

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21119a**Specification**

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | Q8R3L8 |
| Other Accession | P49336 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 53210 |

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 264064**Other Names**

Cyclin-dependent kinase 8, Cell division protein kinase 8, Mediator complex subunit CDK8, Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit CDK8, Cdk8

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Cdk8 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 424-458 amino acids from the C-terminal region of Mouse Cdk8.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** Cdk8

Function Component of the Mediator complex, a coactivator involved in regulated gene 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 pre-initiation complex with RNA polymerase II and the general transcription factors. Phosphorylates the CTD (C- terminal domain) of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II), which may inhibit the formation of a transcription initiation complex. Phosphorylates CCNH leading to down-regulation of the TFIID complex and transcriptional repression. Recruited through interaction with MAML1 to hyperphosphorylate the intracellular domain of NOTCH, leading to its degradation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

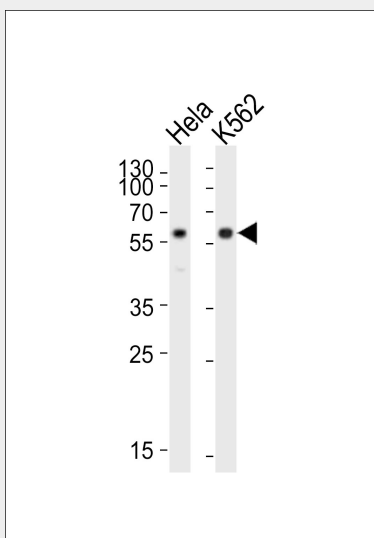
Nucleus.

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-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](#)

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, K562 cell line (from left to right), using Cdk8 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP21119a). AP21119a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Component of the Mediator complex, a coactivator involved in regulated gene 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. Phosphorylates the CTD (C-terminal domain) of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II), which may inhibit the formation of a transcription initiation complex. Phosphorylates CCNH leading to down-regulation of the TFIIH complex and transcriptional repression. Recruited through interaction with MAML1 to hyperphosphorylate the intracellular domain of NOTCH, leading to its degradation (By similarity).

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - References

Church D.M.,et al.PLoS Biol. 7:E1000112-E1000112(2009).
Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).