

**RM16 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP4730b****Specification**

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**RM16 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9NX20](#)**RM16 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 54948**Other Names**

39S ribosomal protein L16, mitochondrial, L16mt, MRP-L16, MRPL16

**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.

**RM16 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** MRPL16**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion

**RM16 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**RM16 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****RM16 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

RM16 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 mitoribosomes and prokaryotic ribosomes is that the latter contain a 5S rRNA. Among different species, the proteins

comprising the mitoribosome differ greatly in sequence, and sometimes in biochemical properties, which prevents easy recognition by sequence homology. This gene encodes a 39S subunit protein.

#### **RM16 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Zhang, Z., et al. Genomics 81(5):468-480(2003)Koc, E.C., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 276(47):43958-43969(2001)Kenmochi, N., et al. Genomics 77 (1-2), 65-70 (2001)