

#### SRP72 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP6916c

# Specification

# SRP72 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

### 076094

# SRP72 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 6731

**Other Names** Signal recognition particle subunit SRP72, SRP72, Signal recognition particle 72 kDa protein, SRP72

### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a

href=/products/AP6916c>AP6916c</a> was selected from the Center region of human SRP72. 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.

# SRP72 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

### Name SRP72

### Function

Component of the signal recognition particle (SRP) complex, a ribonucleoprotein complex that mediates the cotranslational targeting of secretory and membrane proteins to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34020957" target="\_blank">34020957</a>). The SRP complex interacts with the signal sequence in nascent secretory and membrane proteins and directs them to the membrane of the ER (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34020957</a>). The SRP complex interacts with the signal sequence in nascent secretory and membrane proteins and directs them to the membrane of the ER (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34020957" target="\_blank">34020957</a>). The SRP complex targets the ribosome-nascent chain complex to the SRP receptor (SR), which is anchored in the ER, where SR compaction and GTPase rearrangement drive cotranslational protein translocation into the ER (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34020957" target="\_blank">34020957</a>). Binds the signal recognition particle RNA (7SL RNA) in presence of SRP68 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27899666"



target="\_blank">27899666</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21073748" target="\_blank">21073748</a>). Can bind 7SL RNA with low affinity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27899666" target="\_blank">27899666</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21073748" target="\_blank">21073748</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21073748" target="\_blank">21073748</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21073748" target="\_blank">21073748</a>). The SRP complex possibly participates in the elongation arrest function (By similarity).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Endoplasmic reticulum

### SRP72 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

Blocking Peptides

SRP72 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

#### SRP72 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

Signal-recognition-particle assembly has a crucial role in targeting secretory proteins to the rough endoplasmic reticulum membrane. It binds the 7S RNA only in presence of SRP68. This ribonucleoprotein complex might interact directly with the docking protein in the ER membrane and possibly participate in the elongation arrest function.

### SRP72 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Utz, P.J., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 273 (52), 35362-35370 (1998)