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POLR3B Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP71997

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q9NW08
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	127785

Additional Information

Gene ID	55703
Other Names	POLR3B; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit RPC2; RNA polymerase III subunit C2; C128; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III 127.6 kDa polypeptide; DNA-directed RNA polymerase III subunit B
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	POLR3B (HGNC:30348)
Function	Catalytic core component of RNA polymerase III (Pol III), a DNA-dependent RNA polymerase which synthesizes small non-coding RNAs using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Synthesizes 5S rRNA, snRNAs, tRNAs and miRNAs from at least 500 distinct genomic loci (PubMed:20413673, PubMed:33558766). Pol III-mediated transcription cycle proceeds through transcription initiation, transcription elongation and transcription termination stages. During transcription initiation, Pol III is recruited to DNA promoters type I, II or III with the help of general transcription factors and other specific initiation factors. Once the polymerase has escaped from the promoter it enters the elongation phase during which RNA is actively polymerized, based on complementarity with the template DNA strand. Transcription termination involves the release of the RNA transcript and polymerase from the DNA (PubMed:20413673, PubMed:33335104, PubMed:33558764, PubMed:33558766, PubMed:33674783, PubMed:34675218). Forms Pol III active center together with the largest subunit POLR3A/RPC1. A

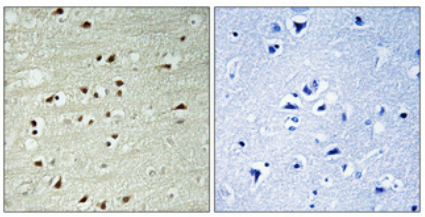
single-stranded DNA template strand of the promoter is positioned within the central active site cleft of Pol III. Appends one nucleotide at a time to the 3' end of the nascent RNA, with POLR3A/RPC1 contributing a Mg(2+)-coordinating DxDGD motif, and POLR3B/RPC2 participating in the coordination of a second Mg(2+) ion and providing lysine residues believed to facilitate Watson-Crick base pairing between the incoming nucleotide and template base. Typically, Mg(2+) ions direct a 5' nucleoside triphosphate to form a phosphodiester bond with the 3' hydroxyl of the preceding nucleotide of the nascent RNA, with the elimination of pyrophosphate (PubMed:19609254, PubMed:20413673, PubMed:33335104, PubMed:33558764, PubMed:33674783, PubMed:34675218). 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.

Cellular Location Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol

Background

DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Second largest core component of RNA polymerase III which synthesizes small RNAs, such as 5S rRNA and tRNAs. Proposed to contribute to the polymerase catalytic activity and forms the polymerase active center together with the largest subunit. Pol III is composed of mobile elements and RPC2 is part of the core element with the central large cleft and probably a clamp element that moves to open and close the cleft (By similarity). Plays a key role in sensing and limiting infection by intracellular bacteria and DNA viruses. Acts as 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.

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.