

**Anti-POLR3B Antibody**  
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to POLR3B  
Catalog # AP60759**Specification**

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**Anti-POLR3B Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9NW08</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P59470</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Monkey, Pig, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	127785

**Anti-POLR3B Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 55703**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes endogenous levels of POLR3B protein.

**Dilution**

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200)

**Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-POLR3B Antibody - 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20413673), PubMed: [33558766](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20413673" target="\_blank">20413673</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33335104" target="\_blank">33335104</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33558764" target="\_blank">33558764</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33558766" target="\_blank">33558766</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33674783" target="\_blank">33674783</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34675218" target="\_blank">34675218</a>). 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 DxGDG 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19609254" target="\_blank">19609254</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20413673" target="\_blank">20413673</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33335104" target="\_blank">33335104</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33558764" target="\_blank">33558764</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33674783" target="\_blank">33674783</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34675218" target="\_blank">34675218</a>). 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

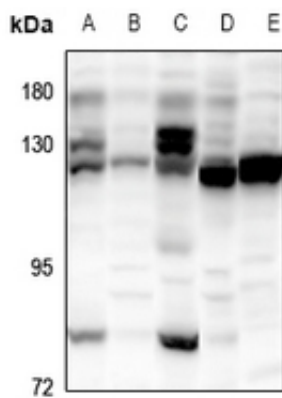
#### Anti-POLR3B Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

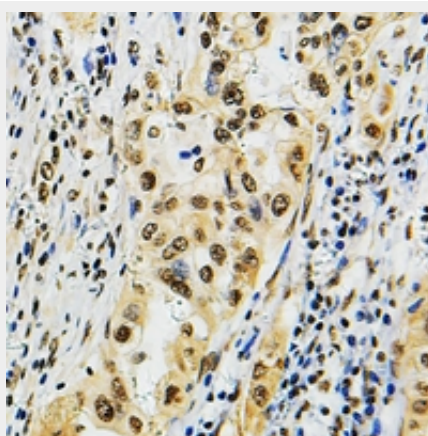
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-POLR3B Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of POLR3B expression in K562 (A), U87MG (B), HEK293T (C), CT26 (D), H9C2 (E) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of POLR3B staining in human lung cancer 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.

#### **Anti-POLR3B Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human POLR3B. The exact sequence is proprietary.