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Rabbit Anti-KAT4 antibody

SL2812R

Product Name:	KAT4
Chinese Name:	细胞周期基因1蛋白抗体
Alias:	TBP Associated Factor 1; BA2R; CCG 1; CCG1; CCGS; Cell cycle G1 phase defect; Cell cycle gene 1 protein; Complementation of cell cycle block G1 to S; DYT3 protein; NSCL 2; NSCL2; OF; p250; TAF 1; TAF 2A; TAF(II)250; TAF1; TAF1 RNA polymerase II TATA box binding protein (TBP) associated factor 250kDa; TAF1 RNA polymerase II TATA box binding protein (TBP) associated factor; TAF1 RNA polymerase II TATA box binding protein associated factor 250kDa; TAF1_HUMAN; TAF2A; TAFII 250; TAFII-250; TAFII250; TAF II P250; TATA box binding protein (TBP) associated factor RNA polymerase II A; TATA box binding protein (TBP) associated factor RNA polymerase II A 250kD; TBP associated factor 250 kDa; TBP-associated factor 250 kDa; Transcription factor TFIID p250 polypeptide; Transcription initiation factor TFIID 250 kDa subunit; Transcription initiation factor TFIID subunit 1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	200kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TBP Associated Factor 1:501-600/1872
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Largest component and core scaffold of the TFIID basal transcription factor complex. Contains novel N- and C-terminal Ser/Thr kinase domains which can autophosphorylate or transphosphorylate other transcription factors. Phosphorylates TP53 on 'Thr-55' which leads to MDM2-mediated degradation of TP53. Phosphorylates GTF2A1 and GTF2F1 on Ser residues. Possesses DNA-binding activity. Essential for progression of the G1 phase of the cell cycle. **Function:** Largest component and core scaffold of the TFIID basal transcription factor complex. Contains novel N- and C-terminal Ser/Thr kinase domains which can autophosphorylate or transphosphorylate other transcription factors. Phosphorylates TP53 on 'Thr-55' which leads to MDM2-mediated degradation of TP53. Phosphorylates GTF2A1 and GTF2F1 on Ser residues. Possesses DNA-binding activity. Essential for progression of the G1 phase of the cell cycle. **Subunit:** TAF1 is the largest component of transcription factor TFIID that is composed of TBP and a variety of TBP-associated factors. TAF1, when part of the TFIID complex, interacts with C-terminus of TP53. Component of some MLL1/MLL complex, at least composed of the core components MLL, ASH2L, HCFC1/HCF1, WDR5 and RBBP5, as well as the facultative components C17orf49, CHD8, E2F6, HSP70, INO80C, KANSL1, LAS1L, MAX, MCRS1, MGA, KAT8/MOF, PELP1, PHF20, PRP31, RING2, RUVB1/TIP49A, RUVB2/TIP49B, SENP3, TAF1, TAF4, TAF6, TAF7, TAF9 and TEX10. RB1 interacts with the N-terminal domain of TAF1. Interacts with ASF1A and ASF1B. Interacts with SV40 Large T antigen. **Subcellular Location:** Nucleus. **Post-translational modifications:** Phosphorylated by casein kinase II in vitro. **DISEASE:** Defects in TAF1 are the cause of dystonia type 3 (DYT3) [MIM:314250]; also called X-linked dystonia-parkinsonism (XDP). DYT3 is a X-linked dystonia-parkinsonism disorder. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contractions, often leading to abnormal postures. DYT3 is characterized by severe progressive torsion dystonia followed by parkinsonism. Its prevalence is high in the Philippines. DYT3 has a well-defined pathology of extensive neuronal loss and mosaic gliosis in the striatum (caudate nucleus and putamen) which appears to resemble that in Huntington disease.

	Similarity: Belongs to the TAF1 family. Contains 2 bromo domains. Contains 1 HMG box DNA-binding domain. Contains 2 protein kinase domains. **SWISS:** P21675 **Gene ID:** 6872 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 6872Human Entrez Gene: 270627Mouse Entrez Gene: 317256Rat Omim: 313650Human SwissProt: P21675Human SwissProt: Q80UV9Mouse Unigene: 158560Human Unigene: 722619Human Unigene: 261750Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.