

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14108a**Specification**

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q15633](#)**TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6895**Other Names**

RISC-loading complex subunit TARBP2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03034}, TAR RNA-binding protein 2, Trans-activation-responsive RNA-binding protein, TARBP2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03034}, TRBP

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14108a was selected from the N-term region of TARBP2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** TARBP2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03034}**Synonyms** TRBP**Function**

Required for formation of the RNA induced silencing complex (RISC). Component of the RISC loading complex (RLC), also known as the micro-RNA (miRNA) loading complex (miRLC), which is composed of DICER1, AGO2 and TARBP2. Within the RLC/miRLC, DICER1 and TARBP2 are required to process precursor miRNAs (pre-miRNAs) to mature miRNAs and then load them onto AGO2. AGO2 bound to the mature miRNA constitutes the minimal RISC and may subsequently dissociate from DICER1 and TARBP2. May also play a role in the production of short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) from double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) by DICER1 (By similarity) (PubMed:15973356, PubMed:16142218, PubMed:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16271387> target="_blank">16271387, PubMed:16357216, PubMed:16424907, PubMed:17452327, PubMed:18178619). Binds in vitro to the PRM1 3'-UTR (By similarity). Seems to act as a repressor of translation (By similarity). For some pre-miRNA substrates, may also alter the choice of cleavage site by DICER1 (PubMed:23063653). Negatively regulates IRF7-mediated IFN-beta signaling triggered by viral infection by inhibiting the phosphorylation of IRF7 and promoting its 'Lys'-48- linked ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:30927622).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Nucleus

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

HIV-1, the causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), contains an RNA genome that produces a chromosomally integrated DNA during the replicative cycle. Activation of HIV-1 gene expression by the transactivator Tat is dependent on an RNA regulatory element (TAR) located downstream of the transcription initiation site. The protein encoded by this gene binds between the bulge and the loop of the HIV-1 TAR RNA regulatory element and activates HIV-1 gene expression in synergy with the viral Tat protein. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. This gene also has a pseudogene.

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Garre, P., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(10):817-818(2010) Wilker, E.H., et al. Environ. Health Perspect. 118(7):943-948(2010) Boni, V., et al. Pharmacogenomics J. (2010) In press : Wang, H.W., et al. Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 16(11):1148-1153(2009) Lau, P.W., et al. Structure 17(10):1326-1332(2009)