

POLR1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP18976b

Specification

POLR1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

POLR1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 25885

Other Names

DNA-directed RNA polymerase I subunit RPA1, RNA polymerase I subunit A1, A190, DNA-directed RNA polymerase I largest subunit, DNA-directed RNA polymerase I subunit A, RNA polymerase I 194 kDa subunit, RPA194, POLR1A

095602

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.

POLR1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name POLR1A

Function

DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic core component of RNA polymerase I which synthesizes ribosomal RNA precursors. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. A single stranded DNA template strand of the promoter is positioned within the central active site cleft of Pol I. A bridging helix emanates from RPA1 and crosses the cleft near the catalytic site and is thought to promote translocation of Pol I 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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleolus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10964}. Chromosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35134}

POLR1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols



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

• Blocking Peptides

POLR1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

POLR1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic core component of RNA polymerase I which synthesizes ribosomal RNA precursors. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. A single stranded DNA template strand of the promoter is positioned within the central active site cleft of Pol I. A bridging helix emanates from RPA1 and crosses the cleft near the catalytic site and is thought to promote translocation of Pol I 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 (By similarity).

POLR1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Rose, J. Phd, et al. Mol. Med. (2010) In press: Percipalle, P., et al. EMBO Rep. 7(5):525-530(2006)Bouwmeester, T., et al. Nat. Cell Biol. 6(2):97-105(2004)Hirschler-Laszkiewicz, I., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 278(21):18953-18959(2003)Dundr, M., et al. Science 298(5598):1623-1626(2002)