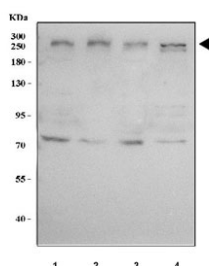


MED12 Antibody / Mediator complex subunit 12 (RQ8268)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ8268	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q93074
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This MED12 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of human 1) 293T, 2) HeLa, 3) MCF7 and 4) HepG2 cell lysate with MED12 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~245 kDa.

Description

Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription, subunit 12 homolog (*S. cerevisiae*), also known as MED12, is a human gene found on the X chromosome. The initiation of transcription is controlled in part by a large protein assembly known as the preinitiation complex. A component of this preinitiation complex is a 1.2 MDa protein aggregate called Mediator. This Mediator component binds with a CDK8 subcomplex which contains the protein encoded by this gene, mediator complex subunit 12 (MED12), along with MED13, CDK8 kinase, and cyclin C. The CDK8 subcomplex modulates Mediator-polymerase II interactions and thereby regulates transcription initiation and reinitiation rates. The MED12 protein is essential for activating CDK8 kinase. Defects in this gene cause X-linked Opitz-Kaveggia syndrome, also known as FG

syndrome, and Lujan-Fryns syndrome.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the MED12 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

An E.coli-derived human recombinant protein (Q752-Q1974) was used as the immunogen for the MED12 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the MED12 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.