
Catalog	Unit
TBP0155-500	500 U
TBP0155-2000	2000 U

Description

RNase Inhibitor, Human Placenta, also known as Ribonuclease Prohibitor, Human Placenta, is a recombinant protein expressed in *Escherichia coli* that protects RNA from enzymatic degradation. It binds to RNase A, RNase B, RNase C, and human placental RNase in a non-competitive 1:1 ratio, effectively inhibiting their activity.

Product Details

Purity: Does not contain DNA endonucleases and exonucleases, and does not contain RNases.

Storage buffer: 20mM HEPES-KOH (pH7.5), 50 mM KCl, 5 mM DTT, 50% (v/v) glycerol.

Storage: Stored at -20°C, valid for two years.

Components

RNase inhibitor, Human Placenta	500 U; 2KU
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Inactivation or inhibition

Heating at 75°C for 10 minutes can result in complete deactivation. Heating at 70°C for 10 minutes will still result in trace amounts of residual activity. Reagents such as SDS and urea that cause protein denaturation, as well as oxidants such as p-chloromercuribenzoate and potassium dichromate, can inhibit the binding of RNase inhibitor to RNase.

Protocol

For common reaction systems such as cDNA synthesis, in vitro transcription, and in vitro translation, the recommended dosage of RNase inhibitor is 1-2U/μl to protect the RNA from degradation by RNase

Note:

1. It is advisable to store it in an ice box or on an ice bath during use, and immediately store it at -20°C after use.
2. Adding DTT to the enzyme storage solution can ensure the stability of RNase inhibitor during long-term storage.
3. This product is only for scientific research by professionals and should not be used for clinical diagnosis or treatment, food or medicine, or stored in ordinary residential areas.
4. For your safety and health, please wear lab coats and disposable gloves when operating

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