

MRPS12 Antibody (Center K43) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12638c**Specification**

MRPS12 Antibody (Center K43) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O15235](#)**MRPS12 Antibody (Center K43) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6183**Other Names**

28S ribosomal protein S12, mitochondrial, MRP-S12, S12mt, MT-RPS12, MRPS12, RPMS12, RPSM12

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.

MRPS12 Antibody (Center K43) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** MRPS12**Synonyms** RPMS12, RPSM12**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion.

MRPS12 Antibody (Center K43) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

MRPS12 Antibody (Center K43) Blocking peptide - Images**MRPS12 Antibody (Center K43) Blocking peptide - Background**

Mammalian mitochondrial ribosomal proteins are encoded by nuclear genes and help in protein synthesis within the mitochondrion. Mitochondrial ribosomes (mitoribosomes) consist of a small 28S subunit and a large 39S subunit. They have an estimated 75% protein to rRNA composition.

compared to prokaryotic ribosomes, where this ratio is reversed. Another difference between mammalian mitochondrial ribosomes and prokaryotic ribosomes is that the latter contain a 5S rRNA. Among different species, the proteins comprising the mitochondrial ribosome differ greatly in sequence, and sometimes in biochemical properties, which prevents easy recognition by sequence homology. This gene encodes a 28S subunit protein that belongs to the ribosomal protein S12P family. The encoded protein is a key component of the ribosomal small subunit and controls the decoding fidelity and susceptibility to aminoglycoside antibiotics. The gene for mitochondrial seryl-tRNA synthetase is located upstream and adjacent to this gene, and both genes are possible candidates for the autosomal dominant deafness gene (DFNA4). Splice variants that differ in the 5' UTR have been found for this gene; all three variants encode the same protein.

MRPS12 Antibody (Center K43) Blocking peptide - References

Zanotto, E., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1789(5):432-442(2009) Russo, A., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1779(12):820-829(2008) Stelzl, U., et al. Cell 122(6):957-968(2005) Cui, Y.P., et al. World J. Gastroenterol. 9(9):1892-1896(2003) Zhang, Z., et al. Genomics 81(5):468-480(2003)