

BMS1L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP1941b

Specification

BMS1L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

014692

BMS1L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 9790

Other Names

Ribosome biogenesis protein BMS1 homolog, Ribosome assembly protein BMS1 homolog, BMS1, BMS1L, KIAA0187

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1941b was selected from the C-term region of human BMS1L. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be

optimized for a particular assay.

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.

BMS1L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name BMS1 (HGNC:23505)

Synonyms BMS1L, KIAA0187

Function

Part of the small subunit (SSU) processome, first precursor of the small eukaryotic ribosomal subunit. During the assembly of the SSU processome in the nucleolus, many ribosome biogenesis factors, an RNA chaperone and ribosomal proteins associate with the nascent pre- rRNA and work in concert to generate RNA folding, modifications, rearrangements and cleavage as well as targeted degradation of pre- ribosomal RNA by the RNA exosome.

Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleolus.



BMS1L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

BMS1L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

BMS1L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

BMS1L may act as a molecular switch during maturation of the 40S ribosomal subunit in the nucleolus.

BMS1L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Crosier, M., et al., Genome Res. 12(1):67-80 (2002).