

RNASEH2B Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP4774c**Specification**

RNASEH2B Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q5TBB1](#)**RNASEH2B Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 79621**Other Names**

Ribonuclease H2 subunit B, RNase H2 subunit B, Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 2 protein, AGS2, Deleted in lymphocytic leukemia 8, Ribonuclease HI subunit B, RNASEH2B, DLEU8

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.

RNASEH2B Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** RNASEH2B**Synonyms** DLEU8**Function**

Non catalytic subunit of RNase H2, an endonuclease that specifically degrades the RNA of RNA:DNA hybrids. Participates in DNA replication, possibly by mediating the removal of lagging-strand Okazaki fragment RNA primers during DNA replication. Mediates the excision of single ribonucleotides from DNA:RNA duplexes.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

Widely expressed..

RNASEH2B Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

RNASEH2B Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

RNASEH2B Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

RNASEH2B is composed of a single catalytic subunit (A) and two non-catalytic subunits (B and C) and specifically degrades the RNA of RNA:DNA hybrids. RNASEH2B is the non-catalytic B subunit of RNase H2, which is thought to play a role in DNA replication.

RNASEH2B Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Crozat, K., et al. Immunol. Rev. 227(1):129-149(2009)Chon, H., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 37(1):96-110(2009)Crow, Y.J., et al. Dev Med Child Neurol 50(6):410-416(2008)