

Rabbit DROSHA Polyclonal Antibody | anti-DROSHA antibody

Anti-DROSHA Antibody Picoband

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA125955	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DROSHA; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-DROSHA Antibody Picoband; anti-DROSHA antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity/Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Form/Format	Lyophilized Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ .
Concentration	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml. (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-DROSHA antibody	ELISA, FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Reconstitution	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml.
Immunogen	E Coli-derived human DROSHA recombinant protein (Position: H1142-K1374).
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4 degree C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 degree C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Figure 4. IHC analysis of DROSHA using anti-DROSHA antibody (AAA125955). DROSHA was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human signet-ring cell carcinoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-DROSHA Antibody (AAA125955) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Figure 3. IHC analysis of DROSHA using anti-DROSHA antibody (AAA125955). DROSHA was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-DROSHA Antibody (AAA125955) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)

Figure 2. Flow Cytometry analysis of HL-60 cells using anti-DROSHA antibody (AAA125955). Overlay histogram showing HL-60 cells stained with AAA125955 (Blue line). The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-DROSHA Antibody (AAA125955, 1 ug/1x10⁶ cells) for 30 min at 20 degree C. DyLight488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20 degree C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG (1 ug/1x10⁶) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.



WB (Western Blot)

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of DROSHA using anti-DROSHA antibody (AAA125955). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel)/90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human 293T whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human HepG2 whole cell lysates, Lane 4: human K562 whole cell lysates, Lane 5: rat brain tissue lysates, Lane 6: rat pancreas tissue lysates, Lane 7: mouse brain tissue lysates. After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-DROSHA antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (#AAA125955) at 0.5 ug/mL overnight at 4 degree C, then washed with TBS-0.1% Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for DROSHA at approximately 159 kDa. The expected band size for DROSHA is at 159 kDa.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-DROSHA antibody	Drosha is a Class 2 ribonuclease III enzyme that in humans is encoded by the DROSHA (formerly RNASEN) gene. This gene encodes a ribonuclease (RNase) III double-stranded RNA-specific ribonuclease and subunit of the microprocessor protein complex, which catalyzes the initial processing step of microRNA (miRNA) synthesis. The encoded protein cleaves the stem loop structure from the primary microRNA (pri-miRNA) in the nucleus, yielding the precursor miRNA (pre-miRNA), which is then exported to the cytoplasm for further processing. In a human cell line lacking a functional copy of this gene, canonical miRNA synthesis is reduced. Somatic mutations in this gene have been observed in human patients with kidney cancer.
Product Categories/Family for anti-DROSHA antibody	Primary Antibodies, Rabbit Polyclonal Antibodies

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	155030236
NCBI GeneID	29102
NCBI Accession #	NP_001093882.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001100412.1
UniProt Accession #	Q9NRR4; Q7Z5V2; Q86YH0; Q9NW73; Q9Y2V9; Q9Y4Y0; E7EMP9
Molecular Weight	159316 MW
NCBI Official Full Name	ribonuclease 3 isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	drosha ribonuclease III
NCBI Official Symbol	DROSHA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	RN3; ETOHI2; RNASEN; RANSE3L; RNASE3L; HSA242976
NCBI Protein Information	ribonuclease 3
UniProt Protein Name	Ribonuclease 3
UniProt Gene Name	DROSHA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	RN3; RNASE3L; RNASEN; RNase III

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

