

(Mouse) Trrap Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21554b

Specification

(Mouse) Trrap Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q80YV3
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	291557

(Mouse) Trrap Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Other Names

Transformation/transcription domain-associated protein, Tra1 homolog, Trrap

Target/Specificity

This mouse Trrap antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1703-1737 amino acids from the C-terminal region of mouse Trrap.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

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

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

(Mouse) Trrap Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name Trrap

Function Adapter protein, which is found in various multiprotein chromatin complexes with histone acetyltransferase activity (HAT), which gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcription activation. Component of the NuA4 histone acetyltransferase complex which is responsible for acetylation of nucleosomal histones H4 and H2A. Plays a central role in MYC transcription activation, and also participates in cell transformation by MYC. Required for p53/TP53-, E2F1- and

E2F4- mediated transcription activation. Probably acts by linking transcription factors such as E1A, MYC or E2F1 to HAT complexes such as STAGA thereby allowing transcription activation. Probably not required in the steps following histone acetylation in processes of transcription activation. May be required for the mitotic checkpoint and normal cell cycle progression. Component of a SWR1-like complex that specifically mediates the removal of histone H2A.Z/H2AZ1 from the nucleosome. May play a role in the formation and maintenance of the auditory system (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

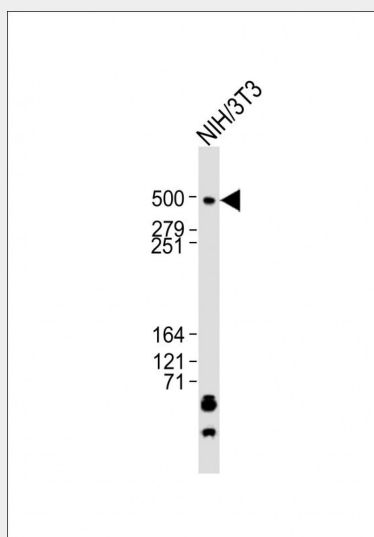
Tissue Location

Expressed in the cochlea.

(Mouse) Trrap 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) Trrap Antibody (C-term) - Images

Anti-Trrap Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates. Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 292 kDa. Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.

(Mouse) Trrap Antibody (C-term) - Background

Adapter protein, which is found in various multiprotein chromatin complexes with histone acetyltransferase activity (HAT), which gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcription activation.

Component of the NuA4 histone acetyltransferase complex which is responsible for acetylation of nucleosomal histones H4 and H2A. Plays a central role in MYC transcription activation, and also participates in cell transformation by MYC. Required for p53/TP53-, E2F1- and E2F4-mediated transcription activation. Probably acts by linking transcription factors such as E1A, MYC or E2F1 to HAT complexes such as STAGA thereby allowing transcription activation. Probably not required in the steps following histone acetylation in processes of transcription activation. May be required for the mitotic checkpoint and normal cell cycle progression. Component of a SWR1-like complex that specifically mediates the removal of histone H2A.Z/H2AFZ from the nucleosome.

(Mouse) Trrap Antibody (C-term) - References

Carninci P., et al. Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
Herceg Z., et al. Nat. Genet. 29:206-211(2001).