

Mouse Anti-RNA polymerase II CTD repeat YSPTSPS (phospho S)



Catalogue no: 700001

Applications: ChIP, WB, ELISA, ICC, IP, Flow Cyt

Concentration: 0.8mg/ml

Size: 100ul

Specificity: Mouse, Human, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Arabidopsis thaliana, Caenorhabditis elegans, Fruit fly (Drosophila melanogaster), Schizosaccharomyces pombe, African Green Monkey

Source: Mouse

Type: Monoclonal

Purification: Protein A (affinity purified)

Storage: -20°C (Avoid multiple free/thaw cycles as this may denature the antibody)

Background:

RNA polymerase II catalyzes the transcription of DNA into mRNA and other small nuclear RNAs in eukaryotes. It contains a CTD consisting of conserved heptapeptide repeats. Phosphorylation occurs at serine and threonine residues located in the CTD repeats to activate the RNA pol II. RNA pol II binds to several transcription factors in order to initiate transcription and therefore serves as an abundant antibody target for ChIP.

Immunogen:

Recognises the C-terminal repeat of the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II. It recognises both unphosphorylated and phosphorylated form.

Buffer:

Purified antibody containing PBS 0.1% sodium azide.

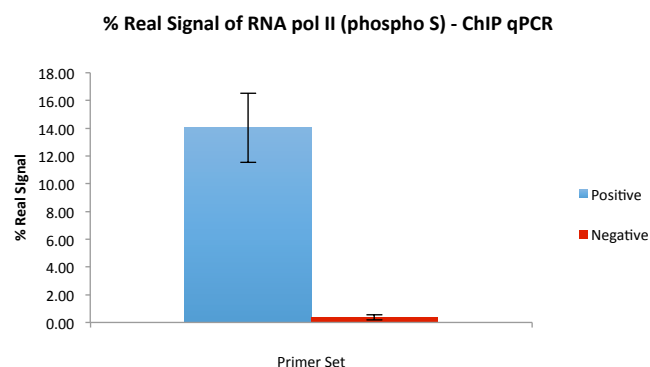
Applications:

Application	Suggested Dilution	Figure
Chromatin Immunoprecipitation	2ug: 1ug (antibody: chromatin)	1

Please note: Optimal antibody dilutions should be determined by the user. These volumes are stated as guidelines only.

Fig 1. RNA pol II (phospho S) ChIP qPCR

Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assays were performed using the Chromatrap® standard ChIP spin column sonication kit for qPCR (Cat no. 500071) with 1ug of chromatin from Hec50 cells and 2ug of Anti-RNA pol II (phospho S) antibody. qPCR was used to analyse the enrichment of RNA pol II onto the positive gene locus compared with enrichment at the negative gene locus.



Advancements in Epigenetics

*This product is for research use only. There is a possibility that results may vary between antibody lots.