

Drh-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1962a**Specification**

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

Primary Accession [G5EDI8](#)
Other Accession [O44165](#)

Drh-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1962a](/product/products/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.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

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.