

<b>Product name:</b>	Mat1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	ABN13665
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MAT1. AA range:91-140
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	36kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background:**

The protein encoded by this gene, along with cyclin H and CDK7, forms the CDK-activating kinase (CAK) enzymatic complex. This complex activates several cyclin-associated kinases and can also associate with TFIIH to activate transcription by RNA polymerase II. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011],function:Stabilizes the cyclin H-CDK7 complex to form a functional CDK-activating kinase (CAK) enzymatic complex. CAK activates the cyclin-associated kinases CDC2/CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 and CDK6 by threonine phosphorylation. CAK complexed to the core-TFIIH basal transcription factor activates RNA polymerase II by serine phosphorylation of the repetitive C-terminus domain (CTD) of its large subunit (POLR2A), allowing its escape from the promoter and elongation of the transcripts. Involved in cell cycle control and in RNA transcription by RNA polymerase II.,similarity:Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.,similarity:Contains 1 UIM (ubiquitin-interacting motif) repeat.,subunit:Associates primarily with CDK7 and cyclin H to form the CAK complex. CAK can further associate with the core-TFIIH to form the TFIIH basal transcription factor.,tissue specificity:Highest levels in colon and testis. Moderate levels are present thymus, prostate, ovary, and small intestine. The lowest levels are found in spleen and leukocytes.,