

CRSP150 (2214C1a): sc-81236

BACKGROUND

In mammalian cells, transcription is regulated in part by high molecular weight coactivating complexes that mediate signals between transcriptional activators and RNA polymerase. These complexes include CRSP (for cofactor required for Sp1 activation), which is required, in conjunction with TAFII, for transcriptional activation by Sp1. CRSP is ubiquitously expressed in various tissues and functions as a multimeric complex that consists of nine distinct subunits. Several members of the CRSP family share sequence similarity with multiple components of the yeast transcriptional mediator proteins, including CRSP150, which is related to yeast Rgr1, and CRSP70, which is similar to the elongation factor TFIIS. CRSP77 and CRSP150 are also related to proteins within the putative murine mediator complex, while CRSP130 and CRSP34 are largely unrelated to either murine or yeast proteins. CRSP subunits also associate with larger multimeric co-activator complexes, including ARC/DRI, which binds directly to SREBP and nuclear hormone receptors to facilitate transcription, and with NAT, a polymerase II-interacting complex that represses activated transcription.

REFERENCES

1. Yuan, C.X., et al. 1998. The TRAP220 component of a thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein (TRAP) coactivator complex interacts directly with nuclear receptors in a ligand-dependent fashion. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 7939-7944.
2. Jiang, Y.W., et al. 1998. Mammalian mediator of transcriptional regulation and its possible role as an end-point of signal transduction pathways. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 8538-8543.
3. Zhang, J. and Fondell, J.D. 1999. Identification of mouse TRAP100: a transcriptional coregulatory factor for thyroid hormone and vitamin D receptors. *Mol. Endocrinol.* 13: 1130-1140.
4. Kumar, R. and Thompson, E.B. 1999. The structure of the nuclear hormone receptors. *Steroids* 64: 310-319.
5. Gu, W., et al. 1999. A novel human SRB/MED-containing cofactor complex, SMCC, involved in transcription regulation. *Mol. Cell* 3: 97-108.
6. Ito, M., et al. 1999. Identity between TRAP and SMCC complexes indicates novel pathways for the function of nuclear receptors and diverse mammalian activators. *Mol. Cell* 3: 361-370.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MED14 (human) mapping to Xp11.4; Med14 (mouse) mapping to X A1.1.

SOURCE

CRSP150 (2214C1a) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a recombinant protein corresponding to a region near the C-terminus of CRSP150 of human origin.

PRODUCT

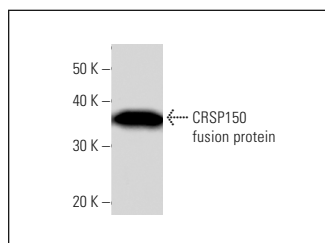
Each vial contains 100 µg IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 1.0% stabilizer protein.

APPLICATIONS

CRSP150 (2214C1a) is recommended for detection of CRSP150 of human origin, CRSP2 of mouse origin, and the corresponding rat homolog by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for CRSP150 siRNA (h): sc-38579, CRSP2 siRNA (m): sc-142586, CRSP150 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-38579-SH, CRSP2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-142586-SH, CRSP150 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38579-V and CRSP2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-142586-V.

DATA



CRSP150 (2214C1a): sc-81236. Western Blot analysis of human recombinant CRSP150 fusion protein.

STORAGE

For immediate and continuous use, store at 4° C for up to one month. For sporadic use, freeze in working aliquots in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. If turbidity is evident upon prolonged storage, clarify solution by centrifugation.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.