Rpb1 CTD (phospho-Ser2)　rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-01463
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	POLR2A POLR2
Protein Name	Rpb1 CTD (Ser2)
Immunogen	Synthesized phosho peptide around human Rpb1 CTD (Ser2)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of　Human Mouse Rat Rpb1 CTD (phospho-Ser2)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	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)
Observed Band	250kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . Hypophosphorylated form is mainly found in the cytoplasm, while the hyperphosphorylated and active form is nuclear (PubMed:26566685). Co-localizes with kinase SRPK2 and helicase DDX23 at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form (PubMed:28076779). .
Tissue Specificity	Fetal pancreas,Testis,
Function	catalytic activity:Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1).,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
Background	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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