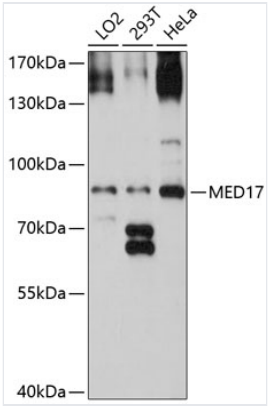
MED17 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	MED17, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	MED17 Polyclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-MED17 antibody
Product Synonym Names	MED17; CRSP6; CRSP77; DRIP80; TRAP80; SRB4; mediator complex subunit 17
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	PBS with 50% glycerol, pH7.4
Purity/Purification	Affinity purification
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	72,890 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 11; NC_000011.9 (93517405..93546496). Location: 11q14
OMIM	603810
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q9NVC6
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human MED17 (NP_004259.3).
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Product Categories/Family for anti-MED17 antibody	Total protein Ab
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-MED17 antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-MED17 antibody	WB: 1:500-1:2000
Related Product Information for anti-MED17 antibody	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.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-MED17 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for MED17 purchase	MBS9434457 is an antibody targeting MED17. Also known as MED17 Polyclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-MED17 antibody
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using MED17 antibody.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for MED17. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	28558975
NCBI GeneID	9440
NCBI Accession #	NP_004259.3
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q9NVC6
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q9HA81; Q9UNP7; Q9Y2W0; Q9Y660; B3KN07
UniProt Related Accession #	Q9NVC6
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004268.4
NCBI Official Full Name	mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 17
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	mediator complex subunit 17
NCBI Official Symbol	MED17
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CRSP6; CRSP77; DRIP80; TRAP80
UniProt Protein Name	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 17
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Activator-recruited cofactor 77 kDa component; ARC77; Cofactor required for Sp1 transcriptional activation subunit 6; CRSP complex subunit 6; Mediator complex subunit 17; Thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein complex 80 kDa component; Trap80; Transcriptional coactivator CRSP77; Vitamin D3 receptor-interacting protein complex 80 kDa component
Protein Family	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription
UniProt Gene Name	MED17
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ARC77; CRSP6; DRIP77; DRIP80; TRAP80; ARC77; CRSP complex subunit 6; Trap80; DRIP80
UniProt Entry Name	MED17_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 17; ARC77; CRSP complex subunit 6; transcriptional coactivator CRSP77; activator-recruited cofactor 77 kDa component; vitamin D3 receptor-interacting protein complex 80 kDa component; thyroid hormone rec

NCBI Summary for MED17	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for MED17	MED17: 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. Defects in MED17 are the cause of microcephaly postnatal progressive with seizures and brain atrophy (MCPHSBA). It is a disorder characterized by postnatal progressive microcephaly and severe developmental retardation associated with cerebral and cerebellar atrophy. Infants manifest swallowing difficulties leading to failure to thrive, jitteriness, poor visual fixation, truncal arching, seizures. There is no acquisition of developmental milestones and patients suffer from marked spasticity and profound retardation. Progressive microcephaly becomes evident few months after birth. Belongs to the Mediator complex subunit 17 family. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Transcription, coactivator/corepressor; Nuclear receptor co-regulator Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 11q14 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; transcription factor complex; membrane; Srb-mediator complex; nucleus Molecular Function: protein binding; ligand-dependent nuclear receptor transcription coactivator activity; vitamin D receptor binding; transcription coactivator activity; transcription cofactor activity; receptor activity; thyroid hormone receptor binding Biological Process: steroid hormone receptor signaling pathway; regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; transcription initiation from RNA polymerase II promoter; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; stem cell maintenance; androgen receptor signaling pathway; gene expression; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter Disease: Microcephaly, Postnatal Progressive, With Seizures And Brain Atrophy
Research Articles on MED17	**1.** Studies indicate that the activation domain of p53 (p53AD) binds directly to the MED17 subunit of Mediator, whereas the p53 C-terminal domain (p53CTD) binds the MED1 subunit.
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