

## Product datasheet for **TA348995**

### TATA binding protein (TBP) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1-3 ug/ml
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat (Expected from sequence similarity: Dog, Pig, Cow)
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for Anti-TBP /Transcription factor IID (aa39-50) Antibody: Peptide with sequence C-TPQPIQNTNSLS, from the internal region of the protein sequence according to NP_003185.1; NP_001165556.1.
Formulation:	Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	TATA-box binding protein
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_001165556</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 21374 MouseEntrez Gene 117526 RatEntrez Gene 611193 DogEntrez Gene 6908 Human P20226</a>



[View online »](#)

**Background:**

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 TBP, the TATA-binding protein. A distinctive feature of TBP is a long string of glutamines in the N-terminus. This region of the protein modulates the DNA binding activity of the C terminus, and modulation of DNA binding affects the rate of transcription complex formation and initiation of transcription. The number of CAG repeats encoding the polyglutamine tract is usually 32-39, and expansion of the number of repeats increases the length of the polyglutamine string and is associated with spinocerebellar ataxia 17, a neurodegenerative disorder classified as a polyglutamine disease. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]

**Synonyms:**

GTF2D; GTF2D1; HDL4; SCA17; TFIID

**Note:**

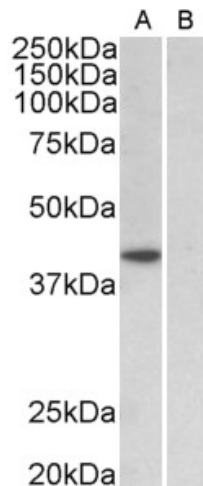
This antibody is expected to recognize both reported isoforms (NP\_003185.1; NP\_001165556.1).

**Protein Families:**

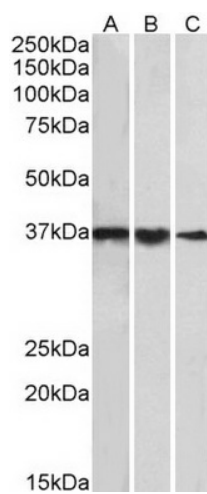
Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:**

Basal transcription factors, Huntington's disease

**Product images:**

TA348995 (1 ug/ml) staining of HeLa nuclear (A) and cytosolic (B) lysates (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.



TA348995 (1 ug/ml) staining of cell line NIH3T3 (A), Mouse Testis (B) and Rat Testis (C) lysates (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence