcription start site. It also binds to activators and other transcriptional regulators, and these interactions affect the rate of transcription initiation. This subunit contains two independent protein kinase domains at the N and C-terminals, but also possesses acetyltransferase activity and can act as a ubiquitin-activating/conjugating enzyme. Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptides. The protein that coordinates these activities is the basal transcription factor 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 the largest subunit of TFIID. This subunit binds to core promoter sequences encompassing the transcription start site. It also binds to activators and other transcriptional regulators, and these interactions affect the rate of transcription initiation. This subunit contains two independent protein kinase domains at the N and C-terminals, but also possesses acetyltransferase activity and can act as a ubiquitin-activating/conjugating enzyme. Two transcripts encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene.</p>
Synonyms:	BA2R; CCG1; CCGS; DYT3; KAT4; MRXS33; N-TAF1; NSCL2; OF; P250; TAF(II)250; TAF1; TAF2A
Note:	Dog: 100%; Pig: 100%; Rat: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Bovine: 100%; Rabbit: 100%
Protein Families:	Protein Kinase
Protein Pathways:	Basal transcription factors

Product images:



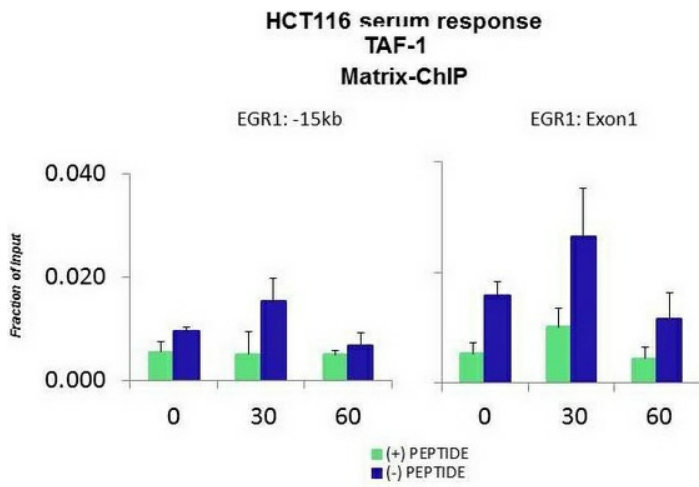
WB Suggested Anti-TAF1 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1:312500; Positive Control: Human Liver

TAF1



Rabbit Anti-TAF1
 Sample Type: Human Fetal Liver
 Antibody Concentration: 1ug/mL

Host: Rabbit; Target Name: TAF1; Sample Tissue: Human Fetal Liver; Antibody Dilution: 1.0ug/ml



Quiescent human colon carcinoma HCT116 cultures were treated with 10% FBS for three time points (0, 15, 30min) or (0, 30, 60min) were used in Matrix-ChIP and real-time PCR assays at EGR1 gene (Exon1) and 15kb upstream site.