

**Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP21119a**

**Specification**

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**Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O8R3L8</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P49336</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	53210

**Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 264064

**Other Names**

Cyclin-dependent kinase 8, Cell division protein kinase 8, Mediator complex subunit CDK8, Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit CDK8, Cdk8

**Target/Specificity**

This Mouse Cdk8 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 424-458 amino acids from the C-terminal region of Mouse Cdk8.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**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**

Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** Cdk8

**Function** Component of the Mediator complex, a coactivator involved in regulated gene 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 pre-initiation complex with RNA polymerase II and the general transcription factors. Phosphorylates the CTD (C-terminal domain) of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II), which may inhibit the formation of a transcription initiation complex. Phosphorylates CCNH leading to down-regulation of the TFIID complex and transcriptional repression. Recruited through interaction with MAML1 to hyperphosphorylate the intracellular domain of NOTCH, leading to its degradation (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

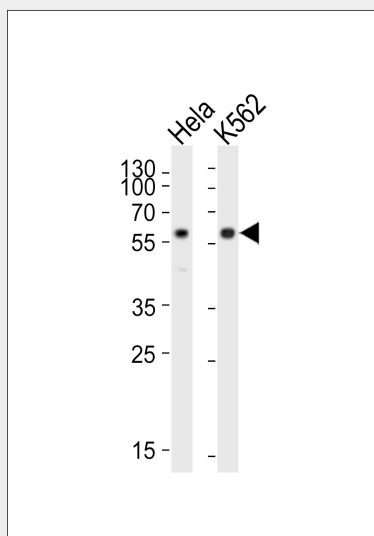
Nucleus.

#### Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

#### Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, K562 cell line (from left to right), using Cdk8 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP21119a). AP21119a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

#### Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Component of the Mediator complex, a coactivator involved in regulated gene 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. Phosphorylates the CTD (C-terminal domain) of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II), which may inhibit the formation of a transcription initiation complex. Phosphorylates CCNH leading to down-regulation of the TFIID complex and transcriptional repression. Recruited through interaction with MAML1 to hyperphosphorylate the intracellular domain of NOTCH, leading to its degradation (By similarity).

#### **Mouse Cdk8 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Church D.M., et al. PLoS Biol. 7:E1000112-E1000112(2009).  
Carninci P., et al. Science 309:1559-1563(2005).