
Nucleolin/C23 Antibody Blocking Peptide

Catalog Number: bs-8536P

Activity: Not tested

Purification: HPLC

Storage: Shipped at 4°C. Stored at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Nucleolin is the major nucleolar protein of growing eukaryotic cells. C23 (nucleolin, NCL) is a eukaryotic nucleolar phosphoprotein that influences synthesis and maturation of ribosomes. C23 localizes to dense fibrillar regions of the nucleolus. It contains four RNA binding domains that interact with pre-rRNA during synthesis. C23 can influence RNA processing, ribosomal gene transcription and nucleolar targeting of ribosomal components. It is known to associate with a variety of proteins, including the nucleolar protein B23. Phosphorylation by Cdc2 and casein kinase II causes translocation of C23 from the nucleolus to the cytoplasm. Mitotic phosphorylated forms of Bcl-2 are present in nuclear structures in prophase HeLa cells together with C23 and Ki-67. Retinoic acid-induced apoptosis leads to C23 down-regulation and Bcl-2 mRNA instability. C23 binds the human telomerase reverse transcriptase subunit (TERT) through interactions with its RNA binding domain 4 and carboxyl-terminal RGG domain, and this interaction is critical for the nucleolar localization of human TERT.