

MED14 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12202c**Specification**

MED14 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O60244](#)**MED14 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - 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

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MED14 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - 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 (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

MED14 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images**MED14 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - 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 (Center) Blocking peptide - 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) Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006) Chen, W., et al. Mol. Endocrinol. 20(3):560-572(2006)