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EXOSC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19066a

Specification

EXOSC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q5RKV6

EXOSC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 118460

Other Names
Exosome complex component MTR3, Exosome component 6, mRNA transport regulator 3 homolog, hMtr3, p11, EXOSC6, MTR3

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.

EXOSC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name EXOSC6

Synonyms MTR3

Function
Non-catalytic component of the RNA exosome complex which has 3'->5' exoribonuclease activity and participates in a multitude of cellular RNA processing and degradation events. In the nucleus, the RNA exosome complex is involved in proper maturation of stable RNA species such as rRNA, snRNA and snoRNA, in the elimination of RNA processing by-products and non-coding 'pervasive' transcripts, such as antisense RNA species and promoter-upstream transcripts (PROMPTs), and of mRNAs with processing defects, thereby limiting or excluding their export to the cytoplasm. The RNA exosome may be involved in Ig class switch recombination (CSR) and/or Ig variable region somatic hypermutation (SHM) by targeting AICDA deamination activity to transcribed dsDNA substrates. In the cytoplasm, the RNA exosome complex is involved in general mRNA turnover and specifically degrades inherently unstable mRNAs containing AU-rich elements (AREs) within their 3' untranslated regions, and in RNA surveillance pathways, preventing translation of aberrant mRNAs. It seems to be involved in degradation of histone mRNA. The catalytic inactive RNA exosome core complex of 9 subunits (Exo-9) is proposed to play a pivotal role in the binding and presentation of RNA for ribonucleolysis, and to serve as a scaffold for the association with catalytic subunits and accessory proteins or complexes.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus

EXOSC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

EXOSC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

EXOSC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene product constitutes one of the subunits of themultisubunit particle called exosome, which mediates mRNAdegradation. The composition of human exosome is similar to itsyeast counterpart. This protein is homologous to the yeast Mtr3protein. Its exact function is not known, however, it has beenshown using a cell-free RNA decay system that the exosome isrequired for rapid degradation of unstable mRNAs containing AU-richelements (AREs), but not for poly(A) shortening. The exosome doesnot recognize ARE-containing mRNAs on its own, but requiresARE-binding proteins that could interact with the exosome andrecruit it to unstable mRNAs, thereby promoting their rapiddegradation.

EXOSC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Seth, D., et al. J. Hepatol. 48(4):614-627(2008)Lehner, B., et al. Genome Res. 14(7):1315-1323(2004)Raijmakers, R., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 323(4):653-663(2002)van Hoof, A., et al. Curr. Biol. 12 (8), R285-R287 (2002) :Raijmakers, R., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 315(4):809-818(2002)