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Anti-POLR3G Antibody

Catalog # AP60201

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	O15318
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Mk
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	25914

Additional Information

Gene ID	10622
Other Names	DNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit RPC7; RNA polymerase III subunit C7; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit G; RNA polymerase III 32 kDa subunit; RPC32
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human POLR3G. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	POLR3G (HGNC:30075)
Function	DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates (PubMed:20413673, PubMed:33558764, PubMed:34675218, PubMed:35637192). Specific peripheric component of RNA polymerase III (Pol III) which synthesizes small non-coding RNAs including 5S rRNA, snRNAs, tRNAs and miRNAs from at least 500 distinct genomic loci (PubMed:20154270, PubMed:20413673, PubMed:35637192). Acts as a long tether that bridges POLR3C/RPC3-POLR3F/RPC6-POLR3G/RPC7 heterotrimer and the mobile stalk of Pol III, coordinating the dynamics of Pol III stalk and clamp modules during the transition from apo to elongation state. Pol III exists as two alternative complexes defined by the mutually exclusive incorporation of subunit POLR3G/RPC7alpha or POLR3GL/RPC7beta. POLR3G/RPC7alpha modulates Pol III transcriptome by specifically enhancing the transcription of snaR-A non-coding RNAs. At resting state, occupies the active site of apo Pol III and

keeps Pol III in an autoinhibitory mode, preventing non-specific transcription (PubMed:33558764, PubMed:33558766, PubMed:35637192). Pol III plays a key role in sensing and limiting infection by intracellular bacteria and DNA viruses. Acts as a nuclear and cytosolic DNA sensor involved in innate immune response. Can sense non-self dsDNA that serves as template for transcription into dsRNA. The non-self RNA polymerase III transcripts, such as Epstein-Barr virus-encoded RNAs (EBERs), induce type I interferon and NF-kappa-B through the RIG-I pathway (PubMed:19609254, PubMed:19631370).

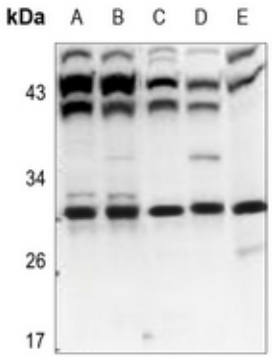
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6NXY9}. Note=Excluded from nucleoli (PubMed:21898682). In zygotes and the 2-cell stage embryos, mainly in the cytoplasm. Starts to localize to the nucleus in the 8-16 cell stage embryo and early blastocysts (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6NXY9, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21898682}

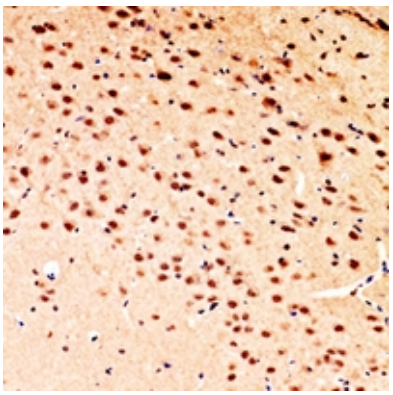
Tissue Location

Barely detectable in differentiated tissues. Expressed in embryonic stem cells and in other dividing cells, such as some tumor cell lines.

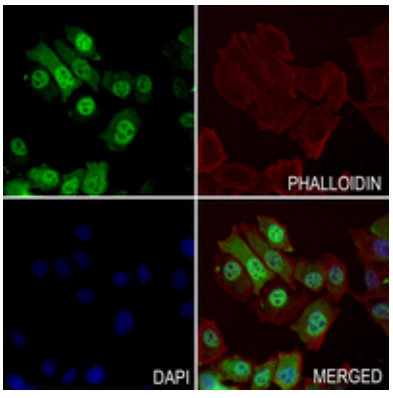
Images



Western blot analysis of POLR3G expression in A375 (A), EC9706 (B), C6 (C), BV2 (D), mouse testis (E) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 25 kD; Observed band size: 32 kD)



Immunohistochemical analysis of POLR3G staining in mouse brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of POLR3G staining in HepG2 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

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