

## Polyclonal Antibody to Rsd-2 (N-term) - Purified

<b>Alternate names:</b>	Hypothetical protein rsd-2, rsd-2
<b>Catalog No.:</b>	AP11802PU-N
<b>Quantity:</b>	0.1 mg
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.25 mg/ml
<b>Background:</b>	In <i>C. elegans</i> , 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. <i>C. elegans</i> 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.
<b>Uniprot ID:</b>	<a href="#">Q9XUE3</a>
<b>NCBI:</b>	<a href="#">6239</a>
<b>GeneID:</b>	<a href="#">178322</a>
<b>Host / Isotype:</b>	Rabbit / Ig
<b>Immunogen:</b>	This antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide selected from the N-terminal region of <i>C. elegans</i> Rsd-2.
<b>Format:</b>	<b>State:</b> Liquid Ig fraction <b>Purification:</b> Protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS <b>Buffer System:</b> PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA 1:1,000. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody detects Rsd-2 at N-term. <b>Species:</b> <i>C. elegans</i> . Other species not tested.
<b>Add. Information:</b>	Molecular weight: 142169 Da
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody at 2 - 8 °C up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>General Readings:</b>	1. Tijsterman, M et al. <i>Current Biology</i> . 2004. 14:1111-6. 2. Kim, JK et al. <i>Science</i> . 2005. 308(5725):1164-7.