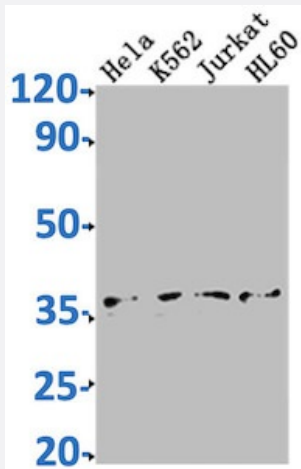


RecomAb™

TBP recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 3C7

Catalog # RAB03973 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot

Western Blot analysis of (1) HeLa whole cell lysate, (2) K562 whole cell lysate, (3) Jurkat whole cell lysate, (4) HL60 whole cell lysate.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human TBP.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to full length human TBP.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	ELISA Western Blot (1:500-1:5000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	store at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot

Western Blot analysis of (1) Hela whole cell lysate, (2) K562 whole cell lysate, (3) Jurkat whole cell lysate, (4) HL60 whole cell lysate.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — TBP

Entrez GeneID	6908
Protein Accession#	P20226
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]
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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](#)