

RPL7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16047a**Specification**

RPL7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P18124](#)**RPL7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6129**Other Names**

60S ribosomal protein L7, RPL7

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.

RPL7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** RPL7**Function**

Component of the large ribosomal subunit (PubMed:12962325, PubMed:23636399, PubMed:32669547). The ribosome is a large ribonucleoprotein complex responsible for the synthesis of proteins in the cell (PubMed:12962325, PubMed:23636399, PubMed:32669547). Binds to G-rich structures in 28S rRNA and in mRNAs (PubMed:12962325). Plays a regulatory role in the translation apparatus; inhibits cell-free translation of mRNAs (PubMed:12962325).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

RPL7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

RPL7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

RPL7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Ribosomes, the organelles that catalyze protein synthesis, consist of a small 40S subunit and a large 60S subunit. Together these subunits are composed of 4 RNA species and approximately 80 structurally distinct proteins. This gene encodes a ribosomal protein that is a component of the 60S subunit. The protein belongs to the L30P family of ribosomal proteins. It contains an N-terminal basic region-leucine zipper (BZIP)-like domain and the RNP consensus submotif RNP2. In vitro the BZIP-like domain mediates homodimerization and stable binding to DNA and RNA, with a preference for 28S rRNA and mRNA. The protein can inhibit cell-free translation of mRNAs, suggesting that it plays a regulatory role in the translation apparatus. It is located in the cytoplasm. The protein has been shown to be an autoantigen in patients with systemic autoimmune diseases, such as systemic lupus erythematosus. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome.

RPL7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Chou, C.W., et al. FEBS Lett. 584(19):4151-4156(2010) Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :Maggi, L.B. Jr., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 28(23):7050-7065(2008) Robledo, S., et al. RNA 14(9):1918-1929(2008) Wu, W.C., et al. FEBS Lett. 581(4):651-657(2007)