

**Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1969b****Specification**

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**Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [G5EBF5](#)  
Other Accession [Q22617](#)

**Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 176438

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1969b](/product/products/AP1969b) was selected from the C-term region of human Rde-4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** G5EBF5

**Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****Rde-4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Double-stranded (ds) RNA is a potent sequence-specific inhibitor of gene function. RNA interference (RNAi) is a cellular defense mechanism that uses double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) as a sequence-specific trigger to guide the degradation of homologous single-stranded RNAs. RNAi is a multistep process involving several proteins and at least one type of RNA intermediate, a

population of small 21–25 nt RNAs (called siRNAs) that are initially derived from cleavage of the dsRNA trigger. Genetic studies have implicated several RNA interference-deficient (rde) family members in germline maintenance and development, and several simple loss of function mutants have been identified. Family members rde-1 and rde-4 are required for RNAi but are not essential for organismal viability. While rde-1 and rde-4 are distinct from other RNAi-deficient family members both both for their inability to mobilize transposons and lack of chromosome loss, each appears to have a distinct role in the interference mechanism. Evidence indicates that rde-4 is involved before or during production of siRNAs, whereas rde-1 acts after the siRNAs have been formed.