

MED14 Antibody (Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2034a**Specification**

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O60244
Other Accession	NP_004220.2
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM
Calculated MW	160607

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9282**Other Names**

Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 14, Activator-recruited cofactor 150 kDa component, ARC150, Cofactor required for Sp1 transcriptional activation subunit 2, CRSP complex subunit 2, Mediator complex subunit 14, RGR1 homolog, hRGR1, Thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein complex 170 kDa component, Trap170, Transcriptional coactivator CRSP150, Vitamin D3 receptor-interacting protein complex 150 kDa component, DRIP150, MED14

Target/Specificity

Purified His-tagged MED14 protein(Fragment) was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

Dilution

WB~~1:500~8000

Format

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - Protein Information**Name** MED14**Synonyms** ARC150, CRSP2, CXorf4, DRIP150, EXLM1, R

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.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

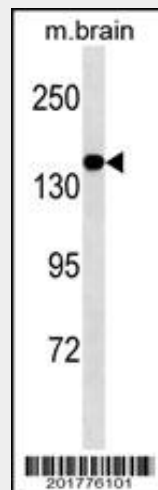
Ubiquitous.

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - 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](#)

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - Images



MED14 Antibody (Cat. #AM2034a) western blot analysis in mouse brain tissue lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the MED14 antibody detected the MED14 protein (arrow).

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - 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.

MED14 Antibody (Ascites) - References

- Wu, C., et al. Proteomics 7(11):1775-1785(2007)
- Lee, J., et al. Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 461(2):200-210(2007)
- Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
- Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
- Chen, W., et al. Mol. Endocrinol. 20(3):560-572(2006)