

MRPL37 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5129a**Specification**

MRPL37 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9BZE1](#)**MRPL37 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 51253**Other Names**

39S ribosomal protein L37, mitochondrial, L37mt, MRP-L37, 39S ribosomal protein L2, mitochondrial, L2mt, MRP-L2, MRPL37, MRPL2, RPML2

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.

MRPL37 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** MRPL37**Synonyms** MRPL2, RPML2**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion

MRPL37 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

MRPL37 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**MRPL37 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Mammalian mitochondrial ribosomal proteins are 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.

MRPL37 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Levshenkova, E.V., et al. Bioorg. Khim. 30(5):499-506(2004)Zhang, Z., et al. Genomics 81(5):468-480(2003)Kenmochi, N., et al. Genomics 77 (1-2), 65-70 (2001)