

**TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP14800a****Specification**

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**TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q92804](#)**TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8148**Other Names**

TATA-binding protein-associated factor 2N, 68 kDa TATA-binding protein-associated factor, TAF(II)68, TAFII68, RNA-binding protein 56, TAF15, RBP56, TAF2N

**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.

**TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** TAF15**Synonyms** RBP56, TAF2N**Function**

RNA and ssDNA-binding protein that may play specific roles during transcription initiation at distinct promoters. Can enter the preinitiation complex together with the RNA polymerase II (Pol II).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Shuttles from the nucleus to the cytoplasm

**Tissue Location**

Ubiquitous. Observed in all fetal and adult tissues

**TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 a subunit of TFIID present in a subset of TFIID complexes. Translocations involving chromosome 17 and chromosome 9, where the gene for the nuclear receptor CSMF is located, result in a gene fusion product that is an RNA binding protein associated with a subset of extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcomas. Two transcripts encoding different isoforms have been identified.

### **TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Rose, J. Phd, et al. Mol. Med. (2010) In press :Schatz, N., et al. Cancer Res. 70(1):398-408(2010)Alves, J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 384(4):495-500(2009)Jobert, L., et al. EMBO Rep. 10(5):494-500(2009)Jobert, L., et al. Exp. Cell Res. 315(7):1273-1286(2009)