

Drh-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP1962a

Specification

Drh-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Other Accession

<u>G5EDI8</u> 044165

Drh-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1962a was selected from the N-term region of human Drh-1. 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.

Drh-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Drh-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

<u>Blocking Peptides</u>

Drh-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

Drh-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Human Drh-1 protein possesses an RNA helicase motif containing a DEXH box in its amino terminus and an RNA motif in the carboxy terminus. DICER, also known as helicase-MOI, is required by the RNA interference and small temporal RNA (stRNA) pathways to produce the active small RNA component that represses gene expression.The 21-nucleotide small temporal RNA (stRNA) let7 regulates developmental timing in C. elegans and probably in other bilateral animals. In Drosophila, a developmentally regulated precursor RNA is cleaved by an RNA interference-like mechanism to produce mature let7 stRNA. Targeted disruption in cultured human cells of the mRNA encoding the enzyme Drh-1, which acts in the RNA interference pathway, leads to accumulation of the LET7



precursor. Thus, the RNA interference and stRNA pathways intersect. Both pathways require the RNA processing enzyme Drh-1 to produce the active small RNA component that represses gene expression.