

POLR2E Human

Description: POLR2E Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 233 amino acids (1-210) and having a molecular mass of 27.1kDa. POLR2E is fused to a 23 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-680

For research use only.

Synonyms: DNA-directed RNA polymerases I, II, and III subunit RPABC1, RNA polymerases I, II, and III subunit ABC1, DNA-directed RNA polymerase II 23 kDa polypeptide, DNA-directed RNA polymerase II subunit E, RPB5 homolog, XAP4, POLR2E, RPB5, RPABC1, hRPB25, hsRPB5.

Source: E.coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMDEEET YRLWKIRKTI
MQLCHDRGYL VTQDELDQTL EEFKAQFGDK PSEGRPRRTD LTVLVAHNDD PTDQMFVFFP
EEPVGIGIKTI KVVQCQRMQEE NITRALIVVQ QGMTPSAKQS LVDMAKYIL EQFLQQELLI
NITEHELVPE HVVMTKEEVTELLARYKLRE NQLPRIQAGD PVARYFGIKR GQVVKIIRPS
ETAGRYITYR LVQ

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The POLR2E solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.1M NaCl, 10% glycerol and 1mM DTT.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

DNA-directed RNA polymerases I, II, and III subunit RPABC1 (POLR2E) is a member of the archaeal RpoH/eukaryotic RPB5 RNA polymerase subunit family. POLR2E being a DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the 4 ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. POLR2E is the 5th largest subunit of RNA polymerase II (the polymerase which is responsible for synthesizing messenger RNA in eukaryotes). The POLR2E subunit is shared by the other 2 DNA-directed RNA polymerases and is present in two-fold molar excess over the other polymerase subunits. An interaction between the POLR2E subunit and a hepatitis virus transactivating protein has been established, suggesting that an interaction between transcriptional activators and the polymerase can occur through the POLR2E subunit.

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