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TAF11 Blocking Peptide (N-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19984a

Specification

TAF11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q15544
Other Accession	NP_005634.1

TAF11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6882

Other Names
Transcription initiation factor TFIID subunit 11, TFIID subunit p30-beta, Transcription initiation factor TFIID 28 kDa subunit, TAF(II)28, TAFII-28, TAFII28, TAF11, TAF2I

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 8-21 of HUMAN TAF11

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.

TAF11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TAF11

Synonyms TAF2I

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). TAF11, together with TAF13 and TBP, play key roles during promoter binding by the TFIID and TFIIA transcription factor complexes (PubMed:33795473).

Cellular Location
Nucleus.

TAF11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

TAF11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

TAF11 Blocking Peptide (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 a small subunit of TFIID that is present in all TFIID complexes and interacts with TBP. This subunit also interacts with another small subunit, TAF13, to form a heterodimer with a structure similar to the histone core structure.

TAF11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Matsuoka, S., et al. Science 316(5828):1160-1166(2007)
Mungall, A.J., et al. Nature 425(6960):805-811(2003)
Guermah, M., et al. Mol. Cell 12(4):991-1001(2003)
Mengus, G., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 275(14):10064-10071(2000)
Birck, C., et al. Cell 94(2):239-249(1998)