

# TRAP220 (phospho Thr1457) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES6670

For research use only

## Overview

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Product Name             | TRAP220 (phospho Thr1457) rabbit pAb   |
| Host species             | Rabbit   |
| Applications             | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA  |
| Species Cross-Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Monkey   |
| Recommended dilutions    | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.<br>Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.<br>Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA:<br>1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Immunogen                | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-BP around the phosphorylation site of Thr1457. AA range:1423-1472                     |
| Specificity              | Phospho-TRAP220 (T1457) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRAP220 protein only when phosphorylated at T1457.  |
| Formulation              | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| Storage                  | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.   |
| Protein Name             | Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1  |
| Gene Name                | MED1   |
| Cellular localization    | Nucleus . A subset of the protein may enter the nucleolus subsequent to phosphorylation by MAPK1 or MAPK3.   |
| Purification             | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| Clonality                | Polyclonal   |
| Concentration            | 1 mg/ml  |
| Observed band            | 168kD  |
| Human Gene ID            | 5469   |
| Human Swiss-Prot Number  | Q15648   |
| Alternative Names        | MED1; ARC205; CRSP1; CRSP200; DRIP205;   |



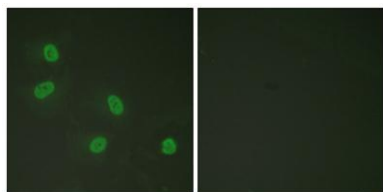


## Background

DRIP230; PBP; PPARBP; PPARGBP; RB18A; TRAP220; TRIP2; Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1; Activator-recruited cofactor 205 kDa component; ARC205; Mediator complex subunit 1; Peroxiso

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. It also regulates p53-dependent apoptosis and it is essential for adipogenesis. This protein is known to have the ability to self-oligomerize. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

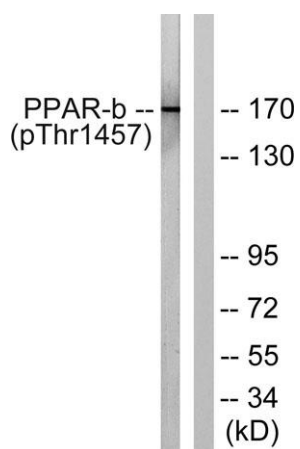
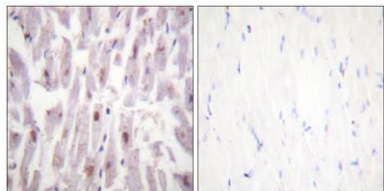
Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.





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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart, using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells treated with Serum 20% 30', using PPAR-BP (Phospho-Thr1457) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



+86-27-59760950

[ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com](mailto:ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com)

[www.elkbiotech.com](http://www.elkbiotech.com)

23-2, No.388 Gaoxin 2nd Road, Wuhan East Lake Hi-tech Development Zone, Hubei, P.R.C.