

RBPMS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12121c**Specification**

RBPMS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q6ZRY4](#)**RBPMS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 348093**Other Names**

RNA-binding protein with multiple splicing 2, RBPMS2

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.

RBPMS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** RBPMS2**Function**

RNA-binding protein involved in the regulation of smooth muscle cell differentiation and proliferation in the gastrointestinal system (PubMed:25064856). Binds NOG mRNA, the major inhibitor of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) pathway. Mediates an increase of NOG mRNA levels, thereby contributing to the negative regulation of BMP signaling pathway and promoting reversible dedifferentiation and proliferation of smooth muscle cells (By similarity). Acts as a pre- mRNA alternative splicing regulator (By similarity). Mediates ACTN1 and FLNB alternative splicing (By similarity). Likely binds to mRNA tandem CAC trinucleotide or CA dinucleotide motifs (PubMed:24860013).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Cytoplasm, Stress granule. Note=Localized to cytoplasmic stress granules after oxidative stress

RBPMS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

RBPMs2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

RBPMs2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

RBPMs2 contains one RRM (RNA recognition motif) domain. The exact function of RBPMs2 remains unknown.

RBPMs2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903(2002)