



RIP-Chip

RNA-Binding Protein Immunoprecipitation for Microarray

- Biological approach to find functionally related genes of disease pathways
- Analyze post-transcriptionally regulated genes
- Establish novel components of cellular pathways
- Identify new drug mechanisms and targets

Areas of Research

Disease responses Cancer Diabetes Gene Regulation Cell Proliferation Early response gene products Cell cycle components Mitochondrial proteins (nuclear) Spindle pole body components Chromatin remodeling enzymes Plasma membrane biogenesis proteins Nucleolar regulatory components Cytoskeletal components Inhibitory neuronal synapse (GABA) Carbohydrate metabolic components Ribosomal proteins and biogenesis Iron deficiency response Cytokine production during T cell activation Stem cell development Circadian rhythms

• GENE EXPRESSION TOOL

RBPs are involved in every step of mRNA regulation





RIP-Assay kit can isolate functionally related mRNAs from cells

Immunoprecipitate RNA bound RBP by specific antibody, then isolate mRNAs and/or non-coding RNAs from mRNP followed by DAN chip

mRNP immunoprecipitation

- All mRNAs bind to various RBPs in a cell
- Immunoprecipitate RBP by specific antibody

Expression analysis

- Isolate mRNAs and non-coding RNAs from mRNP compalex
- Identify RNAs by DNA chip, RT-PCR or HTP sequencer



RIP-Assay Kit can identify functionally related genes that were not detected by conventional method.



RIP-Chip (RNA-binding protein Immunoprecipitation microarray)

RIP-Chip is a technology used to identify functionally related mRNAs and other RNAs associated with RNA binding proteins (RBP). RBPs regulate and coordinate the translation of multiple mRNAs and the activity of noncoding regulatory RNAs. This technology helps identify and understand functionally related genes in diseased cells and developing systems.

RIP-Chip works on a similar principle to the widely used ChIP-Chip. It allows immunoprecipitation of ribonucleoproteins (RNPs), with or without crosslinking, from cell extracts using an antibody raised against the RBP of interest. The simple RIP procedure is then followed by microarray (chip) analysis. While microarrays determine the sequences of the RNA targets by hybridization, direct sequencing approaches (RIP-seq) can also be used to reveal RNA targets of RBPs.

RIP-Chip or RIP-seq data provide insights into new cellular pathway components leading to potential therapeutic targets and can also provide information regarding the effects of drugs on post-transcriptional processes. This technology can be applied to essentially any cellular system or animal model.

MBL International is providing specialized RIP-Chip and RIP-seq antibodies that have been validated to work for this unique technology, as well as a kit with reagents optimized for RNP immunoprecipitation.

RIP Grad	e Ant	tibod	ies
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Code No.	Description	Size
RN001P	Anti-EIF4E Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN002P	Anti-EIF4G1 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN003P	Anti-EIF4G2 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN004P	Anti-ELAVL1/HuR Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN005P	Anti-ELAVL2/HuB Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN006P	Anti-ELAVL3/HuC Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN007P	Anti-IGF2BP1/IMP1 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN008P	Anti-IGF2BP2/IMP2 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN009P	Anti-IGF2BP3/IMP3 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN010P	Anti-MSI1/Musashi1 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN011P	Anti-PTBP1 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN012P	Anti-STAU1 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN013P	Anti-STAU2 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN014P	Anti-TIA1 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg
RN015P	Anti-YBX1 Polyclonal Antibody	200 µg

Graph does not include all antibodies. Please refer to www.mblintl.com for a complete list.

RiboCluster Profiler

Сс	ode No.	Description		Size
R١	V1001	RIP-Assay Kit		10 Assays
RN1005		RIP-Assay Kit for miRNA		10 Assays
	Compon Lysis Bu Washing Normal F High-Sa Solution Solution Solution	ents ffer Buffer Rabbit IgG It Solution I II III	Volume (10 22 mL x 1 k 60 mL x 1 k 200 µL x 1 k 6 mL x 1 via 100 µL x 1 4 mL x 1 via 3 mL x 1 via 25 µL	assays) pottle pottle vial al vial al al

References:

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