

Product datasheet for **TA362498**

TATA binding protein (TBP) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

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|-------------------------|---|
| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
| Applications: | WB |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Immunogen: | The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the middle region of Human TBP |
| Specificity: | Expected reactivity: Human |
| 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> |
| Concentration: | lot specific |
| Purification: | Affinity purified |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Storage: | For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Stability: | Shelf life: one year from despatch. |
| Predicted Protein Size: | 35 kDa |
| Gene Name: | TATA-box binding protein |
| Database Link: | NP_001165556.1 Entrez Gene 6908 Human P20226-2 |



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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 25-42, and expansion of the number of repeats to 45-66 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.

Synonyms:

GTF2D; GTF2D1; HDL4; SCA17; TFIID

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:

Basal transcription factors, Huntington's disease

Product images: