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MRPL42 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-19123

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human MRPL42
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.
Amplications	Decommonded Dilution

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000-1:5000
IHC	1:50-1:200

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human

cervical cancer tissue using MRPL42 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:65(×200)

Western blot analysis of Jurkat HepG2 Hela and Raji cell lysates using MRPL42 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800

Observed-MW:Refer to figures

Calculated-MW:17 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using MRPL42 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:65(×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

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Mammalian mitochondrial ribosomal proteins are encoded by nuclear genes and help in protein synthesis within the mitochondrion. 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. This gene encodes a protein identified as belonging to both the 28S and the 39S subunits. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Pseudogenes corresponding to this gene are found on chromosomes 4q, 6p, 6q, 7p, and 15q.

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