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

Rde-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1964a

Specification

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

Primary Accession	G5EEH0
Other Accession	Q9XU82

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

Gene ID 179393

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1964a was selected from the N-term region of human Rde-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.

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

Name G5EEH0

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

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

- Blocking Peptides

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

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

Double-stranded (ds) RNA is a potent sequence-specific inhibitor of gene function. RNAi (RNA interference) is a multistep process involving several proteins and small RNAs 21-25 nucleotdies in length(called siRNAs) derived from cleavage of the dsRNA trigger. Genetic studies have implicated several RNA interference-deficient (rde) family members in germline maintenance and

development, and several simple loss of function mutants have been identified. Family members rde-1 and rde-4 are required for RNAi but are not essential for organismal viability. While rde-1 and rde-4 are distinct from other RNAi-deficient family members both both for their inability to mobilize transposons and lack of chromosome loss, each appears to have a different role in the interference mechanism. Evidence indicates that rde-4 is involved before or during production of siRNAs, whereas rde-1 acts after the siRNAs have been formed.

Rde-1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Tabara H, et al. Cell. 2002. 109(7):861-71.Parrish S,et al. RNA. 2001. 7(10):1397-402.Fagard M, et al. PNAS. 2000. 97(21):11650-4 Ketting RF, et al. Nature. 2000. 404(6775):296-8.Tabara H, et al. Cell. 1999. 99(2):123-32.