



Human POLR2A blocking peptide (DAG-P1114)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	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]
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	BL
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the RNA polymerase beta chain family.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	POLR2A polymerase (RNA) II (DNA directed) polypeptide A, 220kDa [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	POLR2A
Synonyms	POLR2A; polymerase (RNA) II (DNA directed) polypeptide A, 220kDa; RPB1; RPO2; POLR2; POLRA; RPBh1; RPOL2; RplILS; hsRPB1; hRPB220; 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 subunit, RNA polymerase II 220 kd subunit;

Entrez Gene ID	5430
mRNA Refseq	NM_000937.4
Protein Refseq	NP_000928.1
UniProt ID	P24928
Chromosome Location	17p13.1
Pathway	Abortive elongation of HIV-1 transcript in the absence of Tat, organism-specific biosystem; DNA Repair, organism-specific biosystem; Disease, organism-specific biosystem; Dual incision reaction in TC-NER, organism-specific biosystem; Epstein-Barr virus infection, organism-specific biosystem; Epstein-Barr virus infection, conserved biosystem; Eukaryotic Transcription Initiation, organism-specific biosystem; Formation of HIV elongation complex in the absence of HIV Tat, organism-specific biosystem
Function	DNA binding; DNA-directed RNA polymerase activity; contributes_to RNA polymerase II activity; RNA-directed RNA polymerase activity; metal ion binding; poly(A) RNA binding; protein binding; ubiquitin protein ligase binding;