



## Rabbit Anti-phospho-TRAP220 (Thr1457) antibody

SL20289R

<b>Product Name:</b>	phospho-TRAP220 (Thr1457)
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	磷酸化甲状腺受体相关蛋白220抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	TRAP220/MED1 (phospho Thr1457); p-TRAP220/MED1 (phospho T1457); TRAP220/MED1(phospho T1457); CRSP1; CRSP200; DRIP205; DRIP230; MED1; MED1_HUMAN; Mediator complex subunit 1; Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1; p53 regulatory protein RB18A; PBP; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-binding protein; PPAR binding protein; PPAR-binding protein; PPARBP; PPARGBP; RB18A; Thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein complex 220 kDa component; Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 2; TR-interacting protein 2; TRAP220; TRIP-2; TRIP2; Vitamin D receptor-interacting protein complex component DRIP205; Activator-recruited cofactor 205 kDa component; ARC205.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	168kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The nucleus
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human TRAP220 around the phosphorylation site of Thr1457:AY(p-T)PQ
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year

	when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	<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.</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Component of the Mediator complex, a coactivator involved in the regulated transcription of nearly all RNA polymerase II-dependent genes. Mediator functions as a bridge to convey information from gene-specific regulatory proteins to the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. Mediator is recruited to promoters by direct interactions with regulatory proteins and serves as a scaffold for the assembly of a functional preinitiation complex with RNA polymerase II and the general transcription factors.</p> <p><b>Subunit:</b> Interacts with GATA1 and YWHAH (By similarity). Component of the Mediator complex, which is composed of MED1, MED4, MED6, MED7, MED8, MED9, MED10, MED11, MED12, MED13, MED13L, MED14, MED15, MED16, MED17, MED18, MED19, MED20, MED21, MED22, MED23, MED24, MED25, MED26, MED27, MED29, MED30, MED31, CCNC, CDK8 and CDC2L6/CDK11. The MED12, MED13, CCNC and CDK8 subunits form a distinct module termed the CDK8 module. Mediator containing the CDK8 module is less active than Mediator lacking this module in supporting transcriptional activation. Individual preparations of the Mediator complex lacking one or more distinct subunits have been variously termed ARC, CRSP, DRIP, PC2, SMCC and TRAP. This subunit specifically interacts with a number of nuclear receptors in a ligand-dependent fashion including AR, ESR1, ESR2, PPARA, PPARG, RXRA, RXRG, THRA, THRB and VDR. Interacts with CTNNB1, GABPA, GLI3, PPARGC1A and TP53. Binds DNA.</p> <p><b>Subcellular Location:</b> Nucleus. Note=A subset of the protein may enter the nucleolus subsequent to phosphorylation by MAPK1 or MAPK3.</p> <p><b>Tissue Specificity:</b> Ubiquitously expressed.</p> <p><b>Post-translational modifications:</b></p>

Phosphorylated by MAPK1 or MAPK3 during G2/M phase which may enhance protein stability and promote entry into the nucleolus. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the Mediator complex subunit 1 family.

**SWISS:**

Q15648

**Gene ID:**

5469

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 5469](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 19014](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 497991](#)Rat

[Olim: 604311](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q15648](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q925J9](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 643754](#)Human

[Unigene: 12926](#)Mouse

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.