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MED14 Antibody (Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2034a

Specification

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	O60244
Other Accession	NP_004220.2
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgM**
Calculated MW	**160607**

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9282

Other Names
Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 14, Activator-recruited cofactor 150 kDa component, ARC150, Cofactor required for Sp1 transcriptional activation subunit 2, CRSP complex subunit 2, Mediator complex subunit 14, RGR1 homolog, hRGR1, Thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein complex 170 kDa component, Trap170, Transcriptional coactivator CRSP150, Vitamin D3 receptor-interacting protein complex 150 kDa component, DRIP150, MED14

Target/Specificity
Purified His-tagged MED14 protein(Fragment) was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~8000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
MED14 Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - Protein Information

Name MED14

Synonyms ARC150, CRSP2, CXorf4, DRIP150, EXLM1, R

Function 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.

Cellular Location
Nucleus.

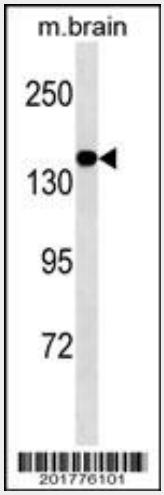
Tissue Location
Ubiquitous.

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - 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

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - Images



MED14 Antibody (Cat. #AM2034a) western blot analysis in mouse brain tissue lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the MED14 antibody detected the MED14 protein (arrow).

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - Background

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. This protein contains a bipartite nuclear localization signal. This gene is known to escape chromosome X-inactivation.

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - References

Wu, C., et al. Proteomics 7(11):1775-1785(2007)
Lee, J., et al. Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 461(2):200-210(2007)
Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
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