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SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Ribosomal Protein L7A (h2): 293 Lysate: sc-173910

BACKGROUND

Ribosomes, the organelles that catalyze protein synthesis, are composed of a small subunit (40S) and a large subunit (60S) that consist of over 80 distinct ribosomal proteins. Mammalian Ribosomal Proteins are encoded by multi-gene families that contain processed pseudogenes and one functional intron-containing gene within their coding regions. Ribosomal Protein L7A, also known as RPL7A or SURF-3, is a 266 amino acid protein that interacts with select nuclear hormone receptors, such as TR (thyroid hormone receptor), and, via this interaction, is able to inhibit receptor function. The gene encoding Ribosomal Protein L7A maps to chromosome 9 and is subject to a recombination event which activates the Trk (tyrosine kinase receptor) oncogene and may play a role in oncogenesis. Like most Ribosomal Proteins, Ribosomal Protein L7A exists as multiple processed pseudogenes that are scattered throughout the genome.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RPL7A (human) mapping to 9q34.2.

PRODUCT

Ribosomal Protein L7A (h2): 293 Lysate represents a lysate of human Ribosomal Protein L7A transfected 293 cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

Ribosomal Protein L7A (h2): 293 Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Ribosomal Protein L7A antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293 Lysate: sc-110760 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293 cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.