# ROD1 (K-15): sc-15251



The Power to Question

### **BACKGROUND**

Differentiation is a fundamental attribute of multicellular organisms that is required for their body formation. Commitment to differentiation is regulated by a variety of signals and cellular conditions, including availability of differentiation factors, cell-cell contacts and physical and chemial stresses. In the fission yeast *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, the nrd1 gene encoding an RNA binding protein negatively regulates the onset of differentiation. The mammalian homologue of nrd1 is ROD1, which encodes a protein with four repeats of typical RNA binding domains. When expressed in fission yeast, the ROD1 protein functions similar to nrd1. ROD1 is highly expressed in adult and embryo hematopoietic cells or organs. Overexpression of ROD1 effectively blocks the differentiation of human leukemia cells without affecting their proliferative ability, suggesting that ROD1 plays a critical role in controlling differentiation in mammalian cells.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ROD1 (human) mapping to 9q32; Rod1 (mouse) mapping to 4 B3.

## **SOURCE**

ROD1 (K-15) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of ROD1 of human origin.

# **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-15251 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

# **STORAGE**

Store at  $4^{\circ}$  C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

# **APPLICATIONS**

ROD1 (K-15) is recommended for detection of ROD1 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

ROD1 (K-15) is also recommended for detection of ROD1 in additional species, including equine, canine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ROD1 siRNA (h): sc-106897, ROD1 siRNA (m): sc-153058, ROD1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-106897-SH, ROD1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153058-SH, ROD1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106897-V and ROD1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153058-V.

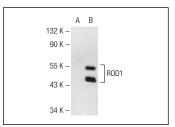
Molecular Weight of ROD1: 57 kDa.

Positive Controls: ROD1 (m2): 293T Lysate: sc-125944, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or HeLa nuclear extract: sc-2120.

### **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## **DATA**



ROD1 (K-15): sc-15251. Western blot analysis of ROD1 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and mouse ROD1 transfected: sc-125944 (**B**) 293T whole

# **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try **ROD1 (C-1)**: **sc-398105** or **ROD1 (F-30)**: **sc-100845**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to ROD1 (K-15).

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