

TABLE 5 Eukaryotic elongation factors^a

Complex	Function	Subunit	Size
DSIF	Negative factor, renders elongation sensitive to kinase inhibitor DRB	hSpt5	160 kDa
		hSpt4	14 kDa
NELF	Negative factor, functions with DSIF	NELF-A	66 kDa
		NELF-B	61 kDa
		NELF-C	59 kDa
		NELF-D	58 kDa
		NELF-E/RD	46 kDa
Factor 2	Negative factor, causes transcript release	Factor 2	~110 kDa
P-TEFb	Position factor, may function through CTD phosphorylation, Cdk9 can partner with 1 of at least 4 cyclins	Cdk9	43 kDa
		Cyclin: T1	81 kDa
		T2a	74 kDa
		T2b	81 kDa
		K	41 kDa
TFIIH	Positive factor, may function through CTD phosphorylation	XPB/ERCC3	89 kDa
		XPD/ERCC2	80 kDa
		p62	62 kDa
		p52	52 kDa
		p44	44 kDa
		Cdk7	40 kDa
		Cyclin H	34 kDa
		p34	34 kDa
		MAT1	32 kDa
TFIIF	Suppresses transient pausing and premature arrest	RAP74	74 kDa
		RAP30	30 kDa
FACT	Facilitates transcription elongation through nucleosomes	hSpt16	140 kDa
		SSRP1	80 kDa
SII	Relieves transient pausing and arrest	TFIIS	32 kDa
Elongin (SIII)	Increases rate of elongation	ElonginA	110 kDa
		ElonginB	18 kDa
		ElonginC	15 kDa
Holo-ELL	Increases rate of elongation	ELL	80 kDa
		EAP45	45 kDa
		EAP30	30 kDa
		EAP20	20 kDa
ELL2	Increases rate of elongation	ELL2	84 kDa
CSB	Increases rate of elongation	CSB	~165 kDa
	May link transcription and repair		
Tat-SF1	Increases rate of elongation	Tat-SF1	140 kDa
Elongator	Associated with elongating form of RNA polymerase II. Elp3 has histone acetyltransferase ability	Elp1	153 kDa
		Elp2	90 kDa
		Elp3	64 kDa

^aHuman elongation factors are described here. The exception is Elongator, which has only been described in yeast thus far. Orthologues of many of these mammalian components exist in other organisms including yeast, *Drosophila*, *C. elegans*, and mouse.