

Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1969b**Specification**

Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [G5EBF5](#)
Other Accession [Q22617](#)

Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 176438

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1969b](/product/products/AP1969b) was selected from the C-term region of human Rde-4. 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-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name G5EBF5

Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Double-stranded (ds) RNA is a potent sequence-specific inhibitor of gene function. RNA interference (RNAi) is a cellular defense mechanism that uses double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) as a sequence-specific trigger to guide the degradation of homologous single-stranded RNAs. RNAi is a multistep process involving several proteins and at least one type of RNA intermediate, a

population of small 21–25 nt RNAs (called siRNAs) that are initially 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 distinct 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.