

TAF6 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14599a**Specification**

TAF6 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P49848
Other Accession	Q63801 , Q62311 , NP_005632.1 , NP_647476.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	72668
Antigen Region	24-53

TAF6 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6878**Other Names**

Transcription initiation factor TFIID subunit 6, RNA polymerase II TBP-associated factor subunit E, Transcription initiation factor TFIID 70 kDa subunit, TAF(II)70, TAFII-70, TAFII70, Transcription initiation factor TFIID 80 kDa subunit, TAF(II)80, TAFII-80, TAFII80, TAF6, TAF2E, TAFII70

Target/Specificity

This TAF6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 24-53 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TAF6.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

TAF6 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TAF6 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TAF6

Synonyms TAF2E, TAFII70

Function The TFIID basal transcription factor complex plays a major role in the initiation of RNA polymerase II (Pol II)-dependent transcription (PubMed:[33795473](#)). TFIID recognizes and binds promoters with or without a TATA box via its subunit TBP, a TATA-box-binding protein, and promotes assembly of the pre-initiation complex (PIC) (PubMed:[33795473](#)). The TFIID complex consists of TBP and TBP-associated factors (TAFs), including TAF1, TAF2, TAF3, TAF4, TAF5, TAF6, TAF7, TAF8, TAF9, TAF10, TAF11, TAF12 and TAF13 (PubMed:[33795473](#)). The TFIID complex structure can be divided into 3 modules TFIID-A, TFIID-B, and TFIID-C (PubMed:[33795473](#)). TAF6 homodimer connects TFIID modules, forming a rigid core (PubMed:[33795473](#)).

Cellular Location

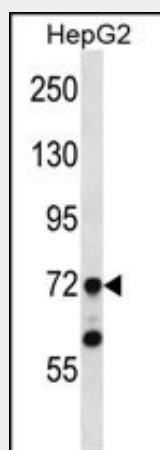
Nucleus.

TAF6 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TAF6 Antibody (N-term) - Images



TAF6 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14599a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TAF6 antibody detected the TAF6 protein (arrow).

TAF6 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptides. The protein that coordinates these activities is transcription factor IID (TFIID), which binds to the core promoter to position the polymerase

properly, serves as the scaffold for assembly of the remainder of the transcription complex, and acts as a channel for regulatory signals. TFIID is composed of the TATA-binding protein (TBP) and a group of evolutionarily conserved proteins known as TBP-associated factors or TAFs. TAFs may participate in basal transcription, serve as coactivators, function in promoter recognition or modify general transcription factors (GTFs) to facilitate complex assembly and transcription initiation. This gene encodes one of the smaller subunits of TFIID that binds weakly to TBP but strongly to TAF1, the largest subunit of TFIID. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

TAF6 Antibody (N-term) - References

Theisen, J.W., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. (2010) In press :
Wilhelm, E., et al. BMC Mol. Biol. 11, 10 (2010) :
Wilhelm, E., et al. PLoS ONE 3 (7), E2721 (2008) :
Frontini, M., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 25(11):4638-4649(2005)
Beausoleil, S.A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(33):12130-12135(2004)