



# Mouse anti-Human DSIF monoclonal antibody, clone 28/ETJG (CABT-B9198)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Immunogen</b>	Human DSIF aa. 866-985
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog
<b>Clone</b>	28/ETJG
<b>Purification</b>	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB; IF
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	250 µg/ml
<b>Size</b>	50 µg, 150 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store undiluted at -20°C.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	In living systems, the relative amounts of any protein are controlled at many levels. For
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example, amounts are affected by protein degradation, regulation of the translational rates of polypeptide synthesis (translational regulation), and control of the rates of mRNA synthesis (transcriptional regulation). Transcriptional regulation involves modulation of the rate-limiting enzyme RNA polymerase. DSIF (DRB sensitivity-inducing factor) is a heterodimeric transcription elongation protein. It is composed of a large subunit of 160 kDa and a small subunit of 14 kDa. These large and the small subunits are homologs of the yeast gene products Stp5 and Stp4, respectively. Spt4 and 5 are transcription factors which are critically important for the activity of RNA polymerase. In conjunction with DRB, DSIF attenuates RNA polymerase II elongation steps. However, in limiting amounts of ribonucleotides, DSIF, by itself, stimulates the elongation rate of RNA polymerase II. Thus, the identification of a human regulator for transcriptional elongation will greatly enhance our understanding of this critical step in mammalian gene expression.

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**Keywords**

DSIF; DRB sensitivity-inducing factor

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