

Product name:	TFII-I (phospho Tyr248) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN05547
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TFII-I around the phosphorylation site of Tyr248. AA range:214-263
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight:	115kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

general transcription factor Iii(GTF2I) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a phosphoprotein containing six characteristic repeat motifs. The encoded protein binds to the initiator element (Inr) and E-box element in promoters and functions as a regulator of transcription. This locus, along with several other neighboring genes, is deleted in Williams-Beuren syndrome. There are many closely related genes and pseudogenes for this gene on chromosome 7. This gene also has pseudogenes on chromosomes 9, 13, and 21. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],disease:Haploinsufficiency of GTF2I may be the cause of certain cardiovascular and musculo-skeletal abnormalities observed in Williams-Beuren syndrome (WBS), a rare developmental disorder. It is a contiguous gene deletion syndrome involving genes from chromosome band 7q11.23.,function:Interacts with the basal transcription machinery by coordinating the formation of a multiprotein complex at the C-FOS promoter, and linking specific signal responsive activator complexes. Promotes the formation of stable high-order complexes of SRF and PHOX1 and interacts cooperatively with PHOX1 to promote serum-inducible transcription of a reporter gene driven by the C-FOS serum response element (SRE). Acts as a coregulator for USF1 by binding independently two promoter elements, a pyrimidine-rich initiator (Inr) and an upstream E-box. Required for the formation of functional ARID3A DNA-binding complexes and for activation of immunoglobulin heavy-chain transcription upon B-lymphocyte activation.,PTM:Sumoylated.,PTM:Transiently phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by BTK in response to B-cell receptor stimulation. Phosphorylation on Tyr-248 and Tyr-398, and perhaps, on Tyr-503 contributes to BTK-mediated transcriptional activation.,similarity:Belongs to the TFII-I family.,similarity:Contains 6 GTF2I-like repeats.,subcellular location:Colocalizes with BTK in the cytoplasm.,subunit:Homodimer (Potential). Interacts with SRF and PHOX1. Binds a pyrimidine-rich initiator (Inr) and a recognition site (E-box) for upstream stimulatory factor 1 (USF1). Associates with the PH domain of Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK). May be a component of a BHC histone deacetylase complex that contains HDAC1, HDAC2, HMG20B/BRAF35, AOF2/LSD1, RCOR1/CoREST, PHF21A/BHC80, ZMYM2, ZNF217, ZMYM3, GSE1 and GTF2I. Interacts with BTK and ARID3A.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous. Isoform 1 is strongly expressed in fetal brain, weakly in adult brain, muscle, and lymphoblasts and is almost undetectable in other adult tissues, while the other isoforms are equally expressed in all adult tissues.,