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ProductInformation

Anti-NORE1 (RASSF5)
Produced in rabbit, Affinity Isolated Antibody

Product Number **N 5912**

Product Description

Anti-NORE1 (RASSF5) is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a peptide corresponding to the NORE1 protein (amino acids 313-329). This sequence is located in the RA domain of NORE1 and is 100% conserved between human, mouse, rat, and hamster. The antibody is affinity-purified using the immunizing peptide immobilized on agarose.

Anti-NORE1 (RASSF5) reacts with amino acid residues 313-329 (DNP QKFALFKRIHKDGQ) of the NORE1 protein. The antibody may be used in immunoblotting.

RASSF1A, a new tumor-suppressor gene located at 3p21.3 is frequently inactivated by promoter region hypermethylation in a variety of human cancers including lung, breast, kidney, and neuroblastoma. Another member of the RASF1 gene family, Ras effector NORE1, which is structurally related to RASSF1, can also mediate a Ras-dependent apoptosis. Moreover, an analysis of NORE1 protein expression showed that it is frequently down-regulated in lung tumor cell lines and primary lung tumors.

Reagent

The antibody is supplied as a solution of ~1 mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer

Due to the sodium azide content a material safety sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazardous and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Store at –20 °C. The product may be stored at 2-8 °C for up to three months. For prolonged storage, freeze in working aliquots at –20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Do not store in a “frost-free” freezer.

Product Profile

For immunoblotting, a working antibody dilution of 1:500-1:1,000 is recommended.

Note: In order to obtain the best results in various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

1. Vos, M.D., et al., J. boil. Chem., **278**, 21938-21943 (2003).
2. Tommasi, S., et al., Oncogene, **21**, 2713-2720 (2002).

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