page 40:  
https://in.bgu.ac.il/en/robotics/thesis/TriptoEitamar19912.pdf

The questions of how, when and where mRNAs are translated have been fundamental in the field of cell research in the past decades. RBPs are known to be the main regulators of mRNA translation and thus have been a subject for extensive study. These proteins bind to specific short RNA sequence, mainly in the untranslated regions, and by that impede or encourage translation. They bind with variable affinity, depending on the sequence and structure and on other factors, and this affinity affects translation, RNA localization and splicing, among other cellular processes. Learning and modeling the binding preferences of RBPs is a central goal in post-transcriptional gene regulation research.