

RBPJL Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12042a**Specification**

RBPJL Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9UBG7](#)**RBPJL Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 11317**Other Names**

Recombining binding protein suppressor of hairless-like protein, Transcription factor RBP-L, RBPJL, RBPL, RBPSUHL

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.

RBPJL Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** RBPJL**Synonyms** RBPL, RBPSUHL**Function**

Putative transcription factor, which cooperates with EBNA2 to activate transcription.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

RBPJL Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

RBPJL Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**RBPJL Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

In mouse, recombining binding protein L (RBP-L) is a transcription factor that binds to DNA sequences almost identical to that bound by the Notch receptor signalling pathway transcription factor RBP-J. However, unlike RBP-J, RBP-L does not interact with Notch receptors. RBP-L has been shown to activate transcription in concert with Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen-2 (EBNA2). The protein encoded by this gene is similar in sequence to the mouse RBP-L protein and Drosophila suppressor of hairless protein.

RBPJL Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Beres, T.M., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 26(1):117-130(2006) Deloukas, P., et al. Nature 414(6866):865-871(2001) Nakagawa, H., et al. Oncogene 19(2):210-216(2000) Tani, S., et al. J. Hum. Genet. 44(1):73-75(1999) Minoguchi, S., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 17(5):2679-2687(1997)