



Anti-Med9 / Cse2 (S. cerevisiae) antibody, rabbit polyclonal

Catalog # 62-029 100 ul

Med9 is a 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. The Mediator complex, having a compact conformation in its free form, is recruited to promoters by direct interactions with regulatory proteins and serves for the assembly of a functional preinitiation complex with RNA polymerase II and the general transcription factors. The Mediator complex unfolds to an extended conformation and partially surrounds RNA polymerase II, specifically interacting with the unphosphorylated form of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II. The Mediator complex dissociates from the RNA polymerase II holoenzyme and stays at the promoter when transcriptional elongation begins.

Med9 consists of 149 amino acids with molecular mass of 17,376 Da

Applications

Western blot 1:500-1,000 dilution Not tested for other applications.

Specifications

Immunogen: Recombinant His-tagged Med9 protein (1-149 aa) produced in E. coli

Reactivity: S. cerevisiae Med9 protein. Not tested with other species

Form: Whole antiserum added with 0.1% sodium azide

Shipped at 4°C and stored at -20°C

Data Link

UniProt P33308 (MED9_YEAST), SGD S000005293 CSE2 / YNR010W

Reference

Takahashi H. et al. Saccharomyces cerevisiae Med9 comprises two functionally distinct domains that play different roles in transcriptional regulation. Genes Cells. 2009 Jan; 14(1):53-67. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2443.2008.01250.x.

Figure 1. Detection of endogenous Med9 in whole cell extract of S. cerevisiae by Western blot, using the anti-Med9 antibody. The antibody was used at 1/500 dilution. As second antibody, HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody was used at 1/10,000.

