

Rsd-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP1966b

Specification

Rsd-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

Q9XUE3

Rsd-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 178322

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1966b was selected from the C-term region of human Rsd-2. 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.

Rsd-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name Q9XUE3

Rsd-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

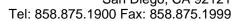
• Blocking Peptides

Rsd-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Rsd-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

In C. elegans, local introduction of double-stranded RNA initiates silencing of the target gene through the organism. Systemic RNAi effects have not been detected in other species, including mammals. C. elegans mutant proteins that block systemic silencing (termed rsd or RNAi spreading defective proteins)have been identified. These mutants function normally in the uptake of dsRNA from the gut, but are unable to further parcel this dsRNA to the germline, thus blocking organism







wide phenotypic changes. While rsd-2 is a large protein displaying no known motifs or homologs that would provide a clue to its specific molecular function, there is evidence that rsd-2 and rsd-6 act in a complex to mediate the systemic RNAi phenomenon.

Rsd-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Tijsterman,M et al. Current Biology. 2004. 14:111??16.Kim, JK et al. Science. 2005. 308(5725):1164-7.