

ICT1 Blocking Peptide (C-term)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP20382b

Specification

ICT1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[Q14197](#)**ICT1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 3396

Other Names

Peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase ICT1, mitochondrial, 39S ribosomal protein L58, mitochondrial, MRP-L58, Digestion substraction 1, DS-1, Immature colon carcinoma transcript 1 protein, ICT1, DS1

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.

ICT1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein InformationName MRPL58 ([HGNC:5359](#))

Synonyms DS1, ICT1

Function

Essential peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase component of the mitochondrial large ribosomal subunit (PubMed:20186120, PubMed:33878294). Acts as a codon-independent translation release factor that has lost all stop codon specificity and directs the termination of translation in mitochondrion, possibly in case of abortive elongation (PubMed:33878294). Involved in the hydrolysis of peptidyl-tRNAs that have been prematurely terminated and thus in the recycling of stalled mitochondrial ribosomes (PubMed:20186120, PubMed:33878294).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion

Tissue Location

Down-regulated during the in vitro differentiation of HT29-D4 colon carcinoma cells.

ICT1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ICT1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

ICT1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

Essential peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase component of the mitochondrial large ribosomal subunit. Acts as a codon-independent translation release factor that has lost all stop codon specificity and directs the termination of translation in mitochondrion, possibly in case of abortive elongation. May be involved in the hydrolysis of peptidyl-tRNAs that have been prematurely terminated and thus in the recycling of stalled mitochondrial ribosomes.