

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-RNH1 Antibody (Clone#OTI4G4)		
<b>Gene Name</b>	RNH1		
<b>Source</b>	Mouse		
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal		
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1		
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human		
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IHC, ICC/IF, FCM		
<b>Contents</b>	PBS (PH 7.3) containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide.		
<b>Immunogen</b>	Full length human recombinant protein of human RNH1 (NP_002930) produced in HEK293T cell.		
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml		
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)		
<b>Observed MW</b>	50 kDa		
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB):	1:2000	
	Immunohistochemistry (IHC):	1:150	
	Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):	1:100	
	Flow cytometry (FCM):	1:100	

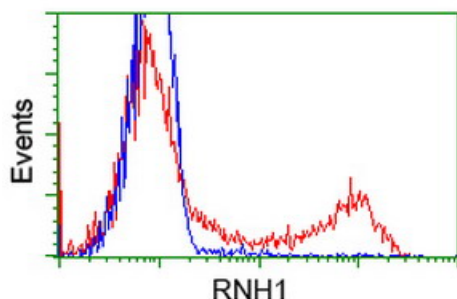
## Storage

Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. Store at -20°C as received.

## Background Information

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 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]

## Selected Validation Data



HEK293T cells transfected with either overexpress plasmid (Red) or empty vector control plasmid (Blue) were immunostained by anti-RNH1 antibody, and then analyzed by flow cytometry.