

GFM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP10753b**Specification**

GFM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q96RP9](#)**GFM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 85476**Other Names**

Elongation factor G, mitochondrial {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03061}, EF-Gmt {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03061}, Elongation factor G 1, mitochondrial {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03061}, mEF-G 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03061}, Elongation factor G1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03061}, hEFG1, GFM1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03061}

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.

GFM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** GFM1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03061}**Function**

Mitochondrial GTPase that catalyzes the GTP-dependent ribosomal translocation step during translation elongation. During this step, the ribosome changes from the pre-translocational (PRE) to the post-translocational (POST) state as the newly formed A-site-bound peptidyl-tRNA and P-site-bound deacylated tRNA move to the P and E sites, respectively. Catalyzes the coordinated movement of the two tRNA molecules, the mRNA and conformational changes in the ribosome. Does not mediate the disassembly of ribosomes from messenger RNA at the termination of mitochondrial protein biosynthesis.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03061}.

GFM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GFM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

GFM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Eukaryotes contain two protein translational systems, one in the cytoplasm and one in the mitochondria. Mitochondrial translation is crucial for maintaining mitochondrial function and mutations in this system lead to a breakdown in the respiratory chain-oxidative phosphorylation system and to impaired maintenance of mitochondrial DNA. This gene encodes one of the mitochondrial translation elongation factors. Its role in the regulation of normal mitochondrial function and in different disease states attributed to mitochondrial dysfunction is not known. [provided by RefSeq].

GFM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Shuen, A.Y., et al. Clin. Chim. Acta 409 (1-2), 28-32 (2009) ; Tsuboi, M., et al. Mol. Cell 35(4):502-510(2009) Valente, L., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 80(1):44-58(2007) Antonicka, H., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 15(11):1835-1846(2006) Coenen, M.J., et al. N. Engl. J. Med. 351(20):2080-2086(2004)