SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Recombinant Rabbit Anti-POLR2A Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: SLA1158M

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone No.:	9F2
GeneID:	5430
SWISS:	P24928
Target:	POLR2A
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human RNA polymerase II CTD around the phosphorylation site of Ser2
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB (1:500-2000) IHC-P (1:50-200) IHC-F (1:50-200) ChIP (6μg/IP) Not yet tested in other applications. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Predicted MW.:	217 kDa
Subcellular Location:	Nucleus
Background:	DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic component of RNA polymerase II which synthesizes mRNA precursors and many functional non-coding RNAs. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. Pol II is the central component of the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. It is composed of mobile elements that move relative to each other. RPB1 is part of the core element with the central large cleft, the clamp element

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	that moves to open and close the cleft and the jaws that are thought to grab the incoming DNA template. At the start of transcription, a single stranded DNA template strand of the promoter is positioned within the central active site cleft of Pol II. A bridging helix emanates from RPB1 and crosses the cleft near the catalytic site and is thought to promote translocation of Pol II by acting as a ratchet that moves the RNA-DNA hybrid through the active site by switching from straight to bent conformations at each step of nucleotide addition. During transcription elongation, Pol II moves on the template as the transcript elongates. Elongation is influenced by the phosphorylation status of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of Pol II largest subunit (RPB1), which serves as a platform for assembly of factors that regulate transcription initiation, elongation, termination and mRNA processing. Acts as a RNA-dependent RNA polymerase when associated with small delta antigen of Hepatitis delta virus, acting both as a replicate and transcriptase for the viral RNA circular genome.

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