RNase 9 (I-14): sc-165382



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Ribonucleases are ubiquitous enzymes involved in RNA metabolism and are classified in several families on the basis of their structural, catalytic and biological properties. RNase 9 (ribonuclease, RNase A family, 9 (non-active)), also known as HEL128 or ribonuclease-like protein 9, is a 205 amino acid secreted protein that belongs to the RNase A family. Unlike other RNase A family members, RNase 9 lacks ribonuclease activity. Widely expressed, RNase 9 is found at high levels in epithelium of the epididymal tubule and the post-equatorial region of the sperm head, with greater expression found in men than boys. The gene encoding RNase 9 maps to human chromosome 14q11.2 and mouse chromosome 14 C1.

REFERENCES

- Kirchhoff, C. 1998. Molecular characterization of epididymal proteins. Rev. Reprod. 3: 86-95.
- Singhania, N.A., et al. 1999. Rapid evolution of the ribonuclease A superfamily: adaptive expansion of independent gene clusters in rats and mice.
 J. Mol. Evol. 49: 721-728.
- Penttinen, J., et al. 2003. Discovery in silico and characterization in vitro of novel genes exclusively expressed in the mouse epididymis. Mol. Endocrinol. 17: 2138-2151.
- Devor, E.J., et al. 2004. LOC 390443 (RNase 9) on chromosome 14q11.2 is related to the RNase A superfamily and contains a unique amino-terminal preproteinlike sequence. Hum. Biol. 76: 921-935.
- Cho, S., et al. 2005. The ribonuclease A superfamily of mammals and birds: identifying new members and tracing evolutionary histories. Genomics 85: 208-220.
- Zhu, C.F., et al. 2007. RNase9, an androgen-dependent member of the RNase A family, is specifically expressed in the rat epididymis. Biol. Reprod. 76: 63-73.
- 7. Liu, J., et al. 2008. Cloning, expression and location of RNase9 in human epididymis. BMC Res. Notes 1: 111.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Rnase9 (rat) mapping to 15p14.

SOURCE

RNase 9 (I-14) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of RNase 9 of rat origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-165382 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

RNase 9 (I-14) is recommended for detection of RNase 9 of rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), 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); non cross-reactive with other RNase family members.

Molecular Weight of RNase 9: 24 kDa.

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) 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.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 **Europe** +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 **www.scbt.com**