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Product Information

Anti-Drosha

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Product Number SAB4200151

Product Description

Anti-Drosha is produced in rabbit using as the immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to a fragment of human drosha (Gene ID: 29102) conjugated to KLH. The corresponding sequence differs by two amino acids in mouse. The antibody is affinity-purified using the immunizing peptide immobilized on agarose.

Anti-Drosha recognizes human drosha. The antibody may be used in several immunochemical techniques including immunoblotting (2-3 isoforms at molecular mass of 130-160 kDa) and immunofluorescence. Detection of the drosha bands by immunoblotting is specifically inhibited by the immunizing peptide.

Drosha (also known as Ribonuclease III, RNase III, RNC, p241), a member of the ribonuclease III superfamily, participates in diverse RNA maturation and decay pathways in eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells.1 It also plays key roles in microRNA (miRNA) biogenesis, were it cleaves primary miRNAs (pri-miRNAs) to release hairpin-shaped pre-miRNAs that are subsequently cut by the cytoplasmic RNase III Dicer to generate mature miRNAs.2 Drosha has two tandem RNase III domains that form an intramolecular dimer that cleave the 3' and 5' strands,3 one double-stranded RNA-binding domain, as well as an extended aminoterminal proline and arginine/serine-rich domains. DGCR8 (also known as Pasha) is the cofactor that interacts with drosha and forms a functional complex called the "Microprocessor". DGCR8 anchors at the ssRNA-dsRNA junction and directs drosha to cleave ~11 bp away from the junction. 4

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 15 mM sodium azide as a preservative.

Antibody Concentration: ~1.0 mg/mL

Precautions and Disclaimer

For R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Store at –20 °C. For continuous use, the product may be stored at 2–8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots at –20 °C. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilutions should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile

 $\underline{\text{Immunoblotting}}\text{: a working antibody concentration of } 2\text{-}4~\mu\text{g/mL} \text{ is recommended using HeLa nuclear cell lysates}.$

 $\frac{Immunofluorescence}{Lossian}: a working antibody concentration of 2.5-5 \ \mu g/mL is recommended using paraformal dehyde-fixed HEK-293T cells.$

<u>Note</u>: In order to obtain best results in various techniques and preparations, it is recommended to determine optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

- 1. Fortin, K.R., et al., BMC Genomics, 3, 26 (2002).
- 2. Lee, Y., et al., Nature, 425, 415-419 (2003).
- 3. Han, J., et al., Genes Dev., 18, 3016-3027 (2004).
- 4. Han, J., et al., Cell, 125, 887-901 (2006).

VS,SG,KAA,PHC,MAM 07/19-1