

TAF1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00006872-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human TAF1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human TAF1 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 TAF1 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 — TAF1

Entrez GeneID	6872
GeneBank Accession#	TAF1
Gene Name	TAF1
Gene Alias	BA2R, CCG1, CCGS, DYT3, KAT4, N-TAF1, NSCL2, OF, P250, TAF2A, TAFII250
Gene Description	TAF1 RNA polymerase II, TATA box binding protein (TBP)-associated factor, 250kDa
Omim ID	313650 314250
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptide s. 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. This gene is part of a complex transcriptional unit (TAF1/DYT3), wherein some products share exons with TAF1 as well as additional exons downstream.[provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000024334 TBP-associated factor 1 cell cycle, G1 phase defect complementation of cell cycle block, G1-to-S transcription factor TFIID p250 polypeptide

Pathway

- [Basal transcription factors](#)

Disease

- [Alzheimer disease](#)

- [Angina](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Graft Occlusion](#)
- [Hemolytic-Uremic Syndrome](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Intracranial Thrombosis](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Meningococcal Infections](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
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- [Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Venous Thrombosis](#)