Anti-Phospho-POLR2A (S2) Antibody [JM11-51]

ET1703-86



Product Type: Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications: WB, IP, IF-Cell, IF-Tissue, IHC-P, FC

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 217 kDa

Clone number: JM11-51

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. Acts as an 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.

Immunogen: Synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser2 of Human POLR2A aa 1590-1630 /

1970.

Positive control: Hela cell lysate, MCF-7 cell lysate, Hela, MCF-7, PC-12, human tonsil tissue, rat brain tissue, mouse testis

tissue.

Subcellular location: Nucleus.

Database links: SwissProt P24928 Human | P08775 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 363633 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

 WB
 1:500-1:2,000

 IF-Cell
 1:100-1:500

 IF-Tissue
 1:100-1:500

 IHC-P
 1:50-1:200

 FC
 1:50-1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% SodiumAzide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Hangzhou Huaan Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Orders:0086-571-88062880

Technical:0086-571-89986345

Service mail:support@huabio.cn



Images

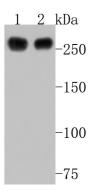


Fig1: Western blot analysis of Phospho-POLR2A (S2) on different lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1703-86, 1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:200,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

Positive control:

Lane 1: Hela cell lysate Lane 2: MCF-7 cell lysate

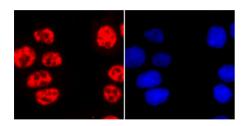


Fig2: ICC staining of Phospho-POLR2A (S2) in Hela cells (red). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 10% negative goat serum for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-86, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®594 conjugate-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

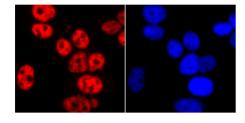


Fig3: ICC staining of Phospho-POLR2A (S2) in MCF-7 cells (red). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 10% negative goat serum for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-86, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®594 conjugate-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

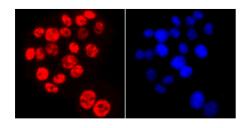


Fig4: ICC staining of Phospho-POLR2A (S2) in PC-12 cells (red). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 10% negative goat serum for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-86, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®594 conjugate-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

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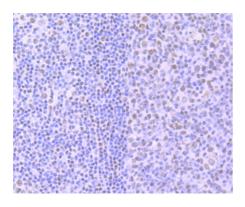


Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Phospho-POLR2A (S2) antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH $_2$ O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-86, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

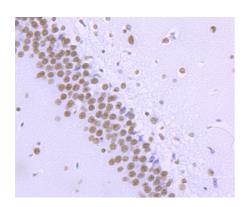


Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-Phospho-POLR2A (S2) antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-86, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

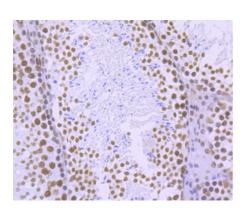


Fig7: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-Phospho-POLR2A (S2) antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-86, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

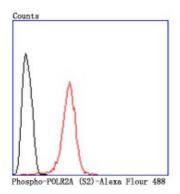


Fig8: Flow cytometric analysis of Phospho-POLR2A (S2) was done on Hela cells. The cells were fixed, permeabilized and stained with the primary antibody (ET1703-86, 1/50) (red). After incubation of the primary antibody at room temperature for an hour, the cells were stained with a Alexa Fluor®488 conjugate-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution for 30 minutes. Unlabelled sample was used as a control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).



Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

- 1. Rother S et al. NF-kB-repressing factor phosphorylation regulates transcription elongation via its interactions with 5'-3' exoribonuclease 2 and negative elongation factor. FASEB J 30:174-85 (2016).
- 2. Ard R & Allshire RC Transcription-coupled changes to chromatin underpin gene silencing by transcriptional interference. Nucleic Acids Res N/A:N/A (2016).