

## CCNT1

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse

**Tested applications:** WB FC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:200 - 1:500 FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:** 81kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human CCNT1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

CCNT1; CCNT; CYCT1; HIVE1 ;

**Catalog #:** A0961

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 904

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** O60563

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Positive transcription elongation factor (P-TEFb) is a heterodimer composed of cyclin T proteins and CDK9. P-TEFb plays a critical role in the transition of the RNA polymerase II (RNAPII) machinery from transcription initiation to elongation (1). At some genes during transcription initiation, RNAPII moves approximately 50 nucleotides away from the transcription start site into the gene where it then pauses and awaits signaling for the formation of a productive transcription elongation complex (1,2). The release of this promoter proximal pausing of RNAPII is signaled by phosphorylation of the C-terminal domain (CTD) within the largest subunit of RNAPII at Ser2 of the heptapeptide repeat sequence by P-TEFb (3). This phosphorylation event is important for the recruitment of mRNA processing factors and chromatin modifiers that are necessary for proper gene expression (4,5). P-TEFb also promotes transcription elongation by phosphorylating DSIF (DRB-induced stimulating factor) and NELF (negative elongation factor), two negative elongation factors that retain RNAPII at the promoter proximal region of genes to initiate transcription elongation (6,7).

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