

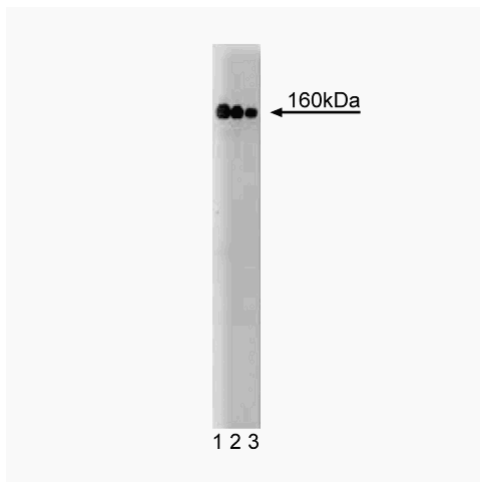
## Technical Data Sheet

**Purified Mouse Anti-TIF2****Product Information**

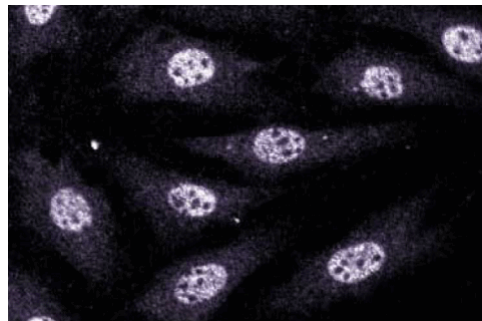
<b>Material Number:</b>	<b>610985</b>
<b>Alternate Name:</b>	Transcriptional Intermediary Factor-2
<b>Size:</b>	150 µg
<b>Concentration:</b>	250 µg/ml
<b>Clone:</b>	29/TIF2
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Human TIF2 aa. 959-1067
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Reactivity:</b>	QC Testing: Human Tested in Development: Mouse, Rat, Dog
<b>Target MW:</b>	160 kDa
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

**Description**

Nuclear receptors (NRs) are a family of ligand-inducible transcription factors that trigger complex events during development, differentiation, and homeostasis. They respond to the binding of steroid and thyroid hormones, retinoids, and vitamins. NRs contain an activation domain AF-1, which constitutively activates transcription. A second activation domain, AF-2, responds to ligand binding. Transcriptional interference/squelching between the AFs of steroid receptors first suggested the existence of Transcriptional Intermediary Factors (TIFs). TIFs mediate AF activity to the transcriptional machinery and chromatin template. TIF2 interacts directly with the ligand binding domains of several NRs in an agonist and AF-2-integrity-dependent manner. It has autonomous activation function, relieves interference between NRs, and has been shown to enhance AF-2 activity. TIF2 contains an NR interaction domain (NID) and two autonomous activation functions (AD1 and AD2). AD1 is identical to the TIF2 CBP interaction domain (CID). Thus, it is thought that TIF2 links NR AF2 activity and CBP via AD1 and functions as a transcriptional mediator through unknown CBP-independent mechanisms via AD2.



**Western blot analysis of TIF2 on a Jurkat cell lysate (Human T-cell leukemia; ATCC TIB-152).** Lane 1: 1:250, lane 2: 1:500, lane 3: 1:1000 dilution of the mouse anti-TIF2 antibody.



**Immunofluorescence staining of C3H/10T1/2 cells (Mouse embryonic fibroblasts; ATCC CCL-226).**

**Preparation and Storage**

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at -20°C.

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## Application Notes

### Application

Western blot	Routinely Tested
Immunofluorescence	Tested During Development

### Recommended Assay Procedure:

**Western blot:** Please refer to [http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols/Western\\_Blotting.shtml](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols/Western_Blotting.shtml)

### Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
611451	Jurkat Cell Lysate	500 µg	(none)
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	1.0 ml	(none)
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal

### Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to [www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols) for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

### References

Heery DM, Kalkhoven E, Hoare S, Parker MG. A signature motif in transcriptional co-activators mediates binding to nuclear receptors. *Nature*. 1997; 387(6634):733-736.(Biology)

Muller JM, Metzger E, Greschik H. The transcriptional coactivator FHL2 transmits Rho signals from the cell membrane into the nucleus. *EMBO J*. 2002; 21(14):736-748.(Biology: Western blot)

Voegel JJ, Heine MJ, Zechel C, Chambon P, Gronemeyer H. TIF2, a 160 kDa transcriptional mediator for the ligand-dependent activation function AF-2 of nuclear receptors. *EMBO J*. 1996; 15(14):3667-3675.(Biology)

Xu J, Qiu Y, DeMayo FJ, Tsai SY, Tsai MJ, O'Malley BW. Partial hormone resistance in mice with disruption of the steroid receptor coactivator-1 (SRC-1) gene. *Science*. 1998; 279(5358):1922-1925.(Biology)