10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14108a

Specification

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q15633

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 6895

Other Names
RISC-loading complex subunit TARBP2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03034}, TAR RNA-binding protein 2, Trans-activation-responsive RNA-binding protein, TARBP2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03034}, TRBP

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14108a was selected from the N-term region of TARBP2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name TARBP2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03034}

Synonyms TRBP

Function
Required for formation of the RNA induced silencing complex (RISC). Component of the RISC loading complex (RLC), also known as the micro-RNA (miRNA) loading complex (miRLC), which is composed of DICER1, AGO2 and TARBP2. Within the RLC/miRLC, DICER1 and TARBP2 are required to process precursor miRNAs (pre-miRNAs) to mature miRNAs and then load them onto AGO2. AGO2 bound to the mature miRNA constitutes the minimal RISC and may subsequently dissociate from DICER1 and TARBP2. May also play a role in the production of short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) from double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) by DICER1 (By similarity) (PubMed:15973356, PubMed:16142218, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16271387" target="_blank">16271387, PubMed:16357216, PubMed:16424907, PubMed:17452327, PubMed:18178619). Binds in vitro to the PRM1 3'-UTR (By similarity). Seems to act as a repressor of translation (By similarity). For some pre-miRNA substrates, may also alter the choice of cleavage site by DICER1 (PubMed:23063653). Negatively regulates IRF7-mediated IFN-beta signaling triggered by viral infection by inhibiting the phosphorylation of IRF7 and promoting its 'Lys'-48- linked ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:30927622).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Nucleus

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

HIV-1, the causative agent of acquired immunodeficiencysyndrome (AIDS), contains an RNA genome that produces achromosomally integrated DNA during the replicative cycle.Activation of HIV-1 gene expression by the transactivator Tat isdependent on an RNA regulatory element (TAR) located downstream ofthe transcription initiation site. The protein encoded by this genebinds between the bulge and the loop of the HIV-1 TAR RNAregulatory element and activates HIV-1 gene expression in synergywith the viral Tat protein. Alternative splicing results inmultiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. This genealso has a pseudogene.

TARBP2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Garre, P., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(10):817-818(2010)Wilker, E.H., et al. Environ. Health Perspect. 118(7):943-948(2010)Boni, V., et al. Pharmacogenomics J. (2010) In press :Wang, H.W., et al. Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 16(11):1148-1153(2009)Lau, P.W., et al. Structure 17(10):1326-1332(2009)