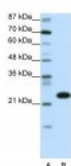




TAF11 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 27-505



Antibody used in WB on Transfected 293T
at 0.2-1 ug/ml.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:

TESTED APPLICATIONS: WB

APPLICATIONS: TAF11 antibody can be used for detection of TAF11 by ELISA at 1:312500. TAF11 antibody can be used for detection of TAF11 by western blot at 0.25 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.

USER NOTE: Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

POSITIVE CONTROL: 1) Transfected 293T Cell Lysate

PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 23 kDa

IMMUNOGEN: Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human TAF11.

HOST SPECIES: Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION: Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.

PHYSICAL STATE: Lyophilized

BUFFER: Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.

CONCENTRATION: 1 mg/ml

STORAGE CONDITIONS: For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store TAF11 antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

CLONALITY: Polyclonal

CONJUGATE: Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES: TAF11, TAF2I, PRO2134, TAFII28, MGC:15243

ACCESSION NO.: NP_005634

PROTEIN GI NO.: 5032151

OFFICIAL SYMBOL: TAF11

GENE ID: 6882

Background

BACKGROUND: 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. TAF11 is a small subunit of TFIID that is present in all TFIID complexes and interacts with TBP. This subunit also interacts with another small subunit, TAF13, to form a heterodimer with a structure similar to the histone core structure. 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 a small subunit of TFIID that is present in all TFIID complexes and interacts with TBP. This subunit also interacts with another small subunit, TAF13, to form a heterodimer with a structure similar to the histone core structure.

REFERENCES: 1) Guermah, M., (2003) Mol. Cell 12 (4), 991-1001.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016