

Product datasheet for **TA343551**

TAF6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-TAF6 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal of human TAF6. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: PSVQPIVKLVSTATTAPPSTAPSGPGSVQKYIVVSLPPTGEGKGGPTSHP
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>
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	73 kDa
Gene Name:	TATA-box binding protein associated factor 6
Database Link:	NP_005632 Entrez Gene 6878 Human P49848



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Background:

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. TAF6 is one of the smaller subunits of TFIID that binds weakly to TBP but strongly to TAF1, the largest subunit of TFIID. One of the isoforms has been shown to preclude binding of one of the other TFIID subunits, thereby reducing transcription and initiating signals that trigger apoptosis. 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 smaller subunits of TFIID that binds weakly to TBP but strongly to TAF1, the largest subunit of TFIID. Four isoforms have been identified but complete transcripts have been determined for only three isoforms. One of the isoforms has been shown to preclude binding of one of the other TFIID subunits, thereby reducing transcription and initiating signals that trigger apoptosis.

Synonyms:

ALYUS; MGC:8964; TAF(II)70; TAF(II)80; TAF2E; TAFII-70; TAFII-80; TAFII70; TAFII80; TAFII85

Note:

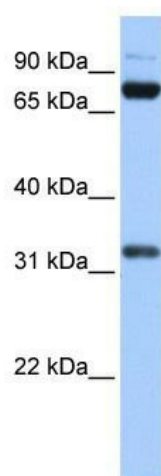
Immunogen Sequence Homology: Dog: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Rat: 93%; Mouse: 93%; Bovine: 93%; Rabbit: 93%; Pig: 86%; Guinea pig: 86%

Protein Families:

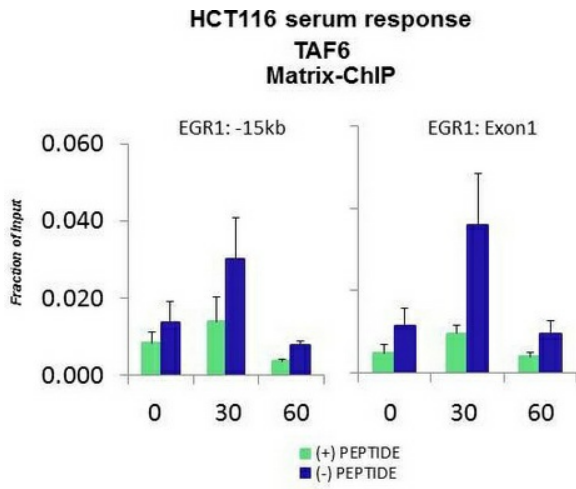
Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:

Basal transcription factors

Product images:

WB Suggested Anti-TAF6 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 312500; Positive Control: Transfected 293T



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.