

Pol II (at-300): sc-33754

BACKGROUND

RNA polymerase II (Pol II) is an enzyme that is composed of twelve subunits and is responsible for the transcription of protein-coding genes. Transcription initiation requires Pol II-mediated recruitment of transcription machinery to a target promoter, thereby allowing transcription to begin. The largest subunit of Pol II (referred to as RPB1 or RPB205) is a 1,840 amino acid protein that contains one C₂H₂-type zinc finger and a C-terminal domain comprised of several heptapeptide repeats. Although Pol II function requires the cooperation of all twelve subunits, the largest subunit conveys Pol II catalytic activity and, together with the second largest subunit, forms the active center of the Pol II enzyme. Additionally, the large subunit participates in forming the DNA-binding domain of Pol II, a groove that is necessary for transcription of the DNA template. Without proper function of the large subunit, mRNA synthesis and subsequent transcription elongation cannot occur.

REFERENCES

1. Bushnell, D.A., Westover, K.D., Davis, R.E. and Kornberg, R.D. 2004. Structural basis of transcription: an RNA polymerase II-TFIIB cocrystal at 4.5 Angstroms. *Science* 303: 983-988.
2. Palangat, M., Hittinger, C.T. and Landick, R. 2004. Downstream DNA selectively affects a paused conformation of human RNA polymerase II. *J. Mol. Biol.* 341: 429-442.
3. Zhong, S., Zhang, C. and Johnson, D.L. 2004. Epidermal growth factor enhances cellular TATA binding protein levels and induces RNA polymerase I- and III-dependent gene activity. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 24: 5119-5129.
4. Hirsch, H.A., Jawdekar, G.W., Lee, K.A., Gu, L. and Henry, R.W. 2004. Distinct mechanisms for repression of RNA polymerase III transcription by the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 24: 5989-5999.
5. Cabart, P., Chew, H.K. and Murphy, S. 2004. BRCA1 cooperates with NUFIP and P-TEFb to activate transcription by RNA polymerase II. *Oncogene* 23: 5316-5329.
6. Svejstrup, J.Q. 2004. The RNA polymerase II transcription cycle: cycling through chromatin. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1677: 64-73.
7. White, R.J. 2004. RNA polymerase III transcription and cancer. *Oncogene* 23: 3208-3216.
8. Cramer, P. 2004. Structure and function of RNA polymerase II. *Adv. Protein Chem.* 67: 1-42.
9. Comai, L. 2004. Mechanism of RNA polymerase I transcription. *Adv. Protein Chem.* 67: 123-155.

SOURCE

Pol II (at-300) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-300 mapping at the N-terminus of Pol II of *Arabidopsis thaliana* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Pol II (at-300) is recommended for detection of Pol II of *Arabidopsis thaliana* and *Zea mays* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of Pol II: 240 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Guo, L., Zhou, J., Elling, A.A., Charron, J.B. and Deng, X.W. 2008. Histone modifications and expression of light-regulated genes in *Arabidopsis* are cooperatively influenced by changing light conditions. *Plant Physiol.* 147: 2070-2083.
2. Jang, I.C., Henriques, R., Seo, H.S., Nagatani, A. and Chua, N.H. 2010. *Arabidopsis* phytochrome interacting factor proteins promote phytochrome B polyubiquitination by COP1 E3 ligase in the nucleus. *Plant Cell* 22: 2370-2383.
3. Ding, Y., Avramova, Z. and Fromm, M. 2011. The *Arabidopsis* trithorax-like factor ATX1 functions in dehydration stress responses via ABA-dependent and ABA-independent pathways. *Plant J.* 66: 735-744.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.