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EXOSC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9398a

Specification

EXOSC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q06265

EXOSC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5393

Other Names
Exosome complex component RRP45, Autoantigen PM/Scl 1, Exosome component 9, P75 polymyositis-scleroderma overlap syndrome-associated autoantigen, Polymyositis/scleroderma autoantigen 1, Polymyositis/scleroderma autoantigen 75 kDa, PM/Scl-75, EXOSC9, PMSCL1

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.

EXOSC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name EXOSC9

Synonyms PMSCL1

Function
Non-catalytic component of the RNA exosome complex which has 3'->5' exoribonuclease activity and participates in a multitude of cellular RNA processing and degradation events. In the nucleus, the RNA exosome complex is involved in proper maturation of stable RNA species such as rRNA, snRNA and snoRNA, in the elimination of RNA processing by-products and non-coding 'pervasive' transcripts, such as antisense RNA species and promoter-upstream transcripts (PROMPTs), and of mRNAs with processing defects, thereby limiting or excluding their export to the cytoplasm. The RNA exosome may be involved in Ig class switch recombination (CSR) and/or Ig variable region somatic hypermutation (SHM) by targeting AICDA deamination activity to transcribed dsDNA substrates. In the cytoplasm, the RNA exosome complex is involved in general mRNA turnover and specifically degrades inherently unstable mRNAs containing AU-rich elements (AREs) within their 3' untranslated regions, and in RNA surveillance pathways, preventing translation of aberrant mRNAs. It seems to be involved in degradation of histone mRNA. The catalytic inactive RNA exosome core complex of 9 subunits (Exo-9) is proposed to play a pivotal role in the binding and presentation of RNA for ribonucleolysis, and to serve as a scaffold for the association with catalytic

subunits and accessory proteins or complexes. EXOSC9 binds to ARE-containing RNAs.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Note=Colocalizes with SETX in nuclear foci upon induction of transcription-related DNA damage at the S phase (PubMed:24105744). [Isoform 2]: Nucleus, nucleolus.

EXOSC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

EXOSC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

EXOSC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

EXOSC9 component of the exosome 3'->5' exoribonuclease complex, a complex that degrades inherently unstable mRNAs containing AU-rich elements (AREs) within their 3'-untranslated regions. This protein required for the 3'-processing of the 7S pre-RNA to the mature 5.8S rRNA and has a 3'-5' exonuclease activity.

EXOSC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

van Dijk, E.L., et al. RNA 13(7):1027-1035(2007)Sugiyama, N., et al. Mol. Cell Proteomics 6(6):1103-1109(2007)Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)Tsang, H.T., et al. Genomics 88(3):333-346(2006)