SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TAF II p250 (L-20): sc-17134

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

TFIID is a general transcription factor which initiates preinitiation complex assembly through direct interaction with the TATA promoter element. It is a multisubunit complex consisting of a small TATA-binding polypeptide and other TBP-associated factors (TAFs). Although native TFIID can mediate both activator-independent (basal) and activator-dependent transcription in reconstituted systems, TBP can mediate only basal transcription. The largest subunit (TAF) of TFIID is a protein designated TAF II p250. Of interest, TAF II p250 has been cloned and shown to be identical to CCG1, a nuclear DNA-binding protein known to be important for cell cycle progression. This part of TAF II p250 may serve a specific function in activation of a subset of genes important for cell cycle progression.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TAF1 (human) mapping to Xq13.1; Taf1 (mouse) mapping to X D.

SOURCE

TAF II p250 (L-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of TAFII p250 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-17134 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

Available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-17134 X, 200 µg/0.1 ml.

APPLICATIONS

TAF II p250 (L-20) is recommended for detection of TAFII p250 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

TAF II p250 (L-20) is also recommended for detection of TAFII p250 in additional species, including equine, canine and bovine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for TAF II p250 siRNA (h): sc-37169, TAF II p250 siRNA (m): sc-37170, TAF II p250 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37169-SH, TAF II p250 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37170-SH, TAF II p250 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37169-V and TAF II p250 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37170-V.

TAF II p250 (L-20) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

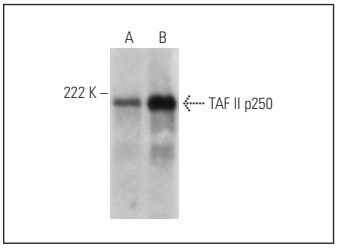
Molecular Weight of TAF II p250: 250 kDa.

Positive Controls: K-562 nuclear extract: sc-2130, A-431 whole cell lysate: sc-2201 or HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



TAF II p250 (L-20): sc-17134. Western blot analysis of TAF II p250 expression in HeLa whole cell lysate (**A**) and K-562 nuclear extract (**B**).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Nakatani, F., et al. 2003. Identification of p21$^{WAF1/CIP1}$ as a direct target of EWS-Fli-1 oncogenic fusion protein. J. Biol. Chem. 278: 15105-15115.
2. Ota, K., et al. 2003. Expression of histone acetyltransferases was down-regulated in poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1-deficient murine cells. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 310: 312-317.
3. Racanelli, A., et al. 2007. A mouse gene that coordinates epigenetic controls and transcriptional interference to achieve tissue-specific expression. Mol. Cell. Biol. 28: 836-848.
4. Eguchi, T. 2008. Novel transcription factor-like function of human matrix metalloproteinase 3 regulating the CTGF/CCN2 gene. Mol. Cell. Biol. 28: 2391-2413.
5. Zheng, J., et al. 2008. Erasure of the paternal transcription program during spermiogenesis: the first step in the reprogramming of sperm chromatin for zygotic development. Dev. Dyn. 237: 1463-1476.
6. Thiaville, M.M., et al. 2008. Activated transcription via mammalian amino acid response elements does not require enhanced recruitment of the Mediator complex. Nucleic Acids Res. 36: 5571-5580.
7. Thiaville, M.M., et al. 2008. Deprivation of protein or amino acid induces C/EBPβ synthesis and binding to amino acid response elements, but its action is not an absolute requirement for enhanced transcription. Biochem. J. 410: 473-484.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.