

Rabbit anti-Human POLR2A Polyclonal Antibody | anti-POLR2A antibody

POLR2A Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA243776	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

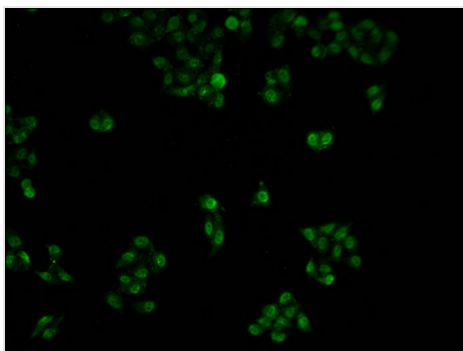
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

POLR2A; Polyclonal Antibody; POLR2A Antibody; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 (RNA polymerase II subunit B1) (EC 2.7.7.6) (DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A) (DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit) (RNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1) (EC 2.7.7.48); POLR2; anti-POLR2A antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

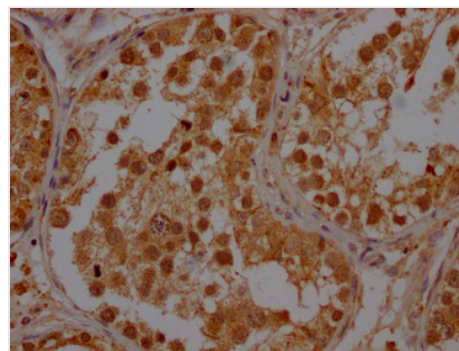
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	>95%, Protein G purified
Form/Format	Liquid Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH7.4
Applicable Applications for anti-POLR2A antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Conjugation	Non-conjugated
Immunogen	Recombinant Human DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1 protein (76-298AA)
Preparation and Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.

IMAGES



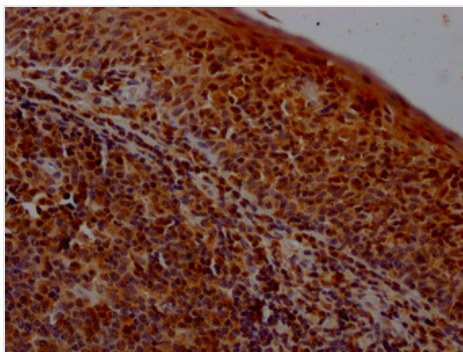
IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa cells at 1:100, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4 degree C. The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

IHC image diluted at 1:400 and staining in paraffin-embedded human testis tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4 degree C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit polymer IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

IHC image diluted at 1:400 and staining in paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4 degree C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit polymer IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-POLR2A antibody	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).
Product Categories/Family for anti-POLR2A antibody	Signal Transduction

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4505939
NCBI GeneID	5430
NCBI Accession #	NP_000928.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000937.4
UniProt Accession #	P24928 ; A6NN93 ; B9EH88
Molecular Weight	217,176 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	polymerase (RNA) II (DNA directed) polypeptide A, 220kDa
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; RNA polymerase II subunit B1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit A; RNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III largest subunit; DNA-directed RNA polymerase II largest subun
UniProt Protein Name	DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1
UniProt Gene Name	POLR2A
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	POLR2; RNA polymerase II subunit B1
UniProt Entry Name	RPB1_HUMAN

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-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-elisa/243776>