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CA150 (m2): 293T Lysate: sc-118943

BACKGROUND

Maximal expression of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) gene requires specific cellular factors in addition to the virus-encoded transactivator protein Tat and the RNA element TAR. The nuclear protein CA150 (also designated p144 in mouse and rat) is a component of the human RNA polymerase II holoenzyme complex that is involved in Tat-dependent HIV-1 transcriptional activation. CA150 affects elongation of transcription complexes assembled on the HIV-1 promoter in a TATA-box-dependent manner. In addition to its role in the regulation of Tat-activated HIV-1 gene expression, CA150 may also play a role in the regulation of cellular transcriptional processes. CA150 exists as a 1,034 amino acid long form, which contains a leucine-zipper-like motif, and a 970 amino acid short form, which lacks this motif. These two forms, designated CA150a and CA150b, respectively, are produced by alternative splicing. The gene encoding human CA150 maps to chromosome 5q32.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tcerg1 (mouse) mapping to 18 B3.

PRODUCT

CA150 (m2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse CA150 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

CA150 (m2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive CA150 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.