

MED1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005469-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human MED1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human MED1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human MED1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — MED1

Entrez GeneID	5469
GeneBank Accession#	MED1
Gene Name	MED1
Gene Alias	CRSP1, CRSP200, DRIP205, DRIP230, MGC71488, PBP, PPARBP, PPARGBP, RB18A, TRAP220, TRIP2
Gene Description	mediator complex subunit 1
Omim ID	604311
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	<p>The activation of gene transcription is a multistep process that is triggered by factors that recognize transcriptional enhancer sites in DNA. These factors work with co-activators to direct transcriptional initiation by the RNA polymerase II apparatus. The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of the CRSP (cofactor required for SP1 activation) complex, which, along with TFIID, is required for efficient activation by SP1. This protein is also a component of other multisubunit complexes e. g. thyroid hormone receptor-(TR-) associated proteins which interact with TR and facilitate TR function on DNA templates in conjunction with initiation factors and cofactors. It also regulates p53-dependent apoptosis and it is essential for adipogenesis. This protein is known to have the ability to self-oligomerize. [provided by RefSeq]</p>
Other Designations	PPAR binding protein PPARG binding protein thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein complex component TRAP220 thyroid receptor interacting protein 2 vitamin D receptor-interacting protein 230 kD vitamin D receptor-interacting protein complex component

Disease

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