

**INTS7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1987a****Specification**

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**INTS7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9NVH2](#)**INTS7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 25896**Other Names**

Integrator complex subunit 7, Int7, INTS7, C1orf73

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1987a](/products/AP1987a) was selected from the N-term region of human INTS7. 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.

**INTS7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** INTS7 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:29471365, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:24484}**Function**

Component of the integrator complex, a multiprotein complex that terminates RNA polymerase II (Pol II) transcription in the promoter-proximal region of genes (PubMed: [33243860](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33243860), PubMed: [38570683](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38570683)). The integrator complex provides a quality checkpoint during transcription elongation by driving premature transcription termination of transcripts that are unfavorably configured for transcriptional elongation: the complex terminates transcription by (1) catalyzing dephosphorylation of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of Pol II subunit POLR2A/RPB1 and SUPT5H/SPT5, (2) degrading the exiting nascent RNA transcript via endonuclease activity and (3) promoting the release of Pol II from bound DNA (PubMed: [33243860](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33243860), PubMed: [38570683](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38570683)). The

integrator complex is also involved in terminating the synthesis of non-coding Pol II transcripts, such as enhancer RNAs (eRNAs), small nuclear RNAs (snRNAs), telomerase RNAs and long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16239144" target="\_blank">16239144</a>). May be not involved in the recruitment of cytoplasmic dynein to the nuclear envelope by different components of the INT complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23904267" target="\_blank">23904267</a>). Plays a role in DNA damage response (DDR) signaling during the S phase (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21659603" target="\_blank">21659603</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm. Note=Localizes to sites of DNA damage in a H2AX-independent manner.

### **INTS7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **INTS7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **INTS7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

INTS7 is a subunit of the Integrator complex, which associates with the C-terminal domain of RNA polymerase II large subunit and mediates 3-prime end processing of small nuclear RNAs U1 and U2.

### **INTS7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Baillat,D., Cell 123 (2), 265-276 (2005)