



## Anti-DRIP130 (RABBIT) Antibody - 100-401-239

**Code:** 100-401-239

**Size:** 500 µL

**Product Description:** Anti-DRIP130 (RABBIT) Antibody - 100-401-239

**Concentration:** 85 mg/mL by Refractometry

**PhysicalState:** Lyophilized

<b>Label</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Gene Name</b>	MED23, DRIP130
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	mouse, human
<b>Buffer</b>	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
<b>Reconstitution Volume</b>	500 µL
<b>Reconstitution Buffer</b>	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
<b>Stabilizer</b>	None
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% (w/v) Sodium Azide
<b>Storage Condition</b>	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
<b>Synonyms</b>	rabbit anti-DRIP130antibody, Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 23, Mediator complex subunit 23, Cofactor required for Sp1, transcriptional activation subunit 3, CRSP complex subunit 3, CRSP3, Transcriptional coactivator CRSP130, ARC130, DRIP130, KIAA1216, SUR2
<b>Application Note</b>	Anti-DRIP-130 detects a 130 kDa band by immunoblot analysis using a dilution of 1:1,000. For immunoprecipitation a dilution of 1:100 or 1:200 is suggested; pre-clearing with a non-specific rabbit IgG is helpful to reduce background. Optimal titers for applications should be determined by the researcher. Rockland Immunochemical's anti-DRIP130 has been used to detect DRIP130 using nuclear extracts from mouse thymus, spleen, and brain. Unfortunately, we have not tested reactivity on any cell line extracts. The following standard procedure is recommended: separate 10 micrograms of thymus nuclear extract by 7.5% SDS-PAGE (0.75 to 1 mm thick). Transfer to nitrocellulose without SDS in the transfer buffer (pre-equilibrate the gel in transfer buffer for 30 min prior to transfer). Blocking is performed with 5% non-fat dry milk in TTBS for 1 hr at room temperature. Incubate anti-DRIP130 antibody at a 1:1,000 for 1 hr at room temperature. Dilute Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG-HRP 1:5,000 and react 1 hr at room temperature. A predominant band at ~130 kDa is detected under these conditions. Control or normal rabbit serum fails to recognize the 130 kDa protein.
<b>Background</b>	This antiserum recognizes mouse DRIP-130 (vitamin-D-receptor interacting protein 130), and was tested for use in immunoprecipitation and immunoblotting. DRIP-130 has been described elsewhere as Sur2; CRSP130, ARC130, NAT140, and TRAP150b. DRIP-130 is component of a multi-protein complex termed DRIP that interacts with the vitamin D receptor (VDR); together, the DRIP proteins constitute a new cofactor complex. DRIP binds to several nuclear receptors and mediates ligand-dependent enhancement of transcription by VDR and the thyroid-hormone receptor in cell-free transcription assays. The DRIPs are almost indistinguishable from components of two other cofactor complexes called ARC and TRAP, which are recruited by other types of transcription activators to mediate transactivation on chromatin-assembled templates. Several DRIP/ARC/TRAP subunits are also components of other potentially related cofactors, such as CRSP, NAT, SMCC and the mouse Mediator, indicating that unique classes of activators may share common sets or subsets of cofactors. The role of nuclear-receptor ligands may, in part, be to recruit such a cofactor complex to the receptor and, in doing so, to enhance transcription of target genes. In humans, interaction with Sur-2 is required for transcription to be activated by the activation domain of a transcription factor of the ETS-family in response to activated mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase.
<b>Purity And Specificity</b>	This antiserum was processed by delipidation and defibrination and is directed against mouse DRIP130. This reagent can be used to determine the presence of DRIP130 various immunological assays. Cross-reactivity occurs with human DRIP-130. Reactivity with DRIP-130 isolated from other species is unknown.
<b>Assay Dilutions</b>	User Optimized
<b>ELISA</b>	1:5,000 - 1:25,000
<b>Western Blot</b>	1:1,000
<b>Other Assays</b>	User Optimized
<b>Expiration</b>	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of opening.

## Immunogen

This whole rabbit serum was prepared by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to mouse DRIP-130 residues 897-916 (based on human DRIP-130 residue numbering) crosslinked to KLH.

## General Reference

Boyer, T.G., et al. (1999). Mammalian Srb/Mediator complex is targeted by adenovirus E1A protein. *Nature* May 20;399(6733):276-9. Rachez, C. et al. (1999). Ligand-dependent transcription activation by nuclear receptors requires the DRIP complex. *Nature* Apr 29;398(6730):824-8. Ko, L. et al., (2000). Thyroid receptor-binding protein, an LXXLL motif containing protein, functions as a general coactivator. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* May 23;97(11):6212-7.

## Related Products

611-1302	Anti-RABBIT IgG (H&L) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - 611-1302
K-500	Antibody and Blocking Solution Starter Pack K-500
K505	Blocking Buffer Sampler Kit - K505
MB-015	10% (w/v) Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (SDS) - MB-015

## Related Links

UniProtKB - Q9ULK4

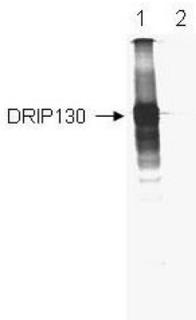
<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9ULK4>

NCBI - 28558074 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/28558074>

GeneID - 9439

## Images

- 1 Anti-DRIP-130 is shown to immunoprecipitate <sup>35</sup>S-labeled in vitro translated human DRIP130 (lane 1). A similar precipitation was performed for pre-immune serum (lane 2). Immunoprecipitation occurs using a 1:100 to 1:200 dilution of the antiserum. Pre-clearing of the lysate with a non-specific rabbit IgG is helpful to reduce background.



## Disclaimer

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Please contact a technical service representative for more information. All products of animal origin manufactured by Rockland Immunochemicals are derived from starting materials of North American origin. Collection was performed in United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspected facilities and all materials have been inspected and certified to be free of disease and suitable for exportation. All properties listed are typical characteristics and are not specifications. All suggestions and data are offered in good faith but without guarantee as conditions and methods of use of our products are beyond our control. All claims must be made within 30 days following the date of delivery. The prospective user must determine the suitability of our materials before adopting them on a commercial scale. Suggested uses of our products are not recommendations to use our products in violation of any patent or as a license under any patent of Rockland Immunochemicals, Inc. If you require a commercial license to use this material and do not have one, then return this material, unopened to: Rockland Inc., P.O. BOX 5199, Limerick, Pennsylvania, USA.