

**GTF2B antibody - N-terminal region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI16268****Specification**

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**GTF2B antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q00403</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NM_001514</a> , <a href="#">NP_001505</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Pig, Chicken, Horse, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	35kDa kDa

**GTF2B antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2959**Alias Symbol** TF2B, TFIIB**Other Names**

Transcription initiation factor IIB, General transcription factor TFIIB, S300-II, GTF2B, TF2B, TFIIB

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-GTF2B antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

GTF2B antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GTF2B antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information****Name** GTF2B**Synonyms** TF2B, TFIIB**Function**General transcription factor that plays a role in transcription initiation by RNA polymerase II (Pol II). Involved in the pre-initiation complex (PIC) formation and Pol II recruitment at promoter DNA (PubMed: [12931194](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12931194)), PubMed: [1517211](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1517211), PubMed: [1876184](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1876184)),

PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1946368" target="\_blank">1946368</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27193682" target="\_blank">27193682</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3029109" target="\_blank">3029109</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3818643" target="\_blank">3818643</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7601352" target="\_blank">7601352</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8413225" target="\_blank">8413225</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8515820" target="\_blank">8515820</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8516311" target="\_blank">8516311</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8516312" target="\_blank">8516312</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9420329" target="\_blank">9420329</a>). Together with the TATA box-bound TBP forms the core initiation complex and provides a bridge between TBP and the Pol II-TFIIF complex (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8413225" target="\_blank">8413225</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8504927" target="\_blank">8504927</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8515820" target="\_blank">8515820</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8516311" target="\_blank">8516311</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8516312" target="\_blank">8516312</a>). Released from the PIC early following the onset of transcription during the initiation and elongation transition and reassociates with TBP during the next transcription cycle (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7601352" target="\_blank">7601352</a>). Associates with chromatin to core promoter-specific regions (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12931194" target="\_blank">12931194</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24441171" target="\_blank">24441171</a>). Binds to two distinct DNA core promoter consensus sequence elements in a TBP- independent manner; these IIB-recognition elements (BREs) are localized immediately upstream (BREu), 5'-[GC][GC][GA]CGCC-3', and downstream (BREd), 5'-[GA]T[TGA][TG][GT][TG][TG]-3', of the TATA box element (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10619841" target="\_blank">10619841</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16230532" target="\_blank">16230532</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7675079" target="\_blank">7675079</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9420329" target="\_blank">9420329</a>). Modulates transcription start site selection (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10318856" target="\_blank">10318856</a>). Exhibits also autoacetyltransferase activity that contributes to the activated transcription (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12931194" target="\_blank">12931194</a>).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Non-acetylated form colocalizes with DNA in the G0/1, S and G2 phases of the cell cycle, but not during mitosis (PubMed:24441171). Acetylated form colocalizes at transcriptionally silent mitotic chromatids during mitosis at metaphase, anaphase, and telophase phases of the cell cycle (PubMed:24441171).

### Tissue Location

Expressed in the inner cell mass forming the embryoblast (PubMed:24441171). Not detected in cells from the outer thin layer trophoblast (at protein level) (PubMed:24441171)

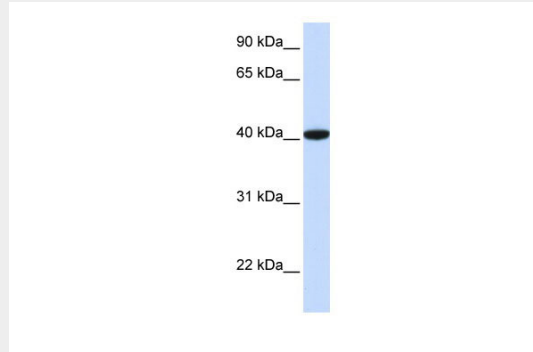
## GTF2B antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **GTF2B antibody - N-terminal region - Images**



WB Suggested Anti-GTF2B Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml  
ELISA Titer: 1:312500  
Positive Control: Human brain

### **GTF2B antibody - N-terminal region - Background**

General factor that plays a major role in the activation of eukaryotic genes transcribed by RNA polymerase II.

### **GTF2B antibody - N-terminal region - References**

Ha I., et al. Nature 352:689-695(1991).  
Malik S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88:9553-9557(1991).  
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
Goshima N., et al. Nat. Methods 5:1011-1017(2008).  
Gregory S.G., et al. Nature 441:315-321(2006).