

MED4 Antibody

MED4: Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 4, vitamin d receptor interacting protein, vdrip, drip36, trap36

CATALOG No.:4729

BACKGROUND:

The mediator complex is a multi-protein transcriptional co-activator that is expressed ubiquitously in eukaryotes from yeast to mammals and is required for induction of RNA polymerase II (pol II) transcription by DNA binding transcription factor (1,2). One of the proteins in this complex is MED4. This protein has also been shown to be part of the vitamin D receptor interacting complex (3). MED4 was recently identified as an HIV dependency factor (HDF), suggesting that MED4 may be an important drug target in HIV treatment (4). At least three isoforms of MED4 are known to exist; this antibody only recognizes the largest isoform.

SOURCE:

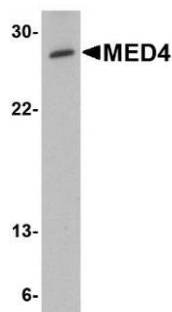
Rabbit polyclonal MED4 antibody was raised against a 17 amino acid peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human MED4 (GenBank accession no. NP_054885).

APPLICATIONS:

MED4 antibody can be used for detection of MED4 by Western blot at 0.5 – 1 µg/ml. (Optimal dilution should be determined by user.) Human testis testes lysate can be used as positive control. MED4 antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive. **For research use only.**

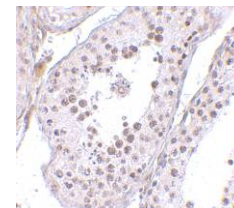
STORAGE:

MED4 antibody is supplied as immunoaffinity purified IgG in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. Store at 4°C, stable for one year.



Western blot analysis of MED4 in human testis tissue lysate with MED4 antibody at 0.5 µg/ml.

Immunohistochemistry of MED4 in human testis tissue with MED4 antibody at 10 µg/ml.



RELATED PRODUCTS:

Blocking Peptide, Catalog No. **4729P**.

Human Testis Tissue Lysate, Catalog No. **1313**.

MED28 Antibody, Catalog No. **4731**.

REFERENCES:

1. Sato S, Tomomori-Sato C, Parmely TJ, et al. A set of consensus mammalian mediator subunits identified by multidimensional protein identification technology. *Mol. Cell* 2004; 14:685-91.
2. Gustafsson CM, Myers LC, Beve J, et al. Identification of new mediator subunits in the RNA polymerase II holoenzyme from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *J. Biol. Chem.* 1998; 273:30851-4.
3. Rachez C, Lemon BD, Suldan Z, et al. Ligand-dependent transcription activation by nuclear receptors requires the DRIP complex. *Nature* 1999; 398:824-8.
4. Brass AL, Dykxhoorn DM, Benita Y, et al. Identification of host proteins required for HIV infection through a functional genomic screen. *Science* 2008; 319:921-6.
(08-01D)