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BTF Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10566

Specification

BTF Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IP**
Primary Accession	Q9NYF8
Other Accession	NP_055554
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**106122**

BTF Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 9774

Application & Usage	**Western blotting (1:500-1:2000) and immunoprecipitation. However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. HeLa cell lysate can be used as a positive control for Western blotting. The antibody recognizes the BTF of human and mouse origins. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.**

Other Names
BTF, BCLAF1, BCLAF-1, BCL2-Associated Transcription Factor 1, KIAA0164

Target/Specificity
BTF

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 µl purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
BTF Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BTF Antibody - Protein Information

Name BCLAF1

Synonyms BTF, KIAA0164

Function
Death-promoting transcriptional repressor. May be involved in cyclin-D1/CCND1 mRNA stability through the SNARP complex which associates with both the 3'end of the CCND1 gene and its mRNA.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Nucleus, nucleoplasm

Tissue Location
Ubiquitous.

BTF Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

BTF Antibody - Images

BTF Antibody - Background

The initiation of gene transcription involves the ordered assembly of a multiprotein complex on proximal promoter elements such as the TATA box. In addition to RNA polymerase II, the transcription factors class II (TFII) family of proteins are required for initiation of transcription, as the first step in the formation of this initiation complex is the stable binding of TFIID to the TATA box. An additional TFII related protein, BTF3, does not directly associate with the proximal promoter, but rather forms a stable complex with RNA pol II and facilitates RNA pol II assembling into the complex. The BTF3 gene is ubiquitously expressed and encodes for two protein isoforms, BTF3a and BTF3b, which are produced from alternative splicing. The BTF3 proteins are identical except that BTF3b lacks the first 44 amino acids at the N-terminal of BTF3a. As a consequence of this deletion, BTF3b is unable to induce transcription, despite being able to bind RNA pol II. Additionally, BTF3a and BTF3b associate with the widely expressed protein kinase CK2. CK2 phosphorylates BTF3a, as well as TFIIB, and is required for the efficient transcription of the tRNA and 55 rRNA genes by RNA

pol III. BTF3 belongs to the NAC-β family, which includes several related proteins, such as BTF3L1, BTF3L2, BTF3L3 and BTF3L4.