

# MRPL16 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-52866



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

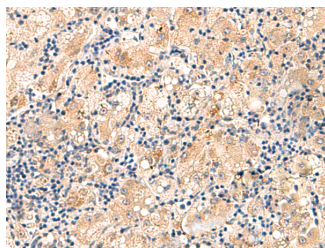
## Description

|                     |                                                        |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse, Rat                                      |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Fusion protein of human MRPL16                         |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                 |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG                                                    |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification                          |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated                                           |
| <b>Formulation</b>  | PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4 |

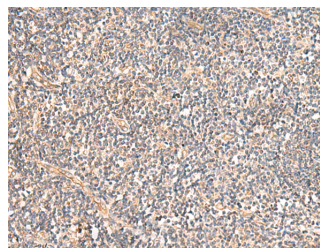
## Applications Recommended Dilution

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| <b>IHC</b>   | 1:50-1:300     |
| <b>ELISA</b> | 1:5000-1:10000 |

## Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using MRPL16 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using MRPL16 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

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 39S subunit protein.

## For Research Use Only

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