

Rabbit POLR2A Polyclonal Antibody | anti-POLR2A antibody

Anti-POLR2A antibody

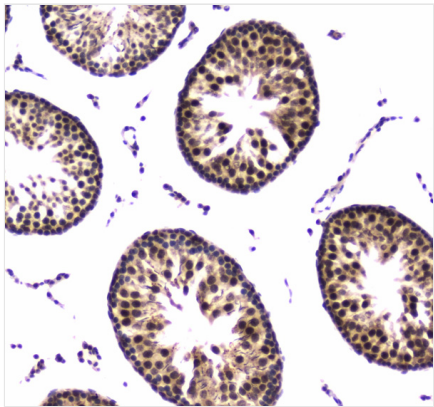
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA124614	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat No cross reactivity with other proteins.	Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

POLR2A; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-POLR2A antibody; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; RNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; POLR2; anti-POLR2A antibody

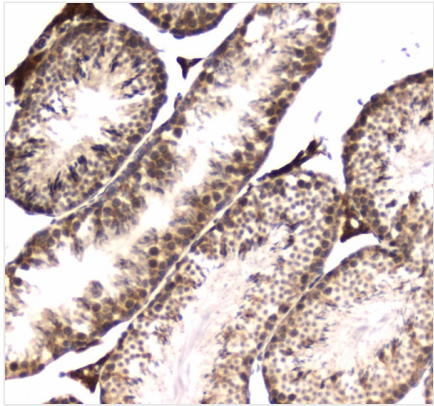
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form/Format	Lyophilized
Sequence Length	566
Applicable Applications for anti-POLR2A antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	E Coli-derived human POLR2A recombinant protein (Position: A1148-H1384).
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 degree C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 degree C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



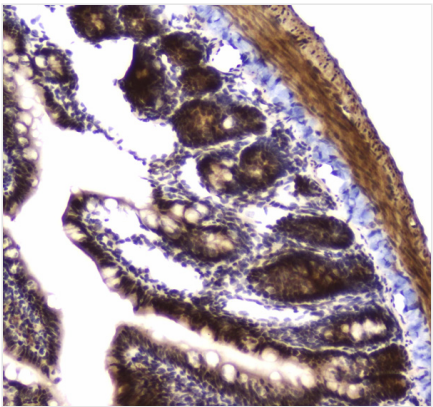
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Figure 4. IHC analysis of POLR2A using anti-POLR2A antibody (AAA124614).POLR2A was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat testis tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1ug/ml rabbit anti-POLR2A Antibody (AAA124614) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



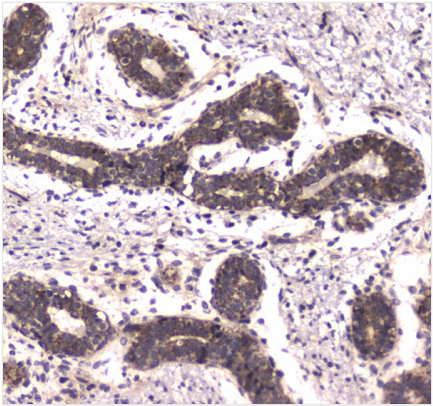
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Figure 2. IHC analysis of POLR2A using anti-POLR2A antibody (AAA124614).POLR2A was detected in paraffin-embedded section of mouse testis tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1ug/ml rabbit anti-POLR2A Antibody (AAA124614) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Figure 3. IHC analysis of POLR2A using anti-POLR2A antibody (AAA124614).POLR2A was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat small intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1ug/ml rabbit anti-POLR2A Antibody (AAA124614) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Figure 1. IHC analysis of POLR2A using anti-POLR2A antibody (AAA124614).POLR2A was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human mammary cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1ug/ml rabbit anti-POLR2A Antibody (AAA124614) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-POLR2A antibody

Description: DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1, also known as RPB1, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the POLR2A gene. This gene encodes the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II, the polymerase responsible for synthesizing messenger RNA in eukaryotes. The product of this gene contains a carboxy terminal domain composed of heptapeptide repeats that are essential for polymerase activity. These repeats contain serine and threonine residues that are phosphorylated in actively transcribing RNA polymerase. In addition, this subunit, in combination with several other polymerase subunits, forms the DNA binding domain of the polymerase, a groove in which the DNA template is transcribed into RNA.

Protein Function: 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 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. Regulation of gene expression levels depends on the balance between methylation and acetylation levels of the CTD-lysines (By similarity). Initiation or early elongation steps of transcription of growth-factors-induced immediate early genes are regulated by the acetylation status of the CTD (PubMed: 24207025). Methylation and dimethylation have a repressive effect on target genes expression (By similarity).

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4505939
NCBI GeneID	5430
NCBI Accession #	NP_000928.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000937.4
UniProt Accession #	P24928; Q6NX41; A6NN93; B9EH88
Molecular Weight	63,641 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	RNA polymerase II subunit A
NCBI Official Symbol	POLR2A
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	RPB1; RPO2; POLR2; POLRA; RPBh1; RPOL2; RplILS; hsRPB1; hRPB220
NCBI Protein Information	DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1
UniProt Protein Name	DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1
UniProt Gene Name	POLR2A
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	POLR2; RNA polymerase II subunit B1

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/polr2a-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/124614>