

bs-12967R**[Primary Antibody]**

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TAF6 Rabbit pAb**— DATASHEET —**

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Sheep, Cow, Dog) Predicted MW.: 73 kDa Subcellular Location: Nucleus
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 6878	SWISS: P49848	
Target: TAF6		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TAF6: 111-210/677.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: Initiation of transcription by RNA polymerase II requires the activities of more than 70 polypeptides. The protein that coordinates these activities is transcription factor IID (TFIID), which binds to the core promoter to position the polymerase properly, serves as the scaffold for assembly of the remainder of the transcription complex, and acts as a channel for regulatory signals. TFIID is composed of the TATA-binding protein (TBP) and a group of evolutionarily conserved proteins known as TBP-associated factors or TAFs. TAFs may participate in basal transcription, serve as coactivators, function in promoter recognition or modify general transcription factors (GTFs) to facilitate complex assembly and transcription initiation. This gene encodes one of the smaller subunits of TFIID that binds weakly to TBP but strongly to TAF1, the largest subunit of TFIID. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010]		

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=0]** Wang J et al. Proteomics and molecular network analyses reveal that the interaction between the TAT-DCF1 peptide and TAF6 induces an antitumor effect in glioma cells. Mol Omics. 2020 Jan 3. ICC ;Human. 31899468