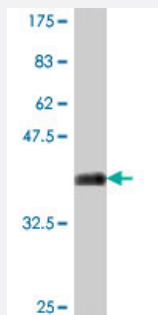


TBP polyclonal antibody (A01)

Catalog # H00006908-A01

Size 50 uL

Applications



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (38.54 KDa) .

Specification

Product Description	Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant TBP.
Immunogen	TBP (NP_003185, 227 a.a. ~ 339 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag.
Sequence	EEQSRLAARKYARVVQKLGFPAKFLDFKIQNMVGSCDVKFPIRLEGLVLTHQQFSSYEPELFPGLI YRMKPRVLLIFVSGKVVLTGAKVRAEIEAFENYPILKGFRKTT
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (100); Rat (100)
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (38.54 KDa) .
Storage Buffer	50 % glycerol
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — TBP

Entrez GeneID [6908](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_003194](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_003185](#)

Gene Name TBP

Gene Alias GTF2D, GTF2D1, MGC117320, MGC126054, MGC126055, SCA17, TFIID

Gene Description TATA box binding protein

Omim ID [168600 600075 607136](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

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-terminal. 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. Mutations that expand the number of CAG repeats encoding this polyglutamine tract, and thus increase the length of the polyglutamine string, are associated with spinocerebellar ataxia 17, a neurodegenerative disorder classified as a polyglutamine disease. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations OTTHUMP00000017703

Pathway

- [Basal transcription factors](#)

Disease

- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Cerebellar Ataxia](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Dystonic Disorders](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Huntington disease](#)
- [Multiple System Atrophy](#)
- [Myoclonic Cerebellar Dyssynergia](#)
- [Neurodegenerative Diseases](#)
- [Parkinson disease](#)
- [Parkinsonian Disorders](#)
- [Restless Legs Syndrome](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Spinocerebellar ataxia](#)
- [Spinocerebellar Ataxias](#)