

TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14800a**Specification**

TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q92804](#)

TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 8148

Other Names

TATA-binding protein-associated factor 2N, 68 kDa TATA-binding protein-associated factor, TAF(II)68, TAFII68, RNA-binding protein 56, TAF15, RBP56, TAF2N

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.

TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name TAF15

Synonyms RBP56, TAF2N

Function

RNA and ssDNA-binding protein that may play specific roles during transcription initiation at distinct promoters. Can enter the preinitiation complex together with the RNA polymerase II (Pol II).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Shuttles from the nucleus to the cytoplasm

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous. Observed in all fetal and adult tissues

TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 a subunit of TFIID present in a subset of TFIID complexes. Translocations involving chromosome 17 and chromosome 9, where the gene for the nuclear receptor CSMF is located, result in a gene fusion product that is an RNA binding protein associated with a subset of extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcomas. Two transcripts encoding different isoforms have been identified.

TAF15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Rose, J. Phd, et al. Mol. Med. (2010) In press :Schatz, N., et al. Cancer Res. 70(1):398-408(2010)Alves, J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 384(4):495-500(2009)Jobert, L., et al. EMBO Rep. 10(5):494-500(2009)Jobert, L., et al. Exp. Cell Res. 315(7):1273-1286(2009)