

MED29 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP17818b

Specification

MED29 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

Q9NX70

MED29 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 55588

Other Names

Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 29, Intersex-like protein, Mediator complex subunit 29, MED29, IXL

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MED29 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name MED29

Synonyms IXL

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

Widely expressed in embryo and adult.



MED29 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

MED29 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

MED29 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

MED29 is a subunit of the Mediator complex, a multiprotein coactivator of RNA transcription that interacts with DNA-boundtranscriptional activators, RNA polymerase II (see MIM 180660), and general initiation factors (Sato et al., 2003 [PubMed14576168]).

MED29 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Kuuselo, R., et al. Cancer Res. 67(5):1943-1949(2007)Wang, Y., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 325(4):1330-1338(2004)Sato, S., et al. Mol. Cell 14(5):685-691(2004)Tomomori-Sato, C., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(7):5846-5851(2004)Sato, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 278(50):49671-49674(2003)