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# EXOSC8 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

**Synthetic peptide**
**Catalog # BP2783a**

## Specification

### EXOSC8 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q96B26

### EXOSC8 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 11340

**Other Names**
Exosome complex component RRP43, Exosome component 8, Opa-interacting protein 2, OIP-2, Ribosomal RNA-processing protein 43, p9, EXOSC8, OIP2, RRP43

**Target/Specificity**
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/products/AP2783a>AP2783a</a> was selected from the N-term region of human EXOSC8. 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.

### EXOSC8 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

**Name** EXOSC8

### EXOSC8 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

EXOSC8 is a 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. It is required for the 3'-processing of the 7S pre-RNA to the mature 5.8S rRNA and has a 3'-5' exonuclease activity.

### EXOSC8 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Raijmakers,R., J. Mol. Biol. 323 (4), 653-663 (2002)Jiang,T., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99 (8), 5295-5300 (2002)Raijmakers,R., J. Mol. Biol. 315 (4), 809-818 (2002)Brouwer,R., J. Biol. Chem. 276 (9), 6177-6184 (2001)

**Synonyms** OIP2, RRP43

**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. EXOSC8 binds to ARE-containing RNAs.

**Cellular Location**
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus

## EXOSC8 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides