

MED1 (AB2369) mouse mAb

W0111

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human;

Applications

- WB; IF; ELISA

MW

- 220 kDa (calculated)
- 220 kDa (observed)

Isotype

- IgG1, kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Application

WB; IF; ELISA

Dilution

WB, 1:500-1:2000 | IF, 1:100-1:500 | ELISA, Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL.

Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

Storage

Storage Conditions

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Storage buffer

The antibody is provided in liquid form in phosphate - buffered saline with 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.05% Proclin 300.

Basic Information

Clonality

Monoclonal

Clone Number

AB2369

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino acid region 650 - 750 of the human MED1 protein.

Specificity

This antibody detects endogenous levels of MED1 protein.

Purification

Affinity purification Protein A

Concentration

Product concentration may vary by batch. Please refer to the product COA for details.

Target Information

Gene name

Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 1 (Activator-recruited cofactor 205 kDa component) (ARC205) (Mediator complex subunit 1) (Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-binding protein) (PBP)

Protein Name

MED1

Database Link

Organism

Human

Swiss Prot.

Q15648

Gene ID

5469

Background

mediator complex subunit 1 (MED1) Homo sapiens 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 TFIIID, 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],

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