

INTS9 Blocking Peptide (C-term) Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP20367b

#### Specification

### **INTS9 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information**

Primary Accession Other Accession <u>09NV88</u> <u>08K114</u>, <u>04R5Z4</u>, <u>02KIA6</u>

### INTS9 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 55756

**Other Names** Integrator complex subunit 9, Int9, Protein related to CPSF subunits of 74 kDa, RC-74, INTS9, RC74

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.

# **INTS9 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information**

Name INTS9 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:29471365, ECO:0000312|EMBL:BAA91867.1}

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:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25201415" target="\_blank">25201415</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33243860" target="\_blank">33243860</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33548203" target="\_blank">33548203</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38570683" target="\_blank">38570683</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33243860" target=" blank">33243860</a>, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38243860" target= \_\_blank">33243860</a>, PubMed.<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38570683" target="\_blank">38570683</a>). 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>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22252320" target="\_blank">22252320</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26308897" target="\_blank">26308897</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30737432" target="\_blank">30737432</a>). Mediates recruitment of cytoplasmic dynein to the nuclear envelope, probably as component of the integrator complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23904267" target="\_blank">23904267</a>).

Cellular Location Nucleus. Cytoplasm

### **INTS9 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols**

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

• <u>Blocking Peptides</u> INTS9 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

# INTS9 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

Component of the Integrator complex, a complex involved in the small nuclear RNAs (snRNA) U1 and U2 transcription and in their 3'-box-dependent processing. The Integrator complex is associated with the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II largest subunit (POLR2A) and is recruited to the U1 and U2 snRNAs genes.