Datasheet for ABIN2730897

RNH1 Protein (Transcript Variant 1) (Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	20 µg
Target:	RNH1
Protein Characteristics:	Transcript Variant 1
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This RNH1 protein is labelled with Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag.
Application:	Antibody Production (AbP), Standard (STD)

Product Details

Characteristics:	• Recombinant human Ribonuclease inhibitor (RNH1) (transcript variant 1) protein expressed in HEK293 cells. • Produced with end-sequenced ORF clone
Purity:	> 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Target Details

Target:	RNH1
Alternative Name:	Ribonuclease Inhibitor (Rnh1) (RNH1 Products)
Background:	Placental ribonuclease inhibitor (PRI) is a member of a family of proteinaceous cytoplasmic RNase inhibitors that occur in many tissues and bind to both intracellular and extracellular RNases (summarized by Lee et al., 1988 [PubMed 3219362]). In addition to control of

Target Details

	intracellular RNases, the inhibitor may have a role in the regulation of angiogenin (MIM 105850). Ribonuclease inhibitor, of 50,000 Da, binds to ribonucleases and holds them in a latent form. Since neutral and alkaline ribonucleases probably play a critical role in the turnover of RNA in eukaryotic cells, RNH may be essential for control of mRNA turnover the interaction of eukaryotic cells with ribonuclease may be reversible in vivo.[supplied by OMIM, Jul 2010].
Molecular Weight:	49.8 kDa
NCBI Accession:	NP_002930

Application Details

Application Notes:	Recombinant human proteins can be used for: Native antigens for optimized antibody production Positive controls in ELISA and other antibody assays
Comment:	The tag is located at the C-terminal.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration:	50 µg/mL
Buffer:	25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10 % glycerol.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C. Thaw on ice, aliquot to individual single-use tubes, and then re-freeze immediately. Only 2-3 freeze thaw cycles are recommended.

Publications

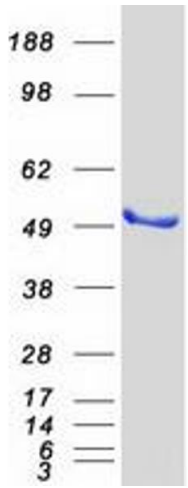
Product cited in:	Daddacha, Koyen, Bastien, Head, Dhere, Nabeta, Connolly, Werner, Madden, Daly, Minten, Whelan, Schlafstein, Zhang, Anand, Doronio, Withers, Shepard, Sundaram, Deng, Dynan, Wang, Bindra, Cejka et al.: "SAMHD1 Promotes DNA End Resection to Facilitate DNA Repair by Homologous Recombination. ..." in: **Cell reports**, Vol. 20, Issue 8, pp. 1921-1935, (2018) (PubMed). Oh, Ryoo, Park, Kim, Daly, Cho, Ahn: "A central role for PI3K-AKT signaling pathway in linking SAMHD1-deficiency to the type I interferon signature." in: **Scientific reports**, Vol. 8, Issue 1, pp. 84, (2018) (PubMed).

Publications

Jáuregui, Landau: "DNA damage induces a SAMHD1-mediated block to the infection of macrophages by HIV-1." in: **Scientific reports**, Vol. 8, Issue 1, pp. 4153, (2018) (PubMed).

Wittmann, Behrendt, Eissmann, Volkmann, Thomas, Ebert, Cribier, Benkirane, Hornung, Bouzas, Gramberg: "Phosphorylation of murine SAMHD1 regulates its antiretroviral activity." in: **Retrovirology**, Vol. 12, pp. 103, (2015) (PubMed).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Validation with Western Blot