## **Elabscience**®

## **MRPL20** Polyclonal Antibody

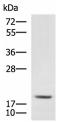
## catalog number: E-AB-18777

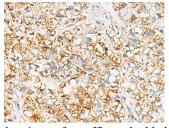
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| Description  |  |
|--------------|--|
| Reactivity   | Human;Mouse  |
| Immunogen    | Fusion protein of human MRPL20   |
| Host         | Rabbit   |
| Isotype      | IgG  |
| Purification | Antigen affinity purification  |
| Buffer       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |
| Applications | Recommended Dilution   |

| WB  | 1:500-1:2000 |
|-----|--------------|
| IHC | 1:50-1:200   |

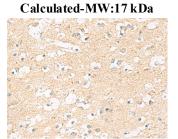
#### Data





Western blot analysis of RAW264.7 cell lysate using MRPL20 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:900

## **Observed-MW:Refer to figures**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using MRPL20 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using MRPL20 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of

 1:60(×200)

 Preparation & Storage

 Storage
 Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

 Shipping
 The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

## For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Web:<u>w w .elabscience.com</u>

Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Email:<u>techsupport@elabscience.com</u>

# **Elabscience**®

MRPL20 is one of more than 70 protein components of mitochondrial ribosomes that are encoded by the nuclear genom e. MRPL20 is a subunit of the 39S mitochondrial ribosome. Mitochondrial ribosomes (mitoribosomes) consist of a small 28S subunit and a large 39S subunit. They have an estimated 75% protein to rRNA composition compared to prokaryotic ribosomes, where this ratio is reversed. Another difference between mammalian mitoribosomes and prokaryotic ribosomes is that the latter contain a 5S rRNA. Among different species, the proteins comprising the mitoribosome differ greatly in sequence, and sometimes in biochemical properties, which prevents easy recognition by sequence homology.

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