Datasheet for ABIN6655801

anti-MED23 antibody (AA 897-916)

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Overview

Quantity:	500 µL
Target:	MED23
Binding Specificity:	AA 897-916
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This MED23 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Immunogen: This whole rabbit serum was prepared by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to mouse DRIP-130 residues 897-916 (based on human DRIP-130 residue numbering) crosslinked to KLH. Immunogen Type: Peptide
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse (Murine)
Purification:	This antiserum was processed by delipidation and defibrination and is directed against mouse DRIP130. This reagent can be used to determine the presence of DRIP130 various immunological assays. Cross-reactivity occurs with human DRIP-130. Reactivity with DRIP-130 isolated from other species is unknown.

Target Details

Target:	MED23
Alternative Name:	DRIP130 (MED23 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: rabbit anti-DRIP130antibody, Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 23, Mediator complex subunit 23, Cofactor required for Sp1, transcriptional activation subunit 3, CRSP complex subunit 3, CRSP3, Transcriptional coactivator CRSP130, ARC130, DRIP130, KIAA1216, SUR2 Background: This antiserum recognizes mouse DRIP-130 (vitamin-D-receptor interacting protein 130), and was tested for use in immunoprecipitation and immunoblotting. DRIP-130 has been described elsewhere as Sur2, CRSP130, ARC130, NAT140, and TRAP150b. DRIP-130 is component of a multi-protein complex termed DRIP that interacts with the vitamin D receptor (VDR), together, the DRIP proteins constitute a new cofactor complex. DRIP binds to several nuclear receptors and mediates ligand-dependent enhancement of transcription by VDR and the thyroid-hormone receptor in cell-free transcription assays. The DRIPs are almost indistinguishable from components of two other cofactor complexes called ARC and TRAP, which are recruited by other types of transcription activators to mediate transactivation on chromatin-assembled templates. Several DRIP/ARC/TRAP subunits are also components of other potentially related cofactors, such as CRSP, NAT, SMCC and the mouse Mediator, indicating that unique classes of activators may share common sets or subsets of cofactors. The role of nuclear-receptor ligands may, in part, be to recruit such a cofactor complex to the receptor and, in doing so, to enhance transcription of target genes. In humans, interaction with Sur-2 is required for transcription to be activated by the activation domain of a transcription factor of the ETS-family in response to activated mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase. Gene Name: MED23, DRIP130
Gene ID:	9439, 28558074
UniProt:	Q9ULK4
Pathways:	Regulation of Lipid Metabolism by PPARalpha

Application Details

Application Notes:	Application Note: Anti-DRIP-130 detects a 130 kDa band by immunoblot analysis using a dilution of 1:1,000. For immunoprecipitation a dilution of 1:100 or 1:200 is suggested, pre-clearing with a non-specific rabbit IgG is helpful to reduce background. Optimal titers for applications should be determined by the researcher. Rockland Immunochemical's anti-DRIP130 has been used to detect DRIP130 using nuclear extracts from mouse thymus, spleen,

Application Details

	and brain. Unfortunately, we have not tested reactivity on any cell line extracts. The following standard procedure is recommended: separate 10 micrograms of thymus nuclear extract by 7.5 % SDS-PAGE (0.75 to 1 mm thick). Transfer to nitrocellulose without SDS in the transfer buffer (pre-equilibrate the gel in transfer buffer for 30 min prior to transfer). Blocking is performed with 5 % non-fat dry milk in TTBS for 1 hr at room temperature. Incubate anti-DRIP130 antibody at a 1:1,000 for 1 hr at room temperature. Dilute Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG-HRP 1:5,000 and react 1 hr at room temperature. A predominant band at ~130 KDa is detected under these conditions. Control or normal rabbit serum fails to recognize the 130 kDa protein. Immunoprecipitation Dilution: 1:100 - 1:200 ELISA Dilution: 1:5,000 - 1:25,000 Western Blot Dilution: 1:1,000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Reconstitution Volume: 500 µL Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 0.1 % (w/v) Sodium Azide Stabilizer: None
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	RT,4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

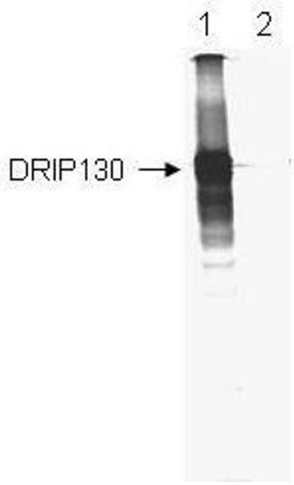
Publications

Product cited in:	Kasper, Fukuyama, Brindle: "T-cells null for the MED23 subunit of mediator express decreased levels of KLF2 and inefficiently populate the peripheral lymphoid organs." in: **PLoS ONE**, Vol. 9,

Publications

Issue 7, pp. e102076, (2015) (PubMed).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Anti-DRIP-130 Antibody - Immunoprecipitation/Western Blot Anti-DRIP-130 is shown to immunoprecipitate 35S-labeled in vitro translated human DRIP130 (lane 1). A similar precipitation was performed for pre-immune serum (lane 2). Immunoprecipitation occurs using a 1:100 to 1:200 dilution of the antiserum. Pre-clearing of the lysate with a non-specific rabbit IgG is helpful to reduce background.