

ARG55833 anti-TCEAL1 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes TCEAL1
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	lgG
Target Name	TCEAL1
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 1-30 (N-terminus) of Human TCEAL1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	pp21; Transcription elongation factor A protein-like 1; Nuclear phosphoprotein p21/SIIR; Transcription elongation factor S-II protein-like 1; TCEA-like protein 1; p21; WEX9; SIIR

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	RD	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A and immunogen peptide.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GenelD: 9338 Human
	Swiss-port # Q15170 Human
Gene Symbol	TCEAL1
Gene Full Name	transcription elongation factor A (SII)-like 1
Background	This gene encodes a member of the transcription elongation factor A (SII)-like (TCEAL) gene family. Members of this family may function as nuclear phosphoproteins that modulate transcription in a promoter context-dependent manner. The encoded protein is similar to transcription elongation factor A/transcription factor SII and contains a zinc finger-like motif as well as a sequence related to the transcription factor SII Pol II-binding region. It may exert its effects via protein-protein interactions with other transcriptional regulators rather than via direct binding of DNA. Multiple family members are located on the X chromosome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding a single isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	May be involved in transcriptional regulation. Modulates various viral and cellular promoters in a promoter context-dependent manner. For example, transcription from the FOS promoter is increased, while Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter activity is repressed. Does not bind DNA directly. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	18 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylation of Ser-36 and Ser-37 is critical for transcriptional repression.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus.

Images

