



# CRSP150 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-01625
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	MED14
<b>Protein Name</b>	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 14
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MED14. AA range:701-750
<b>Specificity</b>	CRSP150 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CRSP150 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	MED14; ARC150; CRSP2; CXorf4; DRIP150; EXLM1; RGR1; TRAP170; Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 14; Activator-recruited cofactor 150 kDa component; ARC150; Cofactor required for Sp1 transcriptional activation subunit 2; CRS
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Ubiquitous.
<b>Function</b>	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.,similarity:Belongs to the Mediator complex subunit 14 family.,subunit:Interacts with GATA1 (By similarity). Component of the Mediator complex, which is composed of MED1, MED4, MED6, MED7, MED8, MED9, MED10, MED11, MED12, MED13, MED13L, MED14, MED15, MED16, MED17, MED18, MED19, MED20, MED21, MED22, MED23,



MED24, MED25, MED26, MED27, MED29, MED30, MED31, CCNC, CDK8 and CDC2L6/CDK

### 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

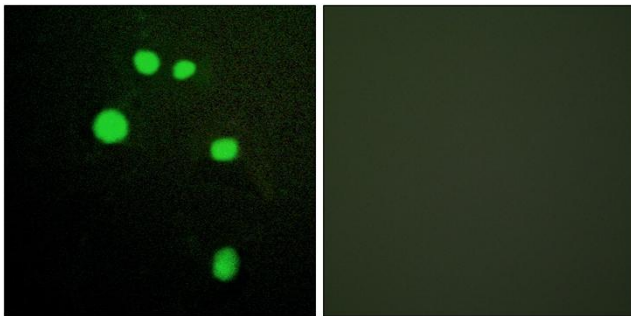
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

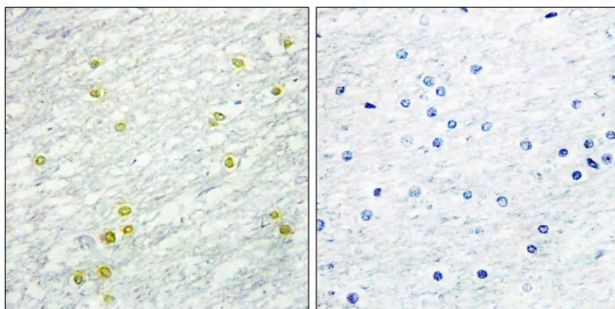
### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using MED14 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using MED14 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.